HISTORY,

TOPOGRAPHY, AND DIRECTORY

OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF

DURHAM,

COMPRISING

A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE COUNTY,

WITH SEPARATE

HISTORICAL, STATISTICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES

OF ALL THE

TOWNS, BOROUGHS, PORTS, PARISHES, CHAPELRIES, TOWNSHIPS, VILLAGES, WARDS, & MANORS.

TO WHICH ARE SUBJOINED

A HISTORY AND DIRECTORY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

AND

A LIST OF THE SEATS OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

BY WILLIAM WHELLAN & CO.

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Price to Subscribers, handsomely bound in half calf, and including a large Map of the County, £1; or, with the Map neatly mounted on rollers, 4s. 6d. extra.

MDCCCLVI.

GALT, KERRUISH, AND GENT, 28, NEW CANNON STREET, MANCHESTER.

PREFACE.

In submitting the present volume to their numerous patrons and the public, the proprietors feel it an imperative duty to tender their best thanks to the various literary, scientific, and official gentlemen of the county, who have so readily furnished their agents with valuable contributions and corrections, as well as to those who have honoured the publishers with immediate communications. A work of this character embraces a great variety of subjects only thoroughly known to those whose engagements make them familiar with the requisite details; therefore, the assistance thus rendered has been of the utmost value, affording too, as it does, the surest means of giving to this publication that degree of authenticity and usefulness which the proprietors anxiously desire should be its characteristics. To their friend, John Rooke, Esq. of Akehead, Wigton, Cumberland, they are deeply indebted, for his excellent essay on the Geology of the Lake District, which they doubt not will be found to contain much valuable information,—and to the subscribers, who have so munificently supported them in their arduous undertaking, they beg, in an especial manner, to offer their warmest acknowledgments.

As the utility of publications like the present entirely depends on their correctness, simplified arrangement, and copiousness of information, the proprietors' attention, in the compilation of the present work, has been unremittingly devoted to the attainment of these objects, and to secure them every town, parish, township, village, and almost every house has been visited, the best topographical authorities have been consulted, and neither labour nor expense spared, in order to secure accurate and authentic information. And, though it would be presumptuous to expect that a volume containing such a great body of matter, and such a diversity of subjects, could be entirely free from errors, yet, it is hoped, that any which may appear in the present one, will be of no material deterioration to its general utility. The proprietors, therefore, feel confident that, for general accuracy, comprehensiveness, and typographical execution, this work, which they now with much deference submit to the ordeal of public criticism, will be found to give general satisfaction.

The plan of the work embraces an Introductory Review of the Early History of Britain, derived from the best accessible authorities, both ancient and modern, with especial reference to the Roman, Saxon, and Danish invasions, and exhibiting the manners and customs of the various races formerly dominant in this country, together with interesting details respecting the civil and ecclesiastical divisions of England, the various changes which have taken place in the ancient sub-divisions of the country, and a resumé of the rise and progress of trade, commerce, and manufactures. This is followed by a General History and Description of the County of Durham, comprehending its geological features, rivers, climate and soil, animals, civil divisions, internal communication, agriculture, mining industry manufactures, government, income and expenditure, ecclesiastical polity, charities, poor-law unions, lieutenancy, magistracy, members of parliament, &c. &c., with separate historical sketches and statistical descriptions of the city of Durham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and all the boroughs, towns, ports, parishes, townships, and hamlets in the county, their locality, territorial extent, population returns from 1801 to 1851, charitable, educational, and other institutions, churches, chapels, public buildings, historical events, eminent men, picturesque scenery, curiosities, and a variety of statistical and commercial matter, extracted from parliamentary reports and other authentic sources,—the whole constituting, for this important county, a faithful epitome of historical and local information.

To the historical and descriptive sketch of each place succeeds a DIRECTORY of its inhabitants, presenting, in a classification for easy reference, the names, designations, and addresses of the principal residents, alphabetically arranged in copious miscellanies, or classified under the heads of their respective trades and professions, with the Post-office and railway regulations, and every medium of public conveyance. The work is accompanied with a large new Map of Durham, on which the various divisions of the county are neatly coloured, and the different lines of railway accurately delineated.

WILLIAM WHELLAN & CO.

Pontefract, February 29th, 1856.

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INDEX OF SUBJECTS, FAMILIES, AND PERSONS.

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INTRODUCTORY REVIEW

OF

THE EARLY HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ANCIENT BRITONS.

TWENTY-SIX centuries have passed away since the Phœnicians of Cadiz, whose tin-mines were beginning to be exhausted, discovered certain islands where that metal was found in great abundance. In order to monopolise so valuable a branch of commerce, they carefully concealed the place from the knowledge of their neighbours, and, about five centuries before the birth of Christ, Herodotus candidly acknowledged his inability to discover the real position of the "Cassiterides," or "Tin Islands." The Carthaginians, then in the pride of youth and victory, had made repeated efforts to discover them, and, determined to be no longer baffled, sent out two powerful fleets, under the command of the celebrated brothers, Hanno and Himilco, who undertook two separate voyages of discovery. Having passed the Pillars of Hercules, Hanno turned to the left, and explored the coast of Africa. Himilco, shaping his course to the north, crept along the shores of Spain and Gaul, stretched, by accident or design, across the ocean, and in the fourth month discovered the object of his search. In the fragments of his journal, preserved by Festus Avienus, he calls them "Œstrymnides," describes them as close to Albion, and two days' sail from the sacred isle of the Hibernians." He also tells us that the people of these islands were courageous, proud, and industrious, and that they traversed considerable distances on sea, by means of boats made of wicker-work, and covered with hides. From this description there can be little doubt that he alludes to the Scilly Islands.

The success of the Carthaginians awakened the hopes of the Grecian colonists of Massilia, the present Marseilles; and Pytheas, their most celebrated navigator, during his voyage in the northern seas, had also the good fortune to discover the Tin Islands. He tells us they were ten in number, abounding in mines of tin and lead, and divided by a narrow but boisterous strait from the coast of the Damnonii. The natives were sociable and becoming in manners, sober, and unacquainted with luxury. When the Greeks of Marseilles and the Roman colonists of Narbonne, found means to share in the traffic, they conveyed the tin to the opposite shores of Gaul, and then over land to the Mediterranean.

The constant intercourse kept up between this island and the opposite shores of the continent, seems to have partly civilised the natives of southern Britain. These people were divided into several tribes, the principal of which

were the Cantii, or men of Kent; the Belgæ, or inhabitants of the present counties of Hampshire and Wilts; and the Damnonii, who extended from the river Exe to Land's End. Unlike their brethren of the interior, they were acquainted with a rude kind of agriculture, and with the common arts of life. Their dress was of their own manufacture. A square mantle covered a vest and trowsers, or a deeply plaited tunic of braided cloth; the waist was encircled with a belt, rings adorned the second finger of each hand, and a chain of iron or brass was suspended from the neck. They improved their land by the application of marl, raised great quantities of corn, and stored up their superfluous grain in the cavities of the rocks.

Their huts resembled those of their Gallic neighbours. A foundation of stone supported a circular wall of timber and reeds, over which was thrown a conical roof, pierced in the centre for the two-fold purpose of admitting light and discharging smoke. It was customary for several families to dwell in the same house. Their furniture was obtained from the foreign traders, and was as scanty as the construction of the house was simple. A little earthenware, a few vessels of iron or bronze, and some rude instruments of agriculture or war, were probably all of which the wealthiest Briton could boast. Beyond the borders of the southern tribes, these faint traces of civilisation gradually disappeared. The midland and western nations were unacquainted with either agriculture or manufactures, and their riches consisted in the extent of their pastures and the number of their flocks.

On the eastern coast of the island, between the Thames and the Stour, lay the Trinobantes, whose capital was London; and from the Stour to the Humber stretched the two kindred nations of the Iceni, called Cenimagni and Coitani. The Dobuni and Cassii extended along the left bank of the Thames, from the Severn to the Trinobantes; and above them dwelt the Carnabii and several septs of minor importance. The Brigantes, the most powerful of the British nations, occupied the country between the Tyne and the Humber. To the north of them were the five tribes, known by the general appellation of the Maætæ, and beyond these were the Caledonians. From the river Severn to the Irish sea, dwelt the Silures and the Ordivices; and the Dimetæ inhabited the northern mountains and western district of Wales. Of these, the tribes between the Tyne and the Thames subsisted on the milk of their flocks and herds, and, clothed in skins, they bade defiance to the inclemency of the seasons. The tribes that wandered among the mountains of the north, were yet more barbarous, and depended for support on the casual produce of the chase. The other Britons stained their body with a blue dye, extracted from woad, but these adopted the practice of tatooing; and, if sometimes they enjoyed the shelter of a hut, they seem for the most part to have known no other covering than the heavens, no other bed than the heather—men of iron frames and unbending courage, fit champions to withstand the conquerors of the world—to stem, and finally to repel, the tide of Roman victory.

It is now almost universally agreed that the inhabitants of this country, at the time preceding the Roman invasion, were a portion of the great Celtic family, which had once overspread the greater part of Europe, and which still peopled Gaul, Britain, Ireland, and part of Spain. There is, however, reason to suppose that the Belgæ, both Irish and British, as well as the Caledonians, were not of the Celtic, but of the Teutonic or German race. Of the forms of government among the Britons, all that we know with certainty is, that females were not excluded from political power; that the succession in some cases depended upon the will of the dying chief; that sometimes a tribe was

ruled by one, sometimes by several warriors; and that occasionally many tribes confederated under the guidance of a single leader. How far the people had any share in the government; what were the various classes, and their privileges; what the nature of their institutions; and what their local divisions, are questions often asked, but never satisfactorily answered.

Of the religion of the Celtic races, our knowledge is principally derived from Greek and Roman descriptions of Gaul; of its actual condition in Britain we seldom obtain even a passing glimpse. An order of men called Druids were at once their legislators, judges, teachers, and priests. They are said to have been under the control of a chief or arch-druid; and there is every reason to believe that those of Britain and Gaul were the same: both were Celts; both were living under similar circumstances, and in close proximity; and, more than all, we have Cæsar's authority that the Druids of Gaul resorted for instruction to those of Britain. Their principal abodes were the two Monas, the isles of Anglesea and Man; and we find from the Roman writers that they were exempted from taxes, and from military service. In national assemblies their opinion was always asked and generally obeyed; and in trials, both civil and criminal, they were the only arbiters. Those that refused them obedience were driven from the sacrifices, and put out of the protection of the law.

The Druids, we are informed, were acquainted with the Greek alphabet, but to what use they applied this knowledge can only be surmised. It is certain, on the other hand, that to secure their doctrines from the uninitiated, they not only required profound secrecy, but in great measure, if not entirely, prohibited the use of letters, communicating all their learning through the medium of verse. Of tenets thus carefully concealed, it is not to be expected that much should be distinctly known. The following particulars have been collected from the few notices contained in the ancient historians, compared with the doctrines peculiar to the bards. The Druids discussed the nature and the providence of God; the motions and influence of the stars; and the figure, size, formation, and final destruction of the world. They practised divination, and professed to have some acquaintance with medicine and botany. They declared that the object of their order was to reform morals, to secure peace, and to encourage goodness; to effect this, they inculcated obedience to the laws of God, kindness to man, and fortitude in all the vicissitudes of life. Man, according to them, is in a circle of courses: good and evil are placed before him; if he choose the former, death places him in a circle of felicity; if the latter, his soul is doomed to animate the body of a beast or reptile, and again that of a man, until it be sufficiently purified for its destined happiness. It was to the influence of this doctrine that the Romans ascribed that contempt of death that was so strongly characteristic of the Celtic nations.

The dwelling of the Druids was a hut or cavern in the gloomiest recesses of the forest; and there, in the middle of the day or night, the trembling votary of superstition was admitted to offer his prayer, and listen to the oracles of the god. The deities that were thus consulted and worshipped, differed in little but in name from those of Greece and Rome. They regarded the oak and its productions as sacred; to its trunk they bound the victim intended for sacrifice; and its leaves they wore in chaplets on every solemnity. When it bore the mistletoe, two white heifers were immolated beneath its branches; a Druid then mounted the tree, and lopped the plant with a golden knife, while a second Druid standing beneath, caught it in the folds of his robe, and a religious feast terminated

the ceremonies of the day. They believed that their gods exacted life for life, and that they would not spare one without the substitution of another; hence, in danger or calamity, they sacrificed their fellow-men, that they themselves might be preserved. On such occasions, they predicted their impending happiness or misfortune, from the gush of blood, and from the last convulsions of the victim. In peace, they offered the fruits of the earth; in war, their prisoners and spoils. Their captives were thrust into large wicker cages, and there consumed; criminals shared the same fate. Four principal festivals were annually observed by the Druids: the first day of the year, which was then on the tenth of March, May-day, Midsummer-eve, and the last day in October. The bonfires, which in some places are still lighted on those days, and the use of the mistletoe, are lingering traces of Druidism. Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain, is supposed by some to have been a temple of the Druids; while others, judging from the religious edifices in Hindostan, have ventured to call it a temple of Buddha; but, after all that has been said, its real use still remains a mystery.

The warlike weapons of the ancient Britons were the bow, arrows headed with flint, a short clumsy sword, an oaken club, and a spear or javelin. The cavalry were armed with shields, broad swords, and lances. They were accustomed to dismount, at fitting seasons, and fight on foot; and their horses are said to have been so well trained, as to stand firm at the places where they were left till their masters returned to them. The infantry of the Britons was the most numerous body; and, according to Tacitus, the main strength of their armies. They were very swift of foot, and expert in swimming over rivers and crossing fens and marshes, by which means they were enabled to make sudden attacks and safe retreats. They wore no defensive armour, carrying nothing of that sort but a small light shield. When formed in battle array, the infantry generally occupied the centre, being disposed in several lines and in distinct bodies. The cavalry and chariots were placed on the wings, but small parties of both manœuvred along the front. In the rear, and on their flanks, they placed their travelling chariots and their waggons, with their respective families in them, in order that those vehicles might serve as barriers to prevent attack in those directions, and that their courage might be inflamed by the presence of all who were most dear to them. Their war chariots were of various forms and sizes; some being rude, and others of curious and even elegant workmanship. They were at once strong and light, and were made to contain each a charioteer for driving, with one, two, or more warriors for fighting. The extremity of their axles and other salient points, were armed with scythes and hooks, for cutting and tearing whatever came in their way, as they were driven rapidly along. The horses attached to them were perfect in training, and so well in hand, that they could be driven at speed over the roughest country, and even through the woods, which then abounded in all directions. The way in which the Britons brought the chariots into action was this:—At the beginning of a battle, they drove about the flanks of the enemy, throwing darts from the cars; and, according to Cæsar, the very dread of the horses, and the noise of the rapid wheels, often broke the ranks of his legions. When they had succeeded in making an impression, and had winded in among the Romans, the warriors leaped from the chariots, and fought on foot. In the meantime, the drivers retired with the chariots a little from the combat, taking up such a position as to favour the retreat of the warriors in case of their being overmatched.

THE ROMANS.

In the year 55, B.C., Julius Cæsar, who commanded the Roman army in Gaul, crossed over into Britain, whose inhabitants, he alleged, had offered provocation to the Romans by aiding their enemies on the continent. With an army of 12,000 men he quitted the shores of Gaul, and in a few hours reached the Kentish coast, where he met with a vigorous and determined resistance; but the veteran legions of Rome soon routed the undisciplined crowds of natives who had flocked to the shore to defend their soil against the invader, and Cæsar was gaining a knowledge of the country, when, on the fourth night after his arrival, a violent storm shattered or dispersed the greater part of the fleet, and threatened to cut off his return to Gaul. The Britons, being aware of this disaster, soon resumed the offensive, and made an attack on the fortified Roman camp, but were repulsed, and driven back to the woods. The season being now far advanced, Cæsar re-embarked his troops, and returned to the continent after an absence of only seventeen days. In the following spring he returned, with a force of five legions, 2,000 cavalry, and a fleet of 800 ships. This formidable armament alarmed the Britons, who retreated into the interior of the country, and gave the supreme command to Cassibelan, prince of the Casii, a powerful and warlike chief, whose territories lay along the left bank of the Thames, and included the present counties of Essex and Middlesex. Cassibelan proved himself worthy of the position to which he had been raised; and in the arrangement of his forces and his method of carrying on the war displayed both courage and discretion. Avoiding a general engagement, he led his army through the woods and marshes, and watched the operations of the Romans till they came to Wallingford, where he disputed with Cæsar the passage of the river. Resistance was of no avail; the Romans forced the passage, and advancing into the country, stormed Verulam, the capital of the British chief, and exacted from the Britons the promise of an annual tribute. After these achievements Cæsar returned to the continent; the only result being a series of barren victories which struck terror into the inhabitants; and a breast-plate of British pearls, offered at the altar of Venus, was the chief trophy of his exploits in Britain.

For nearly a century, the island continued in undisturbed possession of its freedom. The pacific policy of Augustus and Tiberius secured the independence of the Britons, till Claudius, the fourth Roman emperor, determined to reduce the island. In the year of Christ, 43, this emperor landed in Britain with a numerous and veteran army. Caradoc, or Caractacus, and Togidumnus, brothers worthy of each other, held the place of Cassibelan, and, like him, carried on a war of incessant skirmishes. But their efforts were vain, the German auxiliary troops were able to cope with them in the marsh and the forest, and the formidable legion encountered them on the plain. Camalodunum was taken, and the neighbouring tribes submitted; but still the contest thickened. Vespasian, whose talents afterwards raised him to the imperial throne, crossed the Thames, and attacked the Belgæ. Again and again he defeated them; but after each victory, he found that he had another host to vanquish; and it was not until thirty battles had been fought, that he was able to completely subdue the men of the south. Plautius meantime found a still more arduous field among the Cassii and the Silures. Weary of observing the progress of the struggle, of hearing of battles without cessation,

of victories without fruit, Claudius was glad to withdraw in the earlier part of the contest, and enjoy a triumph which others had earned.

On the departure of Claudius, Plautius was appointed to the chief command in Britain, and five years after he was superseded by Ostorius, who endeavoured to pursue a more systematic line of policy. He erected forts to protect the conquered provinces, and endeavoured to disarm the disaffected Britons; but this measure exasperated the free spirit of the natives, and in the war which ensued, Caractacus was taken prisoner and sent to Rome, although it was at this time customary with the Romans to put to death the princes whom they captured. Caractacus, when summoned before the emperor, preserved his native dignity and courage, and remarked that it seemed to him strange "that a people possessing so great wealth should envy him his humble cottage in Britain."

The natives, though vanquished, and deprived of their leaders, still maintained the same determined struggle. Worn out with anxiety and disappointment, Ostorius sunk into the grave under a complication of diseases (A. D. 53). The Romans finding it impossible to reduce the island, so long as the Druids continued to exercise their power over the minds of the people, determined on the utter extermination of that order. In pursuance of this design, in the reign of Nero, Suetonius Paulinus prepared to reduce Mona, now Anglesea, on the coast of Wales, as the chief seat of the Druids, and the centre of resistance to the Roman power. While engaged in the destruction of the Druids, Boadicea, queen of the Iceni—a people of Norfolk and Suffolk, who had been insulted by some licentious Roman soldiers, raised the standard of revolt; and the infuriated Britons, entering the Roman province, put every one to the sword, and gave every edifice to the flames. Suetonius, alarmed at these reverses, returned by forced marches, but was unable to save the flourishing colony of Londinum and the municipal town of Verulam, in the destruction of which above 70,000 Romans and their allies are said to have perished. But this massacre was soon avenged. Suetonius chose a position enclosed on three sides by dense woods, and there, with 10,000 men, he silently awaited the rushing multitude. The Britons having left their wives and children with the waggons in the rear, collected around their respective chieftains, and, with fearful yells, threw themselves upon their enemies. But Roman discipline prevailed over the valour of the natives, and the fury of the victors knew no bounds; men, women, and children were involved in one promiscuous carnage. If we may credit the Roman historians, above 80,000 Britons were left dead upon the field; while the unhappy Boadicea, unwilling to survive the fortunes of her country, terminated her life by poison.

The Romans continued the war with varying success; but the island was not completely subdued till the reign of Titus and his successors, when Julius Agricola and the Emperor Severus introduced into Britain the arts and sciences of Rome. Agricola, distinguished both as a general and a statesman, no sooner received the command than he effected a complete alteration in the government of the country, by establishing a strict discipline amongst his troops, and treating the conquered people with justice and moderation; the whole island in consequence enjoyed peace, and the natives, who had formerly feared and hated the Roman name, now began to admire and imitate the superior civilisation and refinement of their conquerors.

In the third year of his government, Agricola marched through the eastern lowlands, and forced his way even to the Pentland Frith; the wildness of the country and the inaccessibility of its mountains offering many difficulties

to his progress. The northern tribes, who had previously contented themselves with harassing his line of march, now made a stand on the declivity of the Grampians, where they drew up their forces in three lines, under the command of the celebrated Galgacus. Armed, like the Highlanders of the last century, with dirks, targets, and ponderous swords, the natives repelled every attack, and maintained a desperate contest till the fall of the night. At the break of day, not one of them was to be seen; they had burnt their huts, and withdrawn to the mountains. Agricola, learning by the experience of his predecessors, the impossibility of drawing supplies from the southern provinces, was accompanied on this expedition by a fleet, which, sailing along the coast, supplied the army with provisions and stores, without the danger of their being intercepted by the enemy. When the land forces found it necessary to retrace their steps, after the battle of the Grampians, the fleet continued its course northwards, and, returning by the Land's End, first ascertained, by actual observation, that Britain was an island.

The government of Agricola may justly be considered the most important period in the Roman occupation of Britain, as the arts of civilisation were then first introduced into the island. The use of the Roman toga began to supersede that of the British mantle; monuments of Roman magnificence filled the country; the arts were cultivated; eloquence expanded its powers in the polite language of Rome; and the ruins of the temples, the theatres, and the baths of that era, excite at the present time our wonder and admiration.

On the recal of this popular governor, the conquests in the north were speedily lost, and the Emperor Hadrian, who endeavoured to retrieve the Roman name, contented himself with erecting a line of forts, still known as Hadrian's Wall, from the Solway Frith to the German Ocean. In A.D. 138, during the reign of the Emperor Antoninus Pius, Lollius Urbicus, when governor of Britain, advanced the boundary of the empire as far as the Friths of Forth and Clyde, which he connected by means of an entrenchment, surmounted by quadrangular forts. The Caledonians, however, continued their incursions, reckless of the storm that was gathering around them. Severus was now emperor; and, after the defeat of his two rivals—Niger, a Roman general, and Albinus, the governor of Britain—he avowed his determination to tame the unruly spirit of the unconquered Caledonians. The task was not so easy as he had anticipated. He contrived to reach the Frith of Cromarty, and there deigned to receive the submission which he had hitherto rejected. This nominal obedience was, however, a poor compensation for the loss of 50,000 of his troops, who perished during the campaign. To render, if possible, the southern provinces more secure from the incursions of the northern tribes, Severus, before returning to the south, re-constructed of stone the rampart, formerly raised by Hadrian; but the Caledonians soon resumed the offensive, and, while preparing for a second expedition, the emperor died at York, and his son, Caracalla, hastened to Rome to secure the imperial power.

The wall of Agricola, above alluded to, was no more than a long bank or mound of earth, with a ditch, on the borders of which were erected at unequal distances, a range of forts or castles. This work very nearly extended across the island, beginning three miles and a half east of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and terminating twelve miles west of Carlisle. After existing about thirty-seven years, it was repaired about the year 121, by Hadrian, who added works of his own to strengthen it. He caused an additional and much larger ditch to be made, and raised a higher rampart of earth, making his new works run in nearly parallel lines with the old. Ninety years afterwards, Severus constructed

a stone wall, twelve feet in height, and eight feet in thickness, to which were added, at unequal distances, a number of stations or towns, eighty-one castles, and three hundred and thirty castelets or turrets. At the northern side of the wall was dug a ditch about thirty-six feet wide, and from twelve to fifteen feet deep. The works of Severus are situated north of those of Agricola and Hadrian, with which they run nearly parallel, and are never far distant, but may be said always to keep them in view. The greatest distance between them is less than a mile, the nearest distance about twenty yards,—the mean distance about forty or fifty yards. Exclusive of the wall, its ditches, stations, castles, and towers, the same emperor constructed a variety of roads, twenty-four feet wide and eighteen inches high in the centre, which led from turret to turret, from one castle to another; and still larger and more distant roads from the wall, which led from one station or town to another, besides the grand military way, now the main road between Newcastle and Carlisle, which covered all the works, and no doubt was first formed by Agricola, improved by Hadrian, and after lying neglected for about 1500 years, was made complete after the rebellion in 1745.

As long as the Roman power lasted this barrier was constantly garrisoned by four squadrons and fourteen cohorts, comprising an army of 10,000 men, quartered in eighteen stations along the line of wall. The stations were so near each other that, if a fire was lighted on any one of the bulwarks, it was seen at the next, and so repeated from bulwark to bulwark, all along the line, in a very short time. By the historian of Severus, this stupendous erection is pronounced the principal glory of his reign, and by the traveller of the present day its ruins are viewed with feelings of astonishment and delight. The ancient and modern names of the places through which this celebrated wall passed, and where its castles and towers were situated, stand in the following order in the *Notitia Imperii.*

Castella coinciding with the Stations.	Castella whose remains are visible.	Castella quite destroyed.	Sum Total of Castella.	A SYNOPSIS of the Stations of the Wall, with the number of Castella, and the Distances between each.		Miles.	Furlongs.	Chains.
				From	*To*			
1	3	0	4	Segedunum ..	Pons Ælii (*Newcastle*)	3	3	1½
0	1	1	2	Pons Ælii....	Condercum (*Benwell*)	2	0	9
0	6	2	8	Condercum ..	Vindobala (*Rutchester*)	6	6	5
0	9	0	9	Vindobala....	Hunnum (*Halton Chesters*) ..	7	0	3½
0	5	1	6	Hunnum	Cilurnum (*Walwick Chesters*)	5	1	7
1	3	0	4	Cilurnum	Procolitia (*Carrawbrugh*)	3	1	8
0	5	0	5	Procolitia	Borcovicus (*House-Steads*)....	4	5	3½
0	2	0	2	Borcovicus ...	Vindolana (*Little Chesters*) ..	1	3	8
1	4	0	5	Vindolana ..	Æsica (*Great Chesters*)	3	6	4
0	3	0	3	Æsica	Magna (*Car Voran*)	2	1	6½
0	3	0	3	Magna	Amboglana (*Burdoswald*)	2	6	0
0	7	0	7	Amboglana ..	Petriana (*Castle Steads*)	6	2	6
0	3	1	4	Petriana	Aballaba (*Watchcross*)	2	6	6
0	2	3	5	Aballaba	Congavata (*Stanwix*).....	5	1	9
0	0	5	5	Congavata	Axelodunum (*Burgh*).....	3	3	4
0	0	5	5	Axelodunum...	Gabrosentum (*Drumburgh*) ..	4	0	9
1	1	2	4	Gabrosentum .	Tunnocelum (*Bowness*)	3	4	1
4	57	20	81		Total length.....	68	3	3

For about seventy years after the death of Severus, we have no record of the state of Britain, and from this time to the departure of the Romans we know but little of its history. In the year 288 it was severed from the empire by Carausius, an experienced naval commander, who had been honoured by the emperor with the title of "Count of the Saxon Shore," and entrusted with a powerful fleet in the British Channel, to repress the depredations of the Scandinavian freebooters, who already infested the northern seas. But the ambition of Carausius was stronger than his gratitude, and, taking advantage of a favourable opportunity, he threw off his allegiance to Rome, and during his whole life maintained the integrity of his dominions inviolate; but, under his successor Allectus, Britain was again united to the empire.

The Roman power was now fast declining, and the removal of the imperial court to Constantinople, perhaps more than any other circumstance, hastened its final overthrow. The distant provinces were neglected or left to their own resources, and the Roman legions set up several competitors for the purple in the different provinces. In Britain, Maximus, a soldier of fortune, was chosen by the legionaries, and led his forces to the continent against the emperor Theodosius, leaving the insular province entirely unprotected. The Britons, through long habit, and the loss of their national independence, had become accustomed to indolence and ease, and possessed neither arms nor courage to resist the fierce attacks of the northern tribes, who, rushing like a torrent over the Roman frontier, devastated the whole country, and plundered the flourishing city of London. Although it was the custom of the Romans to train the youth of the conquered provinces to arms, the countries themselves derived little security from this practice; for as soon as the new levies were accustomed to military discipline, they were drafted into the Roman legions, and sent off to serve in some distant part of the empire, lest, taking advantage of a favourable opportunity, they should assert the national independence, and throw off the Roman yoke. It was thus that the emperors, amidst the universal degeneracy which prevailed so long, warded off the dismemberment of the empire, and secured the fidelity of the troops, while they accustomed the conquered nations to look to Rome for their guards.

On the descent of the Germanic nations into the empire, the Britons again regained their independence. Honorius had written to the "British cities to provide for their own defence;" but, whatever his meaning, they were unable to secure the liberty of their country. A variety of petty governments rose and fell; British customs and Roman institutions divided the country into hostile factions; city was arrayed against city, chief against chief, till the torch of the Picts and Scots consumed the substance of all. Many of the fortified towns were dismantled, the temples and villas deserted, and the island was fast returning to that state of barbarism from which it had been raised by the arts and sciences of Rome, when a new enemy appeared upon the coasts. Previously, the Britons had only to contend against the fierce tribes of the north, but now every east wind brought fleets of hardy warriors from the shores of Germany. Even in the Roman times the Saxons and Angles from the north of Germany and the mouth of the Elbe had made their appearance on these coasts, but they had always been successfully resisted, and Carausius had swept the northern seas of their piratical fleets.

Though suffering from this accumulation of miseries, the natives were engaged in theological disputes. Pelagius, a Briton, and Celestine, a native of Ireland, had propounded several new opinions respecting the nature of original sin and divine grace. At the command of Pope Celestine, Germanus,

bishop of Auxerre, visited this island, and condemned the new opinions. During one of these visits, a body of Picts and Scots began to ravage the country. Germanus, who had been a soldier in his youth, put himself at the head of the Britons, and led them to a defile, where they awaited in ambush the approach of the invaders. On a sudden, by his command, they raised a general shout of Hallelujah; the cry was reverberated from the surrounding hills; the enemy fled in amazement, and numbers perished in an adjoining river. But this Hallelujah victory, as it was called, was far from being sufficient to arrest the progress of the invaders, and at length the British king, Vortigern, took his memorable step, and called in the Saxons to his assistance. A Saxon squadron of three chiules, or long ships, was cruising in the channel, in quest of adventures, and its two commanders, the brothers Hengist and Horsa, eagerly accepted the invitation of the British prince, to aid in fighting his battles, and to depend for their reward upon his gratitude. Vortigern appointed his ready guests to dwell in the east part of the country, and gave them the Isle of Thanet for their residence, an insolated and secure tract to those who, like the Saxons, had the command of the sea; for the narrow, and, at times almost invisible rill which now divides Thanet from the mainland, was then a channel of the sea, nearly a mile in width. It was in the year 449 that the Saxon auxiliaries landed, and from that date begins the history of the Saxons in Britain.

Before, however, proceeding to the Saxon conquest, let us take a brief retrospective view of the influence of the Roman civilisation. On the arrival of the Romans in this country the physical aspect of Britain was very different from what it is now: the uplands were covered with furze or shaded by dense forests, while the banks of the rivers and the fertile plains were overspread with marshes. The first advance to civilisation was the establishment of a grand military way, which, traversing the island from north to south and from east to west, kept up a constant communication between the military stations or fortified towns, which were generally distinguished by the name of Castra. This term, retained in the names of many modern towns, as Chester, Winchester, Cirencester, &c., indicate in most instances the site of a Roman fortress. Amongst the gigantic undertakings for which the Romans were celebrated, their military ways deserve especial mention; they were cut through mountains, hill, and vale, and paved with huge stones which resisted the action of the atmosphere, and for many ages formed the only means of communication between different parts of the country. They were indeed great road-makers, these kings of the world; and they went about their work in a scientific style, like the iron road-makers of our own age, with

> . . . . labouring pioneers,
> A multitude with spades and axes armed,
> To lay hills plain, fell woods, or valleys fill,
> Or where plain was raise hill, or overlay
> With bridges rivers proud, as with a yoke.
>
> PARADISE REGAINED.

Their work has lasted. Though we cannot trace their "highways from sea to sea" through their whole lines with perfect distinctness, yet enough can be traced to show the genius of the great civilisers. All the old writers inform us that there were four chief ways in England; modern researches have traced other trunk roads than these four of the Watling-street, the Erming-street, the Ikenild-street, and the Fosse-way. "What the great lines of railway have

accomplished," says a popular writer, "according to the wants of our age, within the last thirty years, the old roads accomplished sixteen hundred years ago. They made this island, to a certain extent, one whole. We have a circuitous railway from Dover to London; the Romans had their direct road, the Watling-street, through Rochester. The Great Western Railway follows its sinuous course from London to Bath; the Romans had a direct road through Staines, Silchester, and Marlborough, to their great city of medicinal waters. If the descriptions of the Fosse-way may be relied upon, it followed very closely the present track of the Great Western from Totness to Bristol; and connected the midland counties, as far as Lincoln, with the western coasts, as completely as the net-work of railways does at this day. The Ikenild-street is held to have connected the eastern coast with the interior, as the Eastern Counties Railway now effects the same object. The Erming-street is affirmed to have run from St. David's to Southampton, a line which railways have yet to thread. Lastly, the Watling-street, after it had reached London from Dover, is understood to have passed towards the North to St. Alban's, and thence, in a direct line very little verging from that which we call the Great North Road, to York and Chester-le-street; accomplishing the connection between the capital more directly than the existing railways, but going straight to its point like a projected great line. For purposes of internal communication 'from sea to sea' the direction of the Roman roads was, there can be little dispute, sufficiently complete."

Buildings of stone and brick were unknown to the Britons; as soon, however, as the Romans obtained possession of the island, they erected magnificent temples and villas, and founded the towns of London, York, Rochester, Bath, and St. Alban's, which soon became the seats of wealth and commerce. The whole of the conquered territory was divided into five or six districts. The country south of the Thames was called Britannia Prima; that between the Severn and the Dee on one side, and the Irish sea on the other, was called Britannia Secunda; the middle of the island, from the Thames to the Humber and Mersey, was called Flavia Cæsariensis; northward of this, and extending to the Tyne and Solway Frith, was called Maxima Cæsariensis; from thence to the Friths of Forth and Clyde, was Valentia; and still more to the north there was, perhaps, a sixth district, known as Vespasiana. Throughout these provinces were scattered a great number of inhabited towns and military forts, the names of which are preserved in the itineraries of Richard of Cirencester and Antoninus. The towns were divided into four classes:—Coloniæ; towns inhabited by veterans, and generally built in situations that combined the possession of a fertile district with that of a strong military post. Each colony was a miniature representation of Rome; and of the lands in its neighbourhood, one third at least was divided amongst the veterans, generally on condition, that their sons, when of age, should render military service. There were nine Coloniæ in Britain, two of a civil, seven of a military description. They were Richborough, London, Colchester, Bath, Gloucester, Caerleon, Chester, Lincoln, and Chesterford, near Cambridge. 2. Municipal towns; their inhabitants were exempt from the operation of the imperial statutes, enjoyed the rights of Roman citizens, made their own laws, and chose their own magistrates;—privileges so valuable were reserved for the reward of extraordinary merit—and Britain could boast of only two municipia, Verulam and York. 3. The "Jus Latii," so called from having been first granted to certain states of Latium. It conferred on ten of the British towns the right of electing their own magistrates, who, at the expiration of

their year of office, could claim the privilege of Roman citizens. Their other rights depended on the terms of their charter. The British towns thus privileged were Inverness, Perth, Dumbarton, Carlisle, Catterick, Blackrode, Cirencester, Salisbury, Caister in Lincolnshire, and Slack in Longwood. 4. The remaining towns were tributary, and governed by Roman officers, who received their appointment from the præfect. When Caracalla granted to all provincials the privileges of Roman citizens, many of these distinctions became entirely obsolete.

The exports of Britain were rich and numerous, the trade being carried on by the Roman merchants, as the Britons were not expert in ship-building or in maritime enterprise. When the lands were cleared, corn became the chief article of export; and so abundant were the harvests, that Britain was designated the northern granary. British cattle, horses, and dogs were highly esteemed on the continent; and tin, lead, iron, and the precious metals, as well as pearls and oysters, were offered in the Roman markets in exchange for the manufactures of Italy and the luxuries of the east.

Christianity had early found its way into the Roman legions, and it was perhaps through them that it first became known in this island. Its propagation the British traditions ascribe to the instrumentality of Lucius, otherwise known as "Lever Maur," or the "Great Light," who, according to Bede and the Saxon chronicle, wrote to Pope Eleutherius, entreating him to send missionaries to Britain, that he and his people might be instructed in the Christian faith. From that period, Christianity made gradual and uninterrupted progress till the death of Allectus. When the edicts of Diocletian were published (A.D. 303), Constantius, who was at that time in Britain, summoned all the Christians of his household, and bade them sacrifice if they wished to preserve his favour. Those who refused he loaded with fresh honours, those who prepared to obey he drove from his presence, telling them they could not be faithful to man when they were traitors to God. The moderation of Constantius was not always imitated by the inferior magistrates; the churches were destroyed, and those that had not escaped to the woods and mountains were tortured and put to death. Gildas has preserved the names of Julius and Aaron, citizens of Caerleon-upon-Usk, and the memory of Alban, the protomartyr of Britain, was long celebrated both in his own country and among the neighbouring nations.

The influence of the Roman occupation of Britain on the civilisation of these islands was exceedingly transitory; many material monuments still remained, but life and energy had fled; and on the withdrawal of the imperial legions, it has been justly observed, the very remembrance of the Roman name vanished like a dream. One circumstance, however, has been overlooked by historians, which bears on the after history of the country: it was the industry and skill of the Romans, which first converted the land from a wild or wooded waste to a richly cultivated country. The Roman conquest was for Britain what the English settlements in New Zealand and Canada are for those parts of the world; whatever nation may in future possess them the traces of English civilisation will remain.

In the Saxon conquest of these islands we have no reason to infer that the Roman inhabitants of London, Colchester, and other municipal towns were in the least affected, except so far as they took part with the native Britons; the Saxons interfered but little with the towns, and devoted themselves to agriculture and arms. The various cities submitted without much resistance, and in all probability the remains of the Roman population incorporated

themselves with the conquerors. This supposition is strengthened by the early introduction of Latin words into the Saxon tongue, while comparitively few traces of a British element exist. "Had the Saxon conquest never taken place," says Dr. Latham, "the language of England would not have been Gaelic, but Latin; had the Norman conquest never taken place, it would not have materially differed from what it is at present."

THE ANGLO SAXONS.

Having once turned their arms against the Britons, the Saxons dreamed only of conquest. They retained possession of the Isle of Thanet, whence they issued forth in search of greater acquisitions; and, joined by numbers of their countrymen, they revelled for years in all the savage license of barbarian war. Such was the commencement of a contest which was waged without intermission for a hundred and fifty years, and which never entirely ceased till the conquering Saxon yielded in his turn to the Dane and Norman. The Saxon race, destined as it was to give laws to half the globe, had no larger territory in the second century of the Christian era, than the scanty tract of woods and marshes that lay between the Ems and the Elbe. Two hundred years later, however, the term Saxon was the common appellation of all the tribes from the Rhine to the Baltic, and the north of Jutland. Of these tribes the principal were the Saxons Proper, the Angles, and the Jutes; they were all of Teutonic race and kindred blood. These tribes, like the other German nations, were distinguished by their love of liberty, their voluntary obedience to their chiefs, and their respect for the female sex, which national characteristics, under a more advanced and artificial state of society, produced the institutions of chivalry.

The supreme government was in the hands of a council, composed it seems of all, or of most of the influential freemen. The cultivation of the land was generally left to the women and slaves; for nothing was deemed worthy of a freeman but idleness and rapine. Like the rest of the Germanic tribes, the Saxons enjoyed an almost uncontrolled personal freedom; even the murderer, had he but a strong arm and a daring mind, could laugh at the impotence of human justice, and guilt was only punished by revenge. The endless feuds that resulted must have been a fearful check upon the enjoyments of liberty. They were never obliged to engage in war, except to repel invasion; but when not embroiled in domestic strife, troops of men associated under some renowned leader, and both by sea and land made destructive inroads upon the Roman provinces. It was chiefly on the coasts of the German Ocean and the English Channel, that these marauders loved to display their daring. Their vessels at first were littte better than the British coracles; but at the beginning of the fifth century they were more strongly built, and each was sufficiently large for a band of fifty or a hundred warriors.

In three such chiules or ships, arrived the little band of Saxons, or rather Jutes, that lent its aid against the Picts and Scots, and that was destined to effect so great a change in the fortunes of Britain. After their quarrel with the natives, fresh bands continued to arrive, until, despite the valour of Ambrosius, the British leader, the whole of Kent was won. As early as the year 477, a Saxon chieftain named Ælla landed with three sons and a chosen band, upon the isle of Selsey; and, after a struggle of two years, established the kingdom of Sussex, or South Saxons. A few years later, Cerdic conducted five ships to the coast of Hampshire, and despite of numerous reinforcements;

was at length totally routed by Natanleod, the chief of that part of the country. Unfortunately for the Britons, Natanleod was attacked in the heat of the pursuit by a fresh band of Saxons, and was left dead upon the field with five thousand of his warriors. Undaunted at so heavy a loss, the Britons maintained for eleven years an incessant warfare; but their power was completely broken at the battle of Charford-on-Avon; and the territory from which they had been driven became the kingdom of Wessex, or the West Saxons. The third and last kingdom erected by the Saxons Proper, was that of Essex, or the East Saxons. It was founded by Erconwald, and consisted of the present counties of Essex, Middlesex, and the south of Hertfordshire. Except this kingdom and the British territory on the west, the whole country, from the Thames to the Frith of Forth, was colonised by the Angles, who had entirely abandoned ther native bogs, and had swarmed in a mass upon the bewildered Britons. Uffa led the first division, and founded the kingdom of East Anglia, containing the present counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. In forty chiules, Ida led the second division of the Angles to the north of the Tees, and founded the kingdom of Bernicia, extending from the Tees to the Forth. Seomel soon afterwards founded the kingdom of Deira, between the Humber and the Tees. Under Creoda a party of the Angles of Deira crossed the Humber, and, penetrating to the very centre of the island, founded the kingdom of Mercia. Thus were the Britons not only a second time conquered, but deprived for ever of the most fertile and extensive portions of the island. The length of the contest, and the alternation of victory and defeat, proved that the Britons were no longer a trembling, spiritless race. Of all the provincials of the Roman empire, only they and the Armoricans had dared to encounter the barbarians. Their want of success must be attributed to their want of unity; for at the very time that the Saxons were conquering the south of the island, 12,000 Cornish Britons sailed to the Loire to render aid against the Visigoths.

Among the Anglo-Saxons all freemen were included in one of two classes, that of eorl, or that of ceorl, the men of noble and ignoble descent. The former were said to be ethel-born, and among them the first place was held by the *cyning*, or king, who was the lord of the principal chieftains, and through them of their respective vassals. He was the chief commander by land and sea, and the supreme judge on all cases of appeal from every court of judicature. His peace or protection secured the man to whom it was granted from the pursuit of his enemies. Breaches of this peace subjected the offender to heavy fines; while, if the infraction were of a grievous nature, his life and property were at the disposal of the monarch.

Next in dignity to the royal family were the ealdormen or earls, who governed in the king's name districts which were denominated shires. It was the duty of the ealdorman, as the representative of the monarch, to lead the men of his shire to battle, to preside with the bishop in the courts of the county, and to enforce the execution of justice. The thanes were a numerous and distinguished order of men, divided into several classes of different rank, and with different privileges. There were greater and lesser thanes, and we read of the thanes of the king, and of those of the ealdormen and prelates. The heriot of the greater was four times that of the lesser thanes; and while the former acknowledged no superior lord but the king, the latter owed suit and service to the court of his immediate lord. The possessor of five "family lands" or hides, and, from the time of Athelstan, any merchant that had made three voyages with his own ship and cargo, were alike entitled to rank among

the thanes. It seems, however, that the latter kind of thaneship was of inferior dignity, and that a family that had acquired this distinction was not reckoned among the ethel-born until the third generation.

The sithcundmen were men of the Sith, or military profession, and, on account probably of holding land, many, if not all of these, became known as lesser thanes. The person of whom such lands were held was called the lord. If a sithcundman held lands of no one else, and therefore had no such lord, he was still obliged to chose one, and to render him some acknowledgment for his protection. This obligation resulted from the maxim, that every person who had no territorial jurisdiction was bound to have an acknowledged superior, and that every superior was, in return, to be responsible for his "man." The form required to make this connection legal, was brief but significant. The man placed his hands between those of his lord, and exclaimed, "By the Lord, I promise to be faithful and true, to love all that thou lovest, and to shun all that thou shunnest, conformably with the laws of God and man, and never, in will or weald, in word or work, to do that which thou loathest, provided thou hold me as I mean to serve, and fulfil the conditions to which we agreed." If the lord's protection was thus necessary during the life of the man, it was still more so after his death, in order that his family might retain the lands which he himself had held. Hence, when making his will, the most powerful nobleman was always anxious to obtain the confirmation of his superior, and to make provision for the payment of what was termed in the Saxon laws the *heriot*, in the Norman the *relief*. This payment is recorded in the laws of king Edgar as a custom of great antiquity. It was exacted on many occasions, but particularly on the vassal's death. If, however, the latter died fighting for his lord, no heriot was required. By the laws it was provided that the heriot should be paid within twelve months from the death of the last possessor, and was apportioned to the rank he bore in the state. That of the ealdorman was four horses saddled, four unsaddled, four helmets, four coats of mail, eight spears, eight shields, four swords, and one hundred mancuses of gold. The heriot of a royal thane was the gift of his horse and arms, and the offer of his hawks and hounds.

The foregoing were the ethel-born: the unethel, the tradesmen, mechanics, husbandmen, and labourers, were comprehended under the general designation of ceorls. These were divided into two classes—the socmen or free ceorls, who held lands by conventional services, or chose their own lords, or possessed the right of disposing of their real estates by sale, or will, or donation. The others were attached to the soil, as part and parcel of the manor, transferable with it from one proprietor to another, bound to give their personal labour in return for the land which they cultivated for their own use, and liable to be punished as runaways if they withdrew from the manorial jurisdiction under which they were born. They had indeed certain rights recognised by the law, and could not, in many places, be dispossessed as long as they performed their customary services; nor could higher rents, or a greater proportion of labour be exacted from them than what was accustomably due.

All the above classes were in the ranks of freemen. There was, however, amongst the Saxons a class of absolute slaves, called Theowes, consisting of persons who had forfeited their freedom according to the law. If any one could not discharge the penalty or "wite" imposed on an offence of which he had been convicted, he became what was called a "white theowe," and liable to the utter loss of his rights as a member of the free community. His relations might redeem him within twelve months; but if they refused this

office of kindness, he became a slave, and his degradation was inherited by his children. Traffic in slaves prevailed during the whole of the Anglo-Saxon period. These unhappy persons were sold like cattle in the market, and the price of a slave was usually estimated at four times the price of an ox. No impediments were offered to the importation of foreign slaves, but the exportation of native slaves was forbidden under the severest penalties; yet hatred and the love of gain had taught the natives to bid defiance to the most stringent prohibitions. Like the savages of Africa, they are said to have carried off, not only their own countrymen, but even their friends and relatives, whom they sold as slaves in the ports of the continent.

In what way the land that had been wrested from the Britons was appropriated by the conquerors, what portion was reserved for the state, and what for individuals, are questions that can be answered only by conjecture—even the nature of the most common tenures, those of "Bocland," and "Folcland," and "Lænland," has long tortured the ingenuity of the learned.

For the sake of national security all lands were subjected to a triple burden, viz.: the construction of bridges, the reparation of fortresses, and military service, in default of which, fines, or sometimes forfeiture, seems to have been inflicted. Both the grant and sale of land were unencumbered with the modern form of parchments, taxes, and lawyer's fees. It was accomplished by the simple delivery of a turf or spear, or some other emblem, in the presence of one of the customary public meetings. The following charter will give some idea of the almost Lacedæmonian brevity of the Anglo-Saxon deeds of gift: "I, king Athelstan giffys here to Paulan, Oddam, and Roddam, all gude and all fair as ever thei myn war, and thairto witness Mauld my wyf." How different from the strictness of construction which in modern times renders almost every word in an instrument a snare for the unwary.

Among a people but lately emerged from barbarism, the administration of justice is always rude and simple, and the proceedings before the Anglo-Saxon tribunals would not have suited a more advanced state of civilisation. They were ill calculated to elicit truth, or to produce conviction; and in many instances which have been handed down to us, our more correct or more artificial notions will be shocked by the credulity or the precipitancy of the judges. The subject, however, is curious and interesting. These ancient courts still exist under different names, and the intelligent observer may discover in their proceedings the origin of several institutions which now mark the administration of justice in the English tribunals.

The lowest and most limited jurisdiction known among the Anglo-Saxons was that of "Sac" and "Soc." It conferred the right of holding trials, and imposing fines within a certain district, and, with a few variations, was perpetuated in the manorial courts of the Norman dynasty. The power and right of these courts greatly varied, some took cognizance of all, some of a few offences; some of all persons, and others of none but their own tenants. From the custom of holding these courts in the hall of the lord, they were usually termed hall-motes. Superior to these was the court of the hundred, which assembled every month, and was composed of the ealdorman or his reeve, and of the clergymen and freeholders of each township within the hundred. Once in the year an extraordinary meeting was convened, when every male above the age of twelve years was obliged to attend. At these meetings the state of the guilds or tythings (or associations of ten families) was ascertained, and no man was permitted to remain at large who could not find bail for his peaceable behaviour. In these courts offenders were tried,

and civil causes decided. When important payments, contracts, or exchanges, were to be made, it was done in the presence of the hundred, in order that the whole neighbourhood might bear witness to the fact. For, as reading and writing were but little known, men were obliged to depend upon the honesty of numerous witnesses. In the walled towns burgh-motes were held, which corresponded with the motes of the hundred, or meetings of the townships. Sometimes, when interests of great importance were at stake, or the parties belonged to different districts, and the authority of a single hundred was thought insufficient, the ealdorman summoned the neighbouring hundreds, or a third of the county; the meeting in the former case being termed the court of the "Lathe," and the latter that of the "Trything," or, as it was afterwards called, the Riding.

The shire-mote, or court of the county, was of still higher dignity and more extensive jurisdiction. It assembled twice in the year, in May and October, under the presidency of the bishop and ealdorman, who exercised equal authority, having for their assessors the sheriff and the most noble of the royal thanes. In this court ecclesiastical causes were first attended to, the rights of the crown were next enforced, then the laws and decisions of the Witenagemote were announced, and private grievances were examined and redressed. Kemble gives a remarkable instance of the simplicity with which even the most important affairs were transacted in these courts. A young man made his appearance before a shire-mote, and claimed some lands, which were possessed by his mother. A deputation was at once despatched from the court to receive her answer; her reply was, "There sitteth Leoflæd, my kinswoman, unto whom I grant both my land and my gold, both my gown and my dress, and all I have after my own day." This act, by which she disinherited her son, was communicated to the court, and judgment was immediately pronounced in favor of Leoflæd, and a record was made to testify the fact. Thus at once was the suit decided, the son disinherited, and the will in favour of Leoflæd recognised.

From these local courts, the hall-mote, the hundred-mote, and the shire-mote, appeals were allowed to the superior authority of the monarch, who by his office was the supreme magistrate in the state; but he had other duties to perform, and it was forbidden to bring any cause before him till it had been previously submitted to the decision of the inferior judges. Wherever the king was present, a court might be speedily assembled. To the thanes and clergymen who attended on his person, he added the prelates and nobility of the neighbourhood, and with their assistance either pacified the parties or pronounced a definite judgment. But these occasional courts were eclipsed by the superior splendour and dignity of the Witenagemote, or assembly of sages; termed also the "mickle" or great synod. This council was composed at first of all the landed proprietors, and such it probably continued during the greater part of the Heptarchy. In course of time, when Wessex had gained the supremacy, and its Witenagemote became the great council of all England, the number of its members was gradually reduced; owing to distance, expense of travelling, and the troubles of the times, they were seldom as many as thirty, never sixty. The "folc," whose presence is often mentioned, are supposed by Palgrave to have been the representatives of towns, and the borsholders of the tythings; but this supposition is deemed gratuitous, both by Lingard and Hallam. The Witenagemote was convened at the festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, and occasionally at other times, as difficult circumstances or sudden exigencies might require.

At these assemblies the state of the nation was examined, laws were enacted, appeals heard, and, on the vacancy of the crown, a new sovereign was elected.

The Saxons, bringing with them their native customs, punished injuries of every kind by certain settled fines or penalties, which differed in amount according to the circumstances attending the wrong, but were not left to be imposed at the discretion of the judge. So far did the notion of compensation run through the whole criminal law of the Saxons, that every man's life had its value according to his rank, called a "*were*." This, by a law of King Athelstan, was two hundred shillings for a ceorl, for a sithcundman six hundred, and for a royal thane twelve hundred. The were of an ealdorman was twice, that of an etheling three times, and that of a king six times that of a thane. Although pecuniary compensation was thus extensively used, other punishments were occasionally imposed. Thus the frequent conviction of theft was punished by the loss of a hand or foot, while banishment or slavery was also sometimes inflicted. It was also enacted that house-breaking, arson, open robbery, manifest homicide, and treason against one's lord, should be inexpiable crimes, that is, not redeemable by pecuniary compensation, or by suffering mutilation, or the like.

With respect to the different sorts of crimes recognised by the Saxon laws, it seems that a person present at the death of any one was considered a participator in the crime; also the slayer of a thief, unless he forthwith purged himself by oath before the relations of the deceased, stating all the circumstances, was deemed guilty, and had to pay a fine. It does not appear that there was any distinction made in respect of degrees of homicide, except in one instance, which deserves particular notice, viz., where the fine called *murdrum* was to be paid. It is said that Canute, when about to leave the kingdom, being afraid that the English might take advantage of his absence to destroy his Danish subjects, passed a law,—that when any person happened to be killed, and the slayer escaped, the person killed should, unless his friends or relations proved him to be an Englishman, be considered as a Dane, and that the vill in which the crime was committed should pay a fine of forty marks for his death, and if such fine could not be raised in the vill, then the hundred should be compelled to pay it. This provision was made in order to engage every one by the bond of interest in the prevention of secret homicides, and upon this sort of policy it was that presentments of Englishry, as they were afterwards called, were founded.

False swearing was at first only punished by a fine amounting to one hundred and twenty shillings, but afterwards perjurers were considered as no longer worthy of credit, and therefore were obliged to purge themselves, not as they would otherwise have done, on oath, but by the ordeal, and sometimes they were excommunicated. Breaches of the peace were severely punished, as leading generally to bloodshed and death, and the people being also much addicted to quarrelling and broils. If any one fought in the king's palace, his life was forfeited to the king, unless he redeemed it with a fine; and particular penalties were inflicted on those who fought in the presence of the bishop or ealdorman, or in the city or town where these happened to be holding their court.

After the conversion of the Saxons to Christianity, every consecrated church had the privilege of sanctuary, or of affording legal shelter to fugitives. At a time when sentiments of paganism still clung to the souls of men, when revenge was esteemed a sacred duty, and every man was armed and ready for battle, this regulation was not the less salutary from its being

sometimes abused; it gave time for reason and religion to exert their influence, and often prevented the effusion of blood. For the traitor or the blasphemer there was no sanctuary, and he might at once be snatched from the altar. Resort was commonly had to this protection in order to avoid the instant resentment of the aggrieved party, and until the legal compensation was paid. Thus, the law of Ina declares, that the fugitive shall be protected as to his life, and make compensation as justice demands.

Having thus considered crimes and punishments, we will proceed to speak of the modes of trial, and the sorts of proof, which formed very remarkable parts of the Anglo-Saxon system of jurisprudence, and were as follows:—The prosecutor made his charge, which, it seems, was of itself sufficient to put the person accused upon his defence. The answer or defence to such charge varied according to the circumstances of the case. If it was a matter not of great notoriety, and admitting of doubt, the party purged himself, as it was termed, by the oaths of himself and of certain persons vouching for his credit, and declaring their belief of his speaking the truth, who were thence called compurgators. If these compurgators all agreed in a declaration in favour of the accused, this was held to be a complete acquittal. But if the party had been before accused of larceny or perjury, or had been rendered infamous in any other way, and was not thought himself worthy of credit, he was then obliged to prove his innocence by the *ordeal.*

Among the German nations the ordeal was the common means of solving a difficulty, and when it was resorted to pledges were given, and the time was fixed by the court. As the decision was now left to God, three days were spent by the accused in fasting and prayer. On the third he went to mass, and was adjured by the priest not to go to the ordeal if he were conscious of guilt; he was then communicated with these words—"May this body and blood of Christ be to thee a proof of innocence this day;" after which he again swore that he was guiltless of the crime of which he had been accused. The ordeals which were most practised were those of hot water and fire. In that of water, a fire was kindled beneath a cauldron, at the west end of the church. In a line on one side of the fire, stood twelve friends of the accused; and on the opposite side, twelve friends of the accuser,—all strangers being excluded. When it was agreed by all that the water boiled, the accused plunged in his arm, and brought up a stone which had been placed at a certain depth. The priest immediately wrapped a clean linen cloth around the part which was scalded, fixed on it the seal of the church, and opened it again on the third day. If the arm was perfectly healed, the accused was pronounced innocent; if not, he suffered the punishment of the offence with which he had been charged. In the ordeal by fire, the same precautions were employed in respect of the number and position of the attendants. Near the fire a space was measured equal to nine of the prisoner's feet, and divided by lines into three equal parts. By the first stood a small stone pillar. At the beginning of the mass a bar of iron, of the weight of one or three pounds, was laid on the fire; at the last prayers of the service it was taken off, and placed on the pillar. The prisoner immediately grasped it in his hand, made three steps on the lines marked on the floor, and then threw it down. His guilt or innocence was decided as in the former case.

Scarcely had the Anglo-Saxons settled in their adopted country, before dissensions broke out, and a long series of mutual quarrels commenced. Each petty kingdom strove for the mastery, and each monarch aimed at the paramount authority in the island. The principal object of contention was

the title of Bretwalda, the wielder or sovereign of Britain. Whether this title was obtained by the influence of power, or given by the spontaneous suffrage of the other kings, is doubtful; nor do we know whether any duties or prerogatives were attached to this dignity. By Venerable Bede the title is given to seven of the Saxon princes, whose reigns, as might be expected, include the most important events in the early history of the Saxon nations.

ÆLLA, BRETWALDA I.—This monarch was the founder of the kingdom of Wessex, the smallest and the least powerful of the Anglo-Saxon states. By what means he contrived to become supreme lord of Britain, is as little known as are the events of his reign; and as he ruled at a time when the Britons were still masters of the greater part of the country, it is conjectured that the title of Bretwalda was conceded to him from some pre-eminence which he enjoyed in his native country, or for some exploit of which the memory has perished.

CEAWLIN, BRETWALDA II.—Ceawlin is mentioned in the ancient chronicles as a man of singular valour; the astonishment of the Angles, the detestation of the Britons, and eventually the destruction of both. He was king of Wessex, and during his government Ethelbert of Kent, aspiring to the supreme authority, led an army to Wimbledon, and had the temerity to confront the West Saxon. But his ambition was signally chastised; his two caldormen, Oslac and Cnebba, fell in the conflict, and he himself escaped with difficulty from the pursuit of Ceawlin. The Bretwalda, content with the humiliation of the Kentish monarch, turned his arms against the Britons, whom he defeated at the battle of Bedford, and added to his dominions the towns of Leighton, Ailesbury, Bensington, and Eynsham. Six years afterwards (A.D. 577) he gained the victory of Derham, defeating the British kings Conmail, Condidan, and Farinmail, and acquiring the important cities of Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath. On the demise of Cissa, the son of Ælla, Ceawlin added Sussex to his other dominions. But fortune deserted him in the midst of his power, and at Wodensburgh, in Wiltshire, he was overthrown and deposed by his own subjects. He survived his deposition but two years, and died in 593, when he was succeeded by his nephew Cerdic. Whether Ethelbert of Kent was present at the battle of Wodensburgh, we are not informed; but it is certain that the defeat of Ceawlin, and the acquisition of the dignity of Bretwalda by the ruler of Kent, were simultaneous events.

ETHELBERT, BRETWALDA III.—If the early part of the reign of Ethelbert was clouded by defeat, the remainder was glorious and prosperous; and at the death of Ceawlin, his authority was acknowledged by all the princes south of the Humber While in the plenitude of his power, intelligence was one day brought him, that forty strangers in foreign garb had landed on the Isle of Thanet, and requested an audience. They spoke none of the German dialects, but they had brought some of the Frankish clergy as their interpreters, and at once disclosed the object of their mission. They had come, they said, from Rome, with good tidings to those that would obey them,—nothing less than joy and dominion that would never pass away. Ethelbert heard them patiently, ordered them to abide in the adjacent isle till he should decide what course to adopt, and commanded that everything necessary for their support should be abundantly provided. After a few days, he expressed his willingness to hear them, and having taken his seat in the open air, in order to baffle the power of magic, awaited their arrival. Bearing a silver cross and a painted representation of the Redeemer, and chanting

the litanies in slow and solemn procession, the holy band drew near, and once more, but with fuller explanation, announced their important mission. "Your promises," replied the king, "are great indeed, but they are new and uncertain; I cannot then abandon for them what I and the whole race of the Angles have so long followed. As, however, you have come from so great a distance to make known to us what you believe to be true and excellent, we are willing to treat you with all kindness and consideration." He then appointed them a residence in Canterbury, and told them that they might preach without fear of molestation. They withdrew in the same order as they came, singing as they moved along, "We beseech thee, O Lord, in thy great mercy, remove thy indignation and wrath from this city, and from thy holy house, for we are sinners, Alleluia."

We cannot refrain from giving Wordsworth's fine sonnet on this inspiring theme, though the touching simplicity of the monk of Jarrow can scarcely be heightened in its effect upon the mind:—

"For ever hallowed be this morning fair;
Blest be the unconscious shore on which ye tread;
And blest the silver Cross which ye, instead
Of martial banner, in procession bear;
The Cross preceding Him who floats in air,
The pictured Saviour! By Augustine led,
They come—and onward travel without dread,
Chanting in barb'rous ears a tuneful prayer,
Sung for themselves, and those whom they would free.
Rich conquest waits them: the tempestuous sea
Of ignorance, that ran so rough and high,
And heeded not the voice of clashing swords,
Those good men humble by a few bare words,
And calm with fear of God's divinity."

The care of Ethelbert's queen had already prepared a residence for the missionaries. They were lodged in the ancient church of St. Martin, which had originally belonged to the Britons, and had lately been repaired for the use of Liudhard, a Christian prelate, who accompanied Bertha from Gaul. Curiosity led the Saxons to visit the strangers; they admired the ceremonies of their worship, compared their lives with those of the pagan priests, and learned to approve a religion which could inspire so much piety, austerity, and disinterestedness. Ethelbert, moved at length by the example and preaching of the strangers, declared himself a convert. Thousands followed his example; and as each district embraced the Christian faith, its old ruined British churches were repaired; or where these were wanting, the heathen temples were purified and consecrated.

Gregory the Great, who then was bishop of Rome, watched with joy the progress of conversion. He himself, before his elevation to the popedom, had been anxious to preach to the English. His attention had been arrested by the fair countenances of some northern youth that were exposed for sale in the Roman market. To the observation of a bystander, that they were Angles from the Island of Britain, he replied, "Non Angli sed angeli," not Angles but angels; and from that moment a strong desire for the conversion of England seized upon his heart. Prevented from going in person, by the remonstrances of the Roman people, he still thought of the noble features and benighted souls of the Angles in the market-place. The absence of his personal exertions he could easily supply by those of other missionaries, and from his high position in the church,

he might direct their operations, and second their endeavours. His original intention was to purchase a number of Saxon slaves, and have them educated under his own eye, and at his own expense, and at a convenient time, raise them to the priesthood, and employ them in the conversion of their countrymen. But their progress was slow, and his zeal was ardent. After a short time he resolved to try the courage of his monks, ignorant as they were of the language and manners of the barbarians. Having selected the most learned and virtuous of the community, he explained to them his views, elevated their hopes with the prospect of eternal rewards, and confirmed their consent with his apostolic benediction. The monks, in obedience to his command, went forth on the all-important mission, under the guidance of Augustine, prior of St. Andrew's monastery. Their courage faltered on their long and toilsome journey, but Gregory's letters and exhortations urged them onwards, until at length they arrived at the Isle of Thanet; and the result, as we have seen, was the conversion of the Kentish monarch, and many of his subjects.

Ethelbert reigned fifty-six years, and before his death, published a code of laws to regulate the administration of justice. In this code we find the crimes which appeared most repugnant to the well-being of society, scrupulously enumerated; theft in its different branches, murder, sacrilege, insults offered to female chastity, and infractions of the peace of the king and the church; and to each was attached a proportionate fine, which rose in amount according to the dignity of the person against whom the offence was committed.

Redwald, Bretwalda IV.—Ethelbert died in 616, and the authority of Bretwalda passed to Redwald, who at that time filled the East Anglian throne. This reign is of little importance, except for its connection with Edwin and Edilfrid, the two princes of Northumbria. Edilfrid was grandson of Ida, and chief of Bernicia. He was a restless and sanguinary prince, whose valour and ferocity were dreaded by all his neighbours. At the death of Ælla, the founder of the kingdom of Deira, Edilfrid, who had married his daughter, took unceremonious possession of his dominions. Ælla had left an infant son of the name of Edwin, about three years old, who was conveyed beyond the reach of Edilfrid, and intrusted to the protection of Cadvan, the king of North Wales. The hospitality of the Briton drew on him the vengeance of the Northumbrian, and the two armies met in the vicinity of Chester. The city was taken (A.D. 613), and Bangor on the Dee, celebrated for its monastery of two thousand four hundred monks, was reduced to ashes.

After Cadvan's defeat, the fugitive prince of Deira wandered for a long time without any settled habitation; and at length came to the court of Redwald, who, pitying his misfortunes, received him into his protection. Shortly after there came messengers from Edilfrid, demanding either the surrender of Edwin or denouncing hostilities. Determined, by the advice of his queen, not to violate, through intimidation, the laws of friendship, Redwald raised an army, and resolved to assail the Northumbrian before he could collect his forces. Edilfrid was himself hastening with a small but select army to surprise the East Anglian, and was already in the neighbourhood of Retford, in Nottinghamshire, when the banners and innumerable spears that rose in endless succession upon the distant horizon warned him to prepare for a very different combat. The Northumbrian, disdaining to retreat, rushed forward and destroyed the first division of Redwald's army, but, overpowered by numbers, sank at length upon a heap of slaughtered enemies. The conquerors hastened

to improve their advantage. By the men of Deira, Edwin was received with acclamations of joy, the children of Edilfrid fled into the north of the island, and the Bernicians cheerfully submitted to the good fortune of the son of Ælla. Redwald having placed his friend upon the throne, returned in triumph to his own dominions, and died in 627.

Edwin, Bretwalda V.—Edilfrid, by his martial genius, had raised Northumbria to an equality with the most powerful of the Saxon states, and under Edwin it assumed a marked pre-eminence, conferring the title of Bretwalda upon him and his immediate successors. History is silent with regard to the manner in which this supremacy was gained by Edwin, but Bede has preserved the account of his conversion to Christianity, which, we have no doubt, will be interesting to many of our readers. Edwin, in the ninth year of his reign, married Ethelberga, the daughter of Ethelbert, king of Kent. This princess, having been promised the free exercise of her religion, and having at heart the conversion of her husband, brought with her, as her chaplain, Paulinus, a Roman missionary, who had just received the episcopal consecration. Edwin made no objection to the practice of Christianity by Ethelberga, but he himself showed no inclination to embrace it. It was in vain that Paulinus preached, that the queen entreated, that Pope Boniface V. sent letters and presents, the king seemed immovably attached to the religion of his ancestors. That attachment was weakened by unforeseen occurrences, which prepared the way for Edwin's conversion. The kingdom of Wessex was, at that time, governed by two princes, who bore with impatience the yoke of the Northumbrian; and, unable to cope with him in the field, attempted to remove him by means of an assassin, whom they sent to Edwin in the character of an envoy. Introduced into the royal presence, the messenger drew a two-edged poisoned dagger, and aimed a desperate blow at the heart of the king. Lilla, one of the thanes, perceiving his design, threw himself between Edwin and the dagger, which reached the king through the heart of the noble thane. Every sword was instantly drawn, but the assassin defended himself with such desperate courage, that he made another victim before he was overpowered by numbers.

While Edwin lay ill of his wound, the words of Paulinus began to take effect; and, on his recovery, previous to his marching against the perfidious kings of Wessex, he declared that if he returned victorious, he would become a Christian. He triumphed, and from that moment abstained from the worship of his gods, though he still hesitated to embrace Christianity. He consulted alternately his priests and the missionary, and, revolving in his mind during his hours of solitude their opposite arguments, formed, at length, the resolution of embracing Christianity. Having made this resolve, he called an assembly of his witan, or counsellors, and required each to state his sentiments on the subject. The first who ventured to speak was Coiffi, the high-priest, who, instead of opposing, advised the adoption of the religion of the missionary. His motive, as recorded by Bede, was certainly a strange one. "None," said he "have served the gods more diligently than I have, and yet there are many who receive greater favours from you, are more preferred than I am, and are more prosperous in all their undertakings. Now, if the gods were good for anything, they would rather forward me, from whom they have received the most attentive service. It remains, therefore, that if upon examination you find these new doctrines, which are now preached to us, better and more efficacious, we immediately receive them without delay."

On the conclusion of Coiffi's speech, another chieftain arose, whose

discourse, while it proves the good sense of the speaker, is valuable as exhibiting a striking picture of national manners. He sought for information respecting the origin and destiny of man. "Often," said he "O king, in the depth of winter, while you are feasting with your thanes, and the fire is blazing on the hearth in the midst of the hall, you have seen a bird, pelted by the wintry storm, enter at one door, and escape at the other. During its passage it was visible, but whence it came, or whither it went, you know not. Such to me appears the life of man. He walks the earth for a few short years, but what precedes his birth, or what is to follow after his death, we cannot tell. Undoubtedly, if the new religion can unfold these important secrets, it must be worthy our attention." At the common request Paulinus was now introduced, and explained the principles and doctrines of Christianity. When he had finished Coiffi declared himself a convert, and, to prove his sincerity, offered to set fire to the neighbouring temple of Godmundingham. With the permission of Edwin, he called for a horse and arms, both of which were forbidden to the priests of the Angles. As he rode along, he was followed by crowds, who attributed his conduct to temporary insanity. To their astonishment, bidding defiance to the gods of his fathers, he struck his spear into the wall of the temple. They had expected that the fires of heaven would have avenged the sacrilege. The impunity of the apostate dissipated their alarms, and urged by his example and exhortations, they united in kindling the flames, which, with the temple, consumed the deities, that had been so long the objects of their terror and veneration.

Gregory the Great had directed, that upon the conversion of the northern Angles, their metropolitan should fix his see at York. Edwin accordingly bestowed upon Paulinus a house and possessions in that city, and was baptised in a church hastily erected for that purpose. The happiest effects followed the conversion of the hitherto ferocious Northumbrians. The petty British tribes that still held out in Yorkshire were subdued, internal security was well preserved, and open robbery was so effectually suppressed, that it was a common saying among the Northumbrians for centuries, that, in the days of Edwin, a woman with a babe at her breast, could pass from one end of his dominions to another without harm. Edwin's power, however, was doomed to sink more rapidly than it had risen. Penda, an expert and savage warrior now occupied the Mercian throne, and scorning to acknowledge a superior, determined to win by the sword the dignity of Bretwalda, which Edwin had for many years enjoyed. Uniting his army with that of Ceadwalla, king of North Wales, he burst into Northumbria, and on Hatfield-Chase, in Yorkshire, encountered the mighty Bretwalda. Edwin, his eldest son, and a great part of his followers were slain.

Oswald, Bretwalda VI.—On the death of Edwin, the Northumbrian kingdom was again divided; and Osric succeeded to the throne of Deira, while Eanred succeeded to that of Bernicia. Each of these princes had formerly professed Christianity, and each of them relapsed into the errors of paganism. Neither of them enjoyed long the possession of royalty, but quickly paid the price of it with their blood, being perfidiously destroyed by Ceadwalla. By their deaths the duty of revenging his family and country devolved on Oswald, the younger of the sons of Edilfrid. Impelled by despair, he sought, with a small but resolute band, the Britons, and at the dawn of day found them carelessly encamped in the neighbourhood of Hexham. His soldiers rushed with resistless energy upon the spoilers of their homes; Ceadwalla was slain,

his invincible army annihilated, and the victor was hailed as king by the whole of Northumbria, (A D. 635).

Oswald devoted the whole of his reign to the propagation of the Christian religion. Paulinus had taken refuge in Kent, his converts had been scattered or destroyed, and the whole work of conversion was to be recommenced. In this emergency Oswald was not forgetful of his own instructors, the monks of Iona, whom he implored to save his benighted subjects. They responded to his call, and the king's desires were fully blest by the labours of Aidan and his companions, who, with unwearied perseverance, traversed every part of the kingdom, and converted great numbers to the Christian faith. Oswald's power was acknowledged by almost the whole of the Anglo-Saxon states, and the princes of the Picts and Scots were also numbered among his vassals. But the fate of Edwin awaited Oswald, and the same prince was destined to be the minister of his death. Penda again appeared in arms, and was met by Oswald on the field of Maser, in Shropshire, where the Northumbrian monarch died as became a king, his last words being "Lord have mercy on the souls of my people." After this battle Penda laid siege to Bambrough, but the Northumbrians rallied round the family of the beloved Edwin, and on the retreat of the pagans from the well-defended rock, they enabled Oswio, the brother of Oswald, to ascend the vacant throne.

Oswio, Bretwalda VII.—On the death of Oswald, Oswio, his brother, succeeded to the kingdom of Bernicia; Deira fell to Oswin, a chief, whose high endowments both of body and mind, could not shield him from the sword of Oswio, who thereupon assumed the government of the whole of Northumbria. Oswio, however, did not long enjoy the fruit of his cruelty. Penda, the Mercian monarch, seemed determined to obtain the dignity of Bretwalda, and gave the Northumbrian little time to enjoy his dignity in peace. After the battle of Maserfield, the victor carried fire and sword to the very gates of Bambrough, but baffled in his attempt upon that fortress, he withdrew to his own dominions. Again and again he sallied forth and slew and ravaged without mercy. Nothing would soften his ferocity, he scorned the offers of tribute, and at length boasted that he would extirpate the entire Northumbrian nation. The presents, which had been sent to mollify his resentment, were distributed among his auxiliaries; and thirty vassal chieftains, Saxons and Britons, swelled with their followers the numbers of his army. Despair at last nerved the courage of Oswio, who, with his son Alchfrid, and a small but resolute force, advanced to meet the invaders. The valour or despair of the Northumbrians prevailed, Penda was killed, and of the thirty vassal chiefs who served under his banner, only two escaped. The Mercian, who was in his eightieth year, had ravaged half the island for twenty years, and during the same period had imbrued his hands in the blood of three East Anglian, and two Northumbrian kings The battle that closed his career was fought at Winwædfield, near Leeds; and the river Aire having overflowed its banks, few of the Mercians survived to tell the fearful tidings. The first news was brought by the conquerors, who annexed Mercia and East Anglia to the dominions of Northumbria.

Oswio was now Bretwalda in the fullest sense of the word, Britons and Saxons alike acknowledged his superiority, and the greater part of the Picts and Scots paid him tribute. Yet long before his death his power suffered a considerable diminution. The Mercians expelled his officers, achieved their independence, and conferred the sceptre on Wulphere, the youngest son of Penda. To add to Oswio's mortification, he was obliged to cede Deira, the

price of murder, to his own son, Alchfrid. Oswio died 670, and with him expired both the title and authority of Bretwalda.

The smaller states, Kent, Sussex, Essex, and East Anglia, having disappeared, the three remaining kingdoms vied with each other for the superiority. Northumbria, weakened by internal dissensions and foreign invasion, gave way to Mercia, whose king, Ethelbald, in 737, asserted his supremacy over the whole country south of the Humber. Five years after, impatient of their subjection, the men of Wessex rose and recovered their independence at the battle of Burford, in Oxfordshire; and although Offa the Terrible, the most magnificent of the Mercian princes, wrested from Wessex all her territories on the left of the Thames, he never recovered possession of the whole country.

Previous to Offa's death a dispute arose between Beorhtric and Egbert concerning the succession to the crown of Wessex. Beorhtric being supported by the people, Egbert took refuge at the court of Charlemagne, where he remained fourteen years, till, hearing of the death of Beorhtric, who had been poisoned by his wife, he again returned to England, and was joyfully received by the people of Wessex. His first exploit was against the Britons of Cornwall and Devon, whom he compelled to submit to his authority. He afterwards turned his arms against Bernulf, who had usurped the Mercian throne, defeated him on the banks of the Wiley, in 823, and two years later gained a second victory over the allied army, when Bernulf was slain, and all Mercia, with its dependencies, added to the crown of Wessex. East Anglia and Northumbria voluntarily submitted, and the whole country south of the Humber owned the authority of Egbert.

THE DANES.

Four centuries had now elapsed since the landing of the Saxons in Kent, and the country for the first time enjoyed the blessings of peace, under the administration of Egbert, who, during the period he resided at the court of Charlemagne, had acquired those views of extended empire and well-administered justice, which, in a great measure, enabled him to consolidate the discordant elements of which his new kingdom was composed. Scarcely, however, had the king attained his desires, when he saw himself assailed by a new and dangerous enemy. The Danes, a race of men whose delight was the storm and the battle, who looked upon the sea as their home, and the spoils of nations as their right, were hovering on the coast of England, and marking out its loveliest scenes for pillage and desolation.

Under the general appellation of Danes were included the inhabitants of Norway, Jutland, and most of the countries around the Baltic. Their chiefs were known as Vikingers, or, "sons of the creeks;" they were everywhere faithfully followed, and always zealously obeyed, for they were renowned as the bravest of the brave—as men who had never slept beneath a rafted roof, nor ever drained the bowl by a sheltered hearth. At first they pillaged alike either the lonely trader, or their brother robbers; and, as their light barks with two sails cut through the dashing spray, they would sing "The force of the storm is a help to the arms of the rowers, the hurricane is in our service; it carries us the way we would go." After a time they began to issue forth upon distant excursions, and robbed and murdered under the dignified name of sea-kings. Although allied in language, institution, and kindred, with the Anglo-Saxons and the Franks, these ruthless sons of the north retained no

recollection of their ancient kindred. The conversion of the Teutonic nations of the south to the Christian religion had broken every fraternal tie between them and the Teutons of the north. In the ninth century the Northmen still gloried in the title of sons of Woden, and treated the Christian Germans as renegades, making no distinction between them and the conquered nations whose worship they had adopted. Franks or Gauls, Longobards or Latins, all were alike hateful to the men who had remained faithful to the ancient divinities of Germany. A species of religious and patriotic fanaticism was thus allied in the souls of the Scandinavians, with their disorderly spirit and insatiable thirst of gain. They shed the blood of priests with pleasure, were particularly gratified in pillaging churches, and littered their horses in the chapels belonging to palaces. When they had wasted with fire and sword some canton of the Christian territory, "We have sung the mass of lances," they would say in derision; "it began at dawn of morning and has lasted until night."

The manners and customs of these wild sons of Scandinavia differed but little from those of the Anglo-Saxons, and there is every reason to believe that their religion was the same kind of idolatry as that of which the latter had once been slaves. We are informed of its nature by its own votaries, the scalds or bards, who sung the feigned achievements of the gods they worshipped. Woden was their principal idol. He was the "father of slaughter," the "namer of those who were to be slain." The valkyrs, his messengers, determined the success, and selected the victims of battle. Thor, his son, was the god of summer-heat, of thunder, and of war. He was invariably represented with his head encircled with stars, and with the hammer, or mace in his hand, with which he used to crush the jokuns, or giants. These giants were Fire and Frost, who dwelt in a distant chaotic land, and maintained a perpetual war with the giants. In the extravagant fables of the north, the earth was a conquered giant, the land was his flesh, the sea his blood, the firmament his skull, and the clouds his brains. The whole creation was symbolised by a tree, at the roots of which, deep sunk in the kingdom of death, sat the Fates, weaving the destinies of men. Valhalla, the palace of Woden, with its walls of glittering spears, and roof of shining bucklers, was said to be destined for the warriors who fell in battle. Their occupation in this abode was to mingle all day in ceaseless conflict; at night their wounds healed, and they banqueted on the flesh of the boar Scrimner, and quaffed mead from the skulls of the vanquished. Cowards were doomed to the melancholy dominions of Hela, there to dwell with Famine, in the palace of Anguish. No one that died a natural death could share the joys of the Valhalla: hence it was that the slaves were sacrificed without scruple, while some, and even princes, did not hesitate to immolate their own children. The horrid gloom of this belief was increased by incantations and witchcraft, and nothing could be done without a spell. When the armourer was forging a coat of mail, he chanted a song that was to render it impenetrable, a similar charm over the sword was to render its edge resistless.

This state of things was, however, to have an end; the gods and giants were to expire of mutual wounds, while the Valhalla and the dominions of Hela were to sink in one vast conflagration. The earth was to be renewed, and another paradise more happy, and another hell more terrible, than those of Woden, were to be the everlasting places of punishment or reward. A God—the Ancient, the Infinite, the creator of all, was to decide the fate of the universe, and justice was to reign amongst men. Such was the remarkable creed of Scandinavia; containing, but not blending together, the principal

traditions of the first men, and the more recent fabrications of idolatry and superstition. Several traces of the Scandinavian creed still linger among us, charms and incantations are still practised among our peasantry, our very nursery tales seem derived from Thor the giant-killer, while the days of the week are distinctly named from the gods of the Danes and Saxons. Sunday and Monday are the days on which the sun and moon were worshipped; Tuesday is Tuesca's day; Wednesday, Woden's day; Thursday, Thor's day; Friday, the day of Frigga, the wife of Thor; and Saturday, the day of Satur.

In the year 787 these fierce invaders first made their appearance on the southern coast of England, where they were met and defeated by Offa of Mercia. Their incursions soon became periodic, and being joined by the remnant of the British population, who gladly seized this opportunity to be revenged on their conquerors, they spread devastation and alarm through the whole country. The reigns of Egbert and his four immediate successors are little more than one continued narrative of sanguinary encounters with these hardy warriors; and their desultory manner of warfare, which enabled them to take to their ships as soon as a sufficient force could be brought against them, filled the Saxon inhabitants with such dismay, that at length, wearied out with fatigue, they were on the brink of the same servitude and extinction which their arms had, four centuries before, brought upon the British population. Mercia, Northumbria, and East Anglia had already sunk, and Wessex was on the verge of ruin, when Ethelred, dying of the wounds he had received in battle against the Danes, left the throne to his brother Alfred, a young man only twenty years of age, but who had already greatly distinguished himself by his courage and perseverance. After a series of sanguinary conflicts, Alfred was obliged to retire to a morass, formed by the waters of the Thone and Parret, in Somersetshire, where he remained in seclusion till an unexpected victory gained by the men of Devon, in which the Danes lost their chief Hubba and the enchanted standard of the raven, again afforded him an opportunity of taking the field. Having assembled the men of Wessex on the borders of Selwood Forest, Alfred fell unexpectedly on the Danes and completely routed them. His men, however, paused when they arrived at the Danish entrenchments. They closed around the devoted camp, but were too prudent to risk an assault; and, after a fortnight's siege, the Danes capitulated. The conditions prove that, although defeated, the Danes were still formidable. The king and the principal chieftains were to embrace Christianity, and evacuate Wessex. The boundaries between the latter kingdom and that of East-Anglia were to be the Thames, from its mouth to the river Lea; this river from its mouth to its source, a line thence to Bedford, and along the Ouse to Watling-street—the whole of England from Watling-street to the Frith of Forth was the territory of the Danes. By another treaty between Alfred and Gothrun, the lives of Englishmen and Danes were to be considered of equal value; all intercourse between the two nations was forbidden; the laws of the Danes were assimilated to those of the Saxons; and the two princes pledged themselves to support Christianity and punish apostacy. After a few weeks, Gothrun and thirty of his chiefs were baptised, and Alfred himself stood sponsor for the Danish monarch. The latter, full of admiration at the generosity and valour of his conqueror, departed to Cirencester, in Mercia, and ordered his followers to win their bread, not by the sword, but by the cultivation of the ground. In the following year he returned to his kingdom of East Anglia. He was faithful to his engagements,

and the offers of his countrymen could never induce him to forsake his religion or make war upon his former enemies.

Alfred possessed more power than any of his predecessors, and was the first prince who bore the title of king of England; yet his authority was exceedingly circumscribed; and had not the conquest of Neustria for a time occupied the attention of the Northmen, England must have eventually succumbed—even those provinces which the Danish invasions had not entirely depopulated were wasted, and the Saxon population sunk into the greatest barbarism; the monasteries, then the only repositories of learning, had been destroyed, the monks dispersed, and the libraries burned. To remedy this fearful state of ignorance, Alfred instituted public schools and invited learned men to attend his court; and a law was enacted, making it compulsory on all free men possessed of more than two hides of land to send their children to these schools, and the king himself afforded an example of zealous devotedness to the study of literature.

While attending to the education of his people, Alfred did not neglect the national defence, for he re-organised the militia, constructed fortresses, and formed a powerful navy. The defence of the towns was entrusted to the inhabitants, under the command of the king's gerefa or reeve, while the population of the country was divided into classes, which were to serve in rotation under the king or ealdorman.

Commerce is the natural index of national prosperity, and, like all periods of good government, the reign of Alfred was distinguished by the stimulus given to commerce. The king had twice visited Rome in his youth; and, sensible of the importance of a mercantile navy, favoured the intercourse of his subjects with foreign states by many wise laws and regulations. The arts, too, received many additions, especially those of metallurgy and shipbuilding, on which the king is said to have bestowed his personal attention. After having devoted himself for thirty years to the improvement of his country, Alfred died in 901, leaving his crown to his son Edward.

The three immediate successors of Alfred,—Edward, Athelstan, and Edmund,—by their wisdom and perseverance, matured the successful system of consolidation which that prince had commenced. The next reigns, those of Edred and Edwy, were devoid of political interest; but on the accession of Edgar, in 959, the kingdom attained a degree of grandeur and prosperity previously unknown. Under the vigorous administration of the bishops Dunstan and Odo, the boundaries of the kingdom became co-extensive with the present limits of England, and the people enjoyed peace and security. During the whole of this long reign, the kingdom was not disturbed by a single war; the kings of Scotland and Man, and the princes of Wales and Strathclyde, tendered their homage, and the friendship of England was courted by neighbouring princes. The prevalence of general security facilitated the growth of commerce and industry, and many foreign improvements were introduced. Edgar was well aware that all his exertions would be fruitless, as long as the country lay exposed to the Scandinavian pirates. He therefore prepared a numerous fleet, which he divided into three divisions; and early every summer, when the Scandinavians were accustomed to begin their enterprises, he summoned his ships, and embarking successively in each of his squadrons, made the circuit of his dominions. Dismayed at this display of power, the sea-kings avoided the shores of England during the whole of his reign.

In connection with the administration of justice, a most remarkable

institution had been gradually springing up: the civil wars of the Heptarchy and the lengthened struggles with the Danes had driven many men from their ordinary occupations into the fens and woods; when, losing their habits of industry, they took to rapine and plunder. To repress this disorderly state of society, many stringent laws were enacted; no man could quit his shire without the consent of the ealdorman, and every one above the age of twelve was obliged to attach himself to some patron, since, when found without a home, he was liable to be punished as a vagabond. During the reign of Edgar this supervision became extended into a regular system, known as the law of Frank pledge. By this law the whole population was distributed into a number of petty societies called tithings or free burghs, which consisted of ten householders, and extended over every village throughout the kingdom; so that if an offence were committed, the tithing was bound to present the offender in court, that he might make reparation in his own property and person; but if he escaped, the tithing was not answerable for his offence, unless they failed to exculpate themselves from participation in his crime or flight.

During the reign of Edgar, the Saxon power attained its greatest splendour, and the important subject of legislation received a corresponding advance. During this short but tranquil interval numerous laws were enacted, and jurisprudence began to be studied with a view to its practical application. After Edgar's death, however, in 975, the kingdom began rapidly to decline. Edward the Martyr, who succeeded him, before he had reigned three years was assassinated through the treachery of his stepmother Elfrida, to make way for her son Ethelred, a prince destitute of every noble quality. Perceiving the increasing weakness of the kingdom, the Danes, who had desisted from their depredations for nearly a century, now began seriously to contemplate the conquest of the island.

In the year 1002, Ethelred planned and executed a measure which has rendered his name infamous for ever. In the beginning of November, he gave orders to all his officers in the various towns and counties, to prepare themselves against a certain day for a general massacre of the Danes within their respective jurisdictions. On the thirteenth day of that month, the festival of St. Brice, the unsuspecting victims, with their wives and families, were seized by the populace, and the horror of murder was in many places aggravated by every insult that national hatred could suggest. At London, where they had fled for protection to the churches, they were massacred in crowds round the altars.

To avenge the wrongs of his countrymen, and of his sister, who had perished in the general slaughter, Sweyn, king of Denmark, undertook the conquest of England, and, after several times invading the kingdom, and harassing the inhabitants during a period of ten years, he succeeded in establishing himself upon the English throne. Ethelred fled to Normandy, and the whole country sullenly submitted to the Danish conqueror. But since their first invasion a great change had come over the Scandinavian nations; during this interval they had embraced Christianity, and were united under regular governments, so that the accession of the Danish dynasty produced no material change in the Saxon government, either as regards its institutions or laws.

The Danish warriors, who had followed the fortunes of their chief, quietly settled on the lands they had acquired, and gradually became assimilated to the native population, whose laws and language were not far different from

their own. On the demise of Sweyn, his son Canute was chosen by the Danes; but the Saxon nobility, impatient of the foreign rule, invited Ethelred to return, having first extorted from him a pledge for the better government of the kingdom. The contest of the two princes had assumed the character of a civil war, when Ethelred dying, the command of the Saxon forces devolved on Edmund, surnamed Ironside, from his courage in battle. The armies being nearly equal, the two princes were prevailed on to come to a partition of the kingdom. Edmund reigned south of the Thames, and Canute retained possession of the northern provinces, whose population was chiefly Danish. Edmund, however, only survived this treaty a few months, and Canute took undisputed possession of the whole kingdom. England, Norway, and Denmark were now united under one sceptre, and Canute reigned the most powerful monarch in Europe; England was his favourite residence, and his vast resources secured his dominions from foreign invasion. In consequence of the distracted state of the country, the commencement of his reign was marked by insecurity and oppression; but as confidence increased among his Saxon subjects, and there was no longer fear of a successful rival, his administration assumed a milder form, and he gained the good will, if not the affections, of the English. This reign is remarkable for one important innovation—the formation of the first regular army which had been maintained in England since the withdrawal of the Roman legions. The former kings had solely depended on the voluntary services of their subjects, who were bound by the tenure of their lands to aid the sovereign in repelling foreign invasion. But Canute, on account of his extended dominions, found it convenient to retain constantly at his court a number of chosen warriors as a body-guard, who accompanied him on all his expeditions, and who were designated "Hus-carls," or household troops.

On the death of Canute, in 1036, his extensive dominions were divided amongst his sons; a series of desolating wars followed, and the two short reigns of Harold and Hardicanute offer nothing of historical interest, though they were the termination of the Danish dominion in England. The Saxon population still outnumbered their conquerors, and on the death of Hardicanute, in 1042, the English gladly seized the opportunity to restore their ancient line, to which the Danes, who were quietly settled in the kingdom, offered no material resistance. Even Godwin, the powerful Earl of Wessex, proffered to Edward his aid in obtaining the English crown, on condition that he should espouse his daughter Editha. Although placed on the throne by the influence of Godwin's family, Edward never manifested a sincere attachment to that house; and on one occasion, Godwin having refused to chastise the people of Dover for resisting the insolent behaviour of Eustace of Boulogne, a Norman count, who had been on a visit to Edward, the earl and his sons were outlawed, and Editha deprived of her honours. Godwin and his sons fled from the kingdom and assembled a small force, with which they returned to the southern coast; and so strong was the national feeling in their favour, that the king was reluctantly compelled to come to an accommodation. Godwin attested before the assembled Witenagemote his innocence of the crimes laid to his charge; his lands and honours were restored to him, and the lady Editha returned to court; most of the foreigners and Normans were outlawed, and the kingdom returned to its former quiet state. Godwin, however, did not long survive this reconciliation. One day as he was sitting at the king's table, he was seized with a fit, and expired three days after in speechless agony, leaving his son Harold to succeed to his honours. The generosity of

this young man's character conciliated the favour of most of the nobles, while his military talents were displayed by the facility with which he restored Malcolm to the Scottish throne, and chastised the encroachments of the Welsh princes.

Edward, who was childless, perceiving the danger of leaving the kingdom without an heir, sent to Hungary to invite Edward, the son of Edmund Iron side, to return. The joy of the nation at the prospect of an undisputed succession was quickly changed into astonishment and grief, for immediately after his arrival in England the prince was cut off by a sudden and mysterious disease. During the short interval between his landing in England and his death, he had by some means been kept at a distance from his uncle, and it was suspected by many that he was the victim of Harold's ambition. His son, Edgar the Etheling, was a mean competitor, by the side of the brave and accomplished Harold, and the English never bore a sincere regard to him, on account of his foreign birth and education. On the death of Edward, in 1066, Harold was proclaimed king in an assembly of the thanes and the citizens of London; and the next day witnessed both the funeral of the late, and the coronation of the new sovereign. To strengthen his influence with the nobility, Harold married Editha, the daughter of Alfgar, and sister of Edwin and Morcar, the two powerful earls of the north. Nevertheless, he had many difficulties to contend with; his brother Tostig, who had been expelled by the people for his bad government of Northumbria, fled to Norway, where he induced the king of that country to fit out an expedition against England. In the meantime, William, Duke of Normandy, as soon as he heard of the accession of Harold, sent to demand the surrender of the crown under the pretence of the bequest of Edward. As Harold refused to accede to the request of William, each determined to appeal to the sword, and the English no less than the Normans were astonished at the mighty preparations made to decide the important quarrel. Harold proceeded with an army to the Sussex coast, in order to oppose William, should he attempt an invasion, and while he was in the south, he was informed that Tostig and Hardrada, king of Norway, had landed in the north, where, having defeated the combined forces of Edwin and Morcar, they were preparing for the subjugation of the country. Harold hastened to the scene of action, and was the first herald of his own arrival. Surprised with only half his troops about him, the Norwegian king sent three messengers to the fleet to hasten the march of his men, while he retired slowly to Stamford-Bridge, on the Derwent. There he drew up his warriors in a compact but hollow circle. The royal standard occupied the centre; the circumference was composed of spearmen, while the whole was surrounded by a line of spears firmly fixed in the earth, and pointing outwards in an oblique direction. While thus arranging his forces, Hardrada was conspicuous for his black charger, gigantic stature, blue mantle, and glittering helmet. As he rode round the circle his horse fell. "Who," exclaimed Harold, "is that chieftain on the ground?" Being told that it was Hardrada, "He is," returned the king, "a gallant warrior, but his fall shows that his fate is approaching."

When all was ready for the onset, Harold offered his brother Tostig terms of peace, and the earldom of Northumbria. Tostig inquired what he would give his ally the king of Norway: "Seven feet of land for a grave," was the answer, and instantly the irregular masses of the Saxon cavalry dashed against the terrible array of the enemy. Unable to make an impression, they

broke, according to their custom, rallied at a distance, again charged, and again recoiled. The excited Norwegians could no longer restrain their fury—they saw the enemy retiring in disorder, and they rushed forward to complete the apparent rout. Their movement left a gap in the circle, into which the Saxon infantry immediately poured, and the contest of discipline became a vast and complicated series of personal encounters. Amidst the struggle, Hardrada was shot through the neck with an arrow. Tostig, deaf to the repeated offers of his brother, continued the fight. The rest of the Norwegians now arrived, and the fury of the battle redoubled. The ardour of the Saxons finally prevailed, and all the Norwegian chiefs of note shared the common fate of Tostig and Hardrada. This action is considered as one of the most bloody that is recorded in our annals, and the whitening bones of the invaders lay for generations upon the field, the dread and wonder of the traveller.

The courage of Harold was tempered with humanity. He sent for Olave, the younger son of Hardrada, who, accompanied by his bishop and the Earl of the Orkneys, obeyed the summons of the conqueror. He experienced a courteous reception, swore to live in amity with England, and was dismissed with twelve ships to revisit his own country. A few days were necessarily employed by Harold in taking possession of the Norwegian fleet, securing the spoil, and refreshing his exhausted troops. He repaired to York; but the public rejoicings of the citizens could not tranquillise his impatience to learn the motions of his remaining and most formidable competitor. The king was seated at the royal banquet, and surrounded by his thanes, when a messenger entered the hall, and announced that William of Normandy had landed with an immense army at Pevensey, in Sussex. On the receipt of this intelligence, the king flew to the capital, where he was joined by thousands of his subjects, and so great was the celerity of his movements, that, although in the beginning of October he was feasting at York, yet on the fourteenth of the same month he had reached the camp of the Normans.

At Senlac, a place about eight miles from Hastings, where the town of Battle now stands, Harold selected for his post an eminence that looked towards the sea, and was protected in the rear by an extensive wood. He formed his men on the brow of the hill, the men of Kent occupying the van, protected in front by palisades. The royal banner, richly ornamented with gold and precious stones, bearing, as its device, the figure of a fighting man, floated over the centre of the army; around it stood Harold, his two brothers, Gurth and Leofwin, and the body-guard of Londoners. The Normans were arrayed in three lines upon an opposite declivity; the archers, the heavy-armed infantry, and lastly, ranged in five bodies, the dense array of knights and men-at-arms. William, we are told, "out of a pious care for the interests of Christendom, and to prevent the effusion of Christian blood, sent out, as mediator between both, a monk, who proposed these terms to Harold,—either to resign the government, or to own it a tenure in fee from the Norman, or to decide the matter in single combat with William." To this last proposition, the thanes, who surrounded Harold, replied,—"No strife between a man and a man shall decide the liberties of thousands." On the messenger's return, both armies prepared for the great struggle in which they were about to engage; and at nine o'clock on the morning of the fourteenth of October, in the year of grace 1066, Toustain the Fair, advanced with the banner of William, chanting at the same time the song of Rollo. The Normans immediately raised the war cry, "God is our

help." "Christ's Rood, the Holy Rood," was the reply of the Saxons.
archers drew their bows, and the Norman infantry charged, but q
yielded to the rage of the English. Scarcely had they retreated wh
entire body of their cavalry swept onwards, dashing the whole weight o
and rider against the Saxon ranks, which moved not a step, but sto
feet that seemed rooted to the earth, swaying their heavy battle-a
rapid and unerring aim. Helm, hauberk, buckler, everything yielde
formidable weapon. The left wing of the Normans broke and fled, a
that the duke was slain, and his whole army began to waver. Wil
off his helmet to reassure his men, and the battle was again comme
English pursuers were surrounded, and at last destroyed, and onc
subsided into close and deadly strife. Still rang the fierce war-
struggling combatants, still rang loud amid the clash and turmoil
of the ponderous battle-axe. Twice did William cause his men
twice were the pursuers trampled under foot, and yet the rage o
undiminished, and the main body of the English as unyieldi
William's ranks were frightfully weakened; one-fourth of his br
were among the slain; and yet, although the autumnal sun
sinking in the western sky, he seemed as far from victory as w
commenced, when, all at once, confusion appeared in the
Harold was nowhere to be seen: an arrow had entered his brain
[illegible] of his gallant brothers. His troops began to re
the Normans [illegible] the opportunity, and rushed forward, s
[illegible] the royal standard. But not yet was vi
[illegible] the banner fell beneath the fatal battle-axe.
[illegible] Normans undertook to secure the prize, ten fe
[illegible] achieved. "The sun had set, the first st
[illegible] was laid low, and on that spot where n
[illegible] of Battle Abbey, rose the
[illegible] banner of the Norman vi

THE NORMANS.

The Norman dynasty was founded by Rollo, one of the
[illegible] north of France,
[illegible] of Rouen, to
[illegible] Normandy as a fief o
[illegible] surnamed
[illegible]

the suburbs; he was unwilling or afraid to storm the walls, and resolved to punish his opponents by destroying their property in the open country. Leaving London, he spread his army over the counties of Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, and Berkshire. Everything valuable was plundered by the soldiery, and what they could not carry away, was committed to the flames. Edwin and Morcar, seeing no means of retrieving the lost fortunes of their country, retired to the north, while Archbishop Stigand and a deputation from the citizens and clergy waited on the conqueror, and proffered to him the crown, stipulating only for their ancient laws and privileges. William accepted their submission, and appointed Christmas Day for his coronation; but London was even at this period a wealthy and powerful city, and the Normans did not consider it safe to enter until a strong fortress had been erected, which now forms part of the Tower of London, to command the city.

On the day of his coronation at Westminster Abbey, the circumstance of an armed champion defying all competitors, was first introduced. When the English, who were present at the ceremony, were asked, whether they chose William for their king, they shouted their assent. Their acclamations became the signal for plunder and massacre. The Norman bands that had been stationed outside the abbey, feigned alarm at the outcry; but instead of gathering about their king, they set fire to the houses in the neighbourhood, and began to plunder. William was left with none but the prelates at the altar. The English, both men and women, had fled to provide for their own safety; and of the Normans, some had hastened to extinguish the flames, the others to share in the plunder. The service was completed with precipitation; and the Conqueror took the usual oath of the Anglo-Saxon kings, with this addition, that he would govern as justly as the best of his predecessors, provided the natives were true to him.

What might have been the character of William's government, had all things proceeded amicably, it may be difficult at this distance of time to determine; but certain it is, that at the commencement of his reign the king showed a laudable desire to gain the good will of his new subjects. He confirmed the leading nobility in the possession of their estates, and conferred many important offices on those whom the common dictates of prudence would have led him to distrust, had he contemplated any gross violations of the Saxon liberties. The ancient laws and the mode of administering justice were strictly preserved; and it is even asserted by some historians, that William at this time endeavoured to acquire the English language, that he might the better understand the wishes of the nation. But the sense of conquest produced an indomitable resentment in the minds of the people, and they watched with jealousy the erection of castles in all the principal towns, as if to overawe the inhabitants. The Normans, haughty, tyrannical, and proud, were looked upon by the English as foreigners and usurpers, while the very first act of the government was highly unpopular. William confiscated the estates of those who had fallen at Hastings, affecting to treat them as traitors. This, which was no act of tyranny according to the Norman institutions, was looked upon by the Saxons in a far different light; they regarded those brave men as the defenders of their country's cause, and could not but consider the partition of their estates amongst the Norman favourites, as an intolerable act of oppression. William's departure to the Continent gave these discontents time to ripen, and the cruel and arbitrary conduct of those whom he had placed at the head of affairs drove the people to exasperation by new impositions. The flames of rebellion spread, and the whole country rose in

arms; but the people wanted generals to lead them, and castles to sustain their revolt, while the energy and alacrity of their enemies disconcerted all their measures. The Normans that had ventured as far as Hereford, met with fearful retribution from the hand of Edric the Wild. Copsi, who had consented to rule the country north of the Tyne as the vassal of the Conqueror, was implored but in vain, to renounce the connection, and fell beneath the swords of his countrymen. William, hearing of the storm which was threatening, hastened from the Continent, and, by liberal promises and timely condescension detached the Londoners from the popular party; he then invited the Saxon nobles to his court, and professed to repose in them the utmost confidence. But this disaffection had taught William to mistrust his English subjects, and he determined henceforth to treat them as a conquered nation. Having divided the energies of his enemies, he led his army, which was now partially composed of English, against the men of Devon and Cornwall, who had openly appeared in arms, and when Exeter was taken by assault, he divided the lands among the victors.

In the north a more formidable coalition had been formed by Edwin and Morcar, with Malcolm of Scotland, and the Welsh princes, who had promised their assistance to restore Edgar the Etheling to the throne; and in the conquered provinces a secret plan is said to have been formed for the massacre of the Normans, similar to that of the Danes in the reign of Ethelred. Perceiving his danger, William immediately crossed the Thames, besieged and took Derby, Lincoln, and York, overran the whole of the north, and erected strong castles at York, Nottingham, Warwick, Lincoln, Huntingdon, and Cambridge. The cities opened their gates and submitted without a blow, but no sooner had he departed, than the whole population took to arms and wreaked their vengeance upon the Norman garrisons.

The slender ties which had previously preserved the rights and titles of the inhabitants were now dissolved, and acts of oppression and spoliation became of daily occurrence. "William," says Malmesbury, "bearing in mind the evil effects of the mild government of Canute, which had ended in the entire expulsion of the Danes, determined to secure his conquest by rivetting such fetters that the English would no longer have it in their power to resist;" and, with this design, he determined to enforce the rigours of the feudal system. But the war of independence was not yet over. The inhabitants of the Danelagh still retained much of their ancient ferocity, and continued to solicit the aid of their Danish and Norwegian kinsmen. William on his part, sent rich presents to Sweyn, King of Denmark, to induce him to remain at peace; but the entreaties of his subjects finally prevailed, and the king was compelled to equip a fleet of two hundred and forty sail, which anchored in the Humber, at the commencement of autumn. Experience had taught the people that the Norman was not to be compared to the Danish rule, and everywhere the English rose to join their standard. Edwin, Edgar, and Morcar hastened from Scotland, and the united forces advanced to the attack of the Norman castles, which were taken, and their garrisons sent prisoners to the Danish fleet. But William, taking advantage of the winter season, which prevented military operations, sent an embassy to the court of Denmark, and by large promises of money induced the King of Denmark to recall his forces at the end of winter. The English, now deserted by their allies, were unable to maintain the defensive against the disciplined forces of the Normans, and the whole country, from the Humber to the Tees, was reduced by the avenging conqueror, to one vast desert.

All England now submitted to the Normans, and William commenced that system of universal transfer of landed property, which, in a few years, entirely changed the aspect of the country. Feudal castles sprang up on every domain, and the whole surface of the island was divided into sixty thousand military fiefs, which were lavishly bestowed on his Norman followers. The few Saxons who still retained possession of their lands gladly sought shelter under the protection of the king or some powerful baron, and by the twentieth year of his reign the whole of the allodial lands were converted into feudal tenures. By this time, so universal had become the hatred of the native English to the military tyranny of William, that the whole of the higher classes had either perished in battle or fallen by the sentence of military tribunals; many had fled to Scotland, and many more to the east, where, under the command of Siward, the brave Earl of Gloucester, they entered the service of the Greek emperor, and for many years defended Constantinople against the power of the Turks; others took to the woods, or joined Hereward in the fens of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, whence they issued and attacked the Normans on the highways, and plundered those who submitted to them; while the mass of the people bowed to the servitude they were unable to avoid. Failing in a generous resistance, the English now commenced a system of individual assassination; and whenever a Norman was overtaken unarmed, he was set upon and slain. As the people sympathised in the deed, there was no means of bringing the offender to punishment; and William was obliged to institute a special law for the protection of the Normans, called the "presentment of Englishry." By this law it was enacted that in every hundred where a murder was committed by an unknown hand, a jury should be empanelled, to determine whether the murdered man were of Norman or Saxon extraction; if of the former, the whole hundred was severely fined. And this stringent measure was finally successful; every one was interested in preventing that for which every one was responsible; but in the reign of Henry II. this court finally disappeared.

THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.—In accordance with his promise, before the battle of Hastings, William rewarded his followers with the lands of the vanquished, taking care, however, to attach to these grants those peculiar restrictions and burdens which are so well known as the characteristics of the feudal system; a system extending at that time throughout the greater part of Europe, and still forming the basis of many of our institutions. The principal feature of this remarkable system was, that the lands were always held, not as an ownership, but as an hereditary tenancy; but that this tenancy continued as an absolute right, as long as the conditions upon which it was granted were complied with. In those troubled times, military service was the usual and most honourable, but by no means the necessary condition.

In the composition of feudalism we notice two essential elements: the land, which was held thus conditionally, and what was called the fief or feud; and the vassal, or feudatory, who held the fief. Whether fiefs were at first given for a limited period or for life, and at what time they first became hereditary, cannot now be clearly ascertained. When the fief was large, the vassal often bestowed a part upon others, upon terms similar to those by which he himself possessed the whole, and he thus became a "mesne" or intermediate lord. In England, the distinction between *real* and *personal* vassals was continued throughout the Anglo-Saxon period; and, as the law required every one, from the king to the ceorl, to place himself under a lawful superior, all became personal, though many were by no means real vassals.

Fiefs were created by investiture, which was of two kinds; the proper investiture, which was an actual delivery of the land by the lord to the vassal in presence of his convassalli, equals, or *pares;* and the improper investiture, or symbolical delivery of the land by a wand or turf. In the case of a proper investiture, the lord declared the services which his tenant had to perform, at the time of the investiture, in the presence of the convassalli; and it became usual for him to give to the tenant a writing, containing a statement of such services, witnessed by the convassalli, in order that they might not be forgotten; and this was called a *breve testatum*. In the case of an improper investiture, the lord delivered to the tenant such writing with directions to some person to give him actual possession. Besides the investiture, the grant of a fief was accompanied by two other ceremonies,—that of fealty, when, standing erect, the vassal swore fidelity to his lord; and that of homage, when, unarmed and bareheaded, on his knees, with his hands placed between those of his lord, he repeated these words—"Hear, my lord, I become your liege man of life and limb, and earthly worship, and faith and truth I will bear to you to live and die. So help me God." The ceremony was concluded with a kiss, and the vassal was thenceforth bound to respect and obey his lord; the lord to protect his vassal, and to warrant to him the possession of his fief.

After the lord had thus granted out lands as fiefs, the *proprietas* thereof remained in him, and he had also the seigniory, or right to fealty, and the other services reserved in the grant. And as the lord and vassal were mutually bound to defend each other, the former could not alien the fief without the consent of the latter, who might originally have become his tenant from reliance on his power and courage, which qualities another lord might not happen to possess. And if the vassal were evicted of the fief, his lord was bound to recompense him by another fief of equal value, or to pay him for what he had lost. On the same principle, if the lord failed in his duty to his vassal, as in not protecting and defending him, he forfeited his seigniory. As the lord had granted the fief on condition of some service rendered by his tenant, it followed that if such condition could no longer be performed, as where the vassal died without heirs, the feud returned to him again. If the heir of a fief was a minor, he became the ward of the lord; and when the fief descended to a daughter, the lord claimed the right to dispose of her in marriage, and also the homage and services of her husband.

Feudalism had attained its complete development about the time of the Conquest, and in that mature condition was transplanted into England. As nearly the whole of the landed proprietors had engaged in the struggle for independence, nearly all the lands of the kingdom had become forfeited to the crown. The few Saxons that retained their estates were harassed, and often dispossessed by the Normans. Redress was generally promised, but seldom obtained; and the old nobility rapidly shrunk into the middle and lower classes, happy if they could preserve but a fragment of their former possessions. Of the confiscated property William retained a considerable portion, besides the whole of the ancient royal domains; the remainder he parcelled out among his followers. He possessed no fewer than one thousand four hundred and thirty-two manors in different parts of the kingdom. The next to him was his brother Odo, distinguished by the title of the earl-bishop, who held almost two hundred manors in Kent, and two hundred and fifty in other counties. Another prelate, highly esteemed, and as liberally rewarded by the Conqueror, Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances, left at his death two hundred

and eighty manors to Roger Mowbray, his nephew. Robert, Count of Mortaigne, the brother of William and Odo, obtained for his share nine hundred and seventy-three manors; four hundred and forty-two fell to the portion of Alan Fergant, Earl of Bretagne; two hundred and ninety-eight to that of William Warrenne; and one hundred and seventy-one to Richard de Clare. Other estates, in greater or smaller proportions, were bestowed on the rest of the foreign chieftains, according to the caprice or the gratitude of the new sovereign.

This division of the land was the result of William's policy. He was well aware that on the continent the strength of a vassal was often equal to that of his lord; he knew that he himself, and many other French feudatories, had often defied with impunity all the power of their suzerain, the King of France. He knew, moreover, that the sub-vassals took the oath of fealty to the mesne lord only, and considered themselves bound, in consequence, to adhere to him in every quarrel, even against his suzerain or chief lord. Thus, every large fief became a separate kingdom, having no connection with the suzerain, except so far as the mesne lord thought proper. William resolved that none of these evils should exist in England; his grants, therefore, were comparatively small, and generally consisted of estates scattered over different parts of the kingdom. No single baron could be compared for a moment with the individual power of the king. To remedy the second evil, William compelled all the sub-vassals, all those that held of his own feudatories, to assemble on Salisbury plain, and swear allegiance, not only to their immediate superiors, but to himself; thus impressing strongly upon the minds of his people the supreme right and dominion of the crown. But this was not all; they no longer promised obedience to their lord alone, but swore to be true to him against all men, save the king and his heirs. William was not satisfied with these changes; but made another innovation, which was unknown even to feudalism, except in some parts of Germany, and which insured him no small control over the possessions of his vassals. He introduced the custom of "wardship," and "marriage," a custom that more or less, for six hundred years, excited the indignation of the nobles. By this custom the king took possession of the revenues of all his vassals that were under age. If he chose he could remove them from their friends, and bring them up in his own residence; but he was required to defray the expenses, and to put his ward when of age in possession of his land, without receiving the ordinary payment of the "relief." An heiress could not marry, even during the lifetime of her father, without the consent of her lord, or the payment of a heavy fine. On her father's death, she remained under the guardianship of her lord till the age of sixteen, and for so long a term beyond that age as she chose to remain single. The pretext for these harassing regulations was a necessary attention to the interests of the lord, whose fee might otherwise come into the possession of a man unable or unwilling to comply with the obligations; but avarice converted them into a constant source of emolument to the lord, by inducing him to sell the marriages of heiresses to the highest bidder.

Besides these unusual conditions, William introduced all the ordinary burdens of feudalism. First—His vassals held their lands by military service, and had to maintain in the field a determinate number of knights, for forty days every year. The force that could thus be raised amounted to 60,000 horse. Even the church lands were subjected to these conditions, unless it could be proved to the satisfaction of the Norman lawyers that they had been given in "franc-almoigue," or free alms. Second—To military

service was always attached the obligation of suit or attendance at the court of the chief. The king's immediate vassals were expected to meet three times every year; they and the officers of his household formed his "great council," or, as it was called under Henry I., his parliament. On these occasions William entertained his nobles and the foreign ambassadors with unsparing magnificence. At Christmas, Gloucester was the usual scene of royal festivity, Winchester at Easter, and Westminster at Whitsuntide. Besides these fixed periods, the crown vassals were to assemble whenever summoned, unless they could show a reason for their absence. Although the object of the meeting was to consult for the safety of the nation, to furnish the king with aids, and to enact new, or to amend the ancient laws, yet, on the whole, it was rather a judicial than a legislative assembly; its chief business was to decide causes and receive appeals. At first all the tenants or barons of the king, including the bishops, were obliged to repair to the great council. Many whose fiefs were small regarded this rather as a burden than as a privilege; and when their lands became subdivided by marriage and descent, they gradually abandoned the meeting, till, in the reign of John, the distinction that was thus formed of greater and lesser barons became clearly defined. Both classes were still summoned on emergencies, but the latter gradually subsided into the mass of the commons. Third—Of the relief sufficient mention has already been made, It consisted at first of arms and weapons, but was afterwards paid in money. *Primer seisin* was the relief paid by a vassal who was of age before he came to the estate; it was larger than the common relief, as if it were to compensate for the loss of the emoluments of wardship. *Aids*, or escuages, were feudal payments that were levied from the vassals of the crown on three occasions: whenever the lord was taken prisoner, when his eldest daughter was married, and when his son was knighted. Sub-vassals had to pay a fourth escuage whenever their immediate lord had to pay his relief. The king's vassals claimed, and generally exercised, the right of fixing the amount of this escuage. Yet each vassal of the crown levied it from his own dependants at his pleasure; although it was usual for him, either to rate each of his knights' fees at a certain amount, or to exact a fixed proportion of the movables of each individual.

From the preceding notices, the reader will be able to form some notion of many of the sources from which the king's revenue was derived. From all these feudal services; from his numerous manors; from tolls in fairs and markets; from an occasional land-tax; from a tallage or capitation-tax, levied upon the Saxons; and from a hearth-tax of one shilling on every house, the Conqueror acquired a daily income of the enormous sum of £1,061, while the expenses of the government were comparatively light, and those of war fell, in great measure, upon the vassals.

The better to facilitate the entire feudalisation of the country, and to insure due payment of the taxes, William sent commissioners to take a survey of the kingdom. This survey, still extant in the Doomsday Book, contains an account of the various estates throughout the country, with their nature, produce, cultivators, and proprietors. It was taken from the evidence of persons living on the spot, who described them on oath, as they were at the time of Edward the Confessor, at the time when given in fief by William, and at the actual time of the survey. There is no description of the four northern counties, but the West Riding of Yorkshire is made to comprehend that part of Lancashire which lies to the north of the Ribble, with some districts in Westmoreland and Cumberland, while the southern portion of Lancashire is

included in Cheshire. Rutland is similarly divided between Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire. The northern counties were probably omitted in this survey, on the same grounds as Wales and Scotland, because they belonged to a prince who did the King of England homage, but was not required to admit the commissioners of a fiscal inquiry within his dominions.

Having thus provided for his own interest, William had the good policy to refrain from tampering with the remaining rights and institutions of the conquered. The laws and customs peculiar to the three great divisions of the kingdom were respected and enforced, and the ancient courts were suffered to remain. The greatest change was in the Witenagemote; and even this was in name more than reality. The King's Court and the Great Council, the two courts which supplanted the Witena, are sometimes used synonymously; but, at other times, the Great Council implies a more full attendance of the royal vassals, than was necessary to constitute the court of a king. In both these courts the suitors were Normans, and the pleadings were, therefore, conducted in their native tongue. In the other courts Saxon was generally used. In the administration of justice, the system of penalties was retained; but, instead of being clearly defined, they were left to the mercy or caprice of the lord, and were therefore termed "amerciaments." Under the sway of the Saxon kings, a large proportion of the fines used to become the property of the ealdorman; this practice the Norman earls continued; of all the fines awarded to the crown, every third penny was theirs. The usual form of the ordeal was suffered to remain; but the judicial combat, or "wager of battle," was added, and could be demanded by either of the parties, provided he was a Norman. The spiritual and temporal courts were separated, and the old distinction of classes, viz: ealdormen, greater and lesser thanes, ceorls, and theows, became known as earls or counts, barons, knights, or esquires, free-tenants, villiens, and neifs.

When William had settled his new dominions, the outline of his policy was imitated by his barons. Each estate consisted of two portions: one, called the "demesne," contained the residence of the lord; the land cultivated and inhabited by his villiens; certain profits held by "soccage," that is, by rent, or other free and conventional services, including suit or attendance in the hall of the lord; and lastly, town lands, held by a tenure called "burgage," which often varied even in the same town. The second portion of the estate was divided into knights' fees, given on condition of military service on horseback, for the customary period. The number of these subinfeudations depended upon the holder of the entire fee: if it were less than the number of knights required by his tenure, he was obliged to hire substitutes. By this means, the obligation of military service fell in reality upon the smaller portion of the estate. The quantity of land that constituted a knight's fee is not accurately known. It was sometimes, if not always, five hydes or caracutes. A fief escheated or reverted to the king by the failure of heirs in the line of the "tenant in capite," the person that held directly of the crown; also when by felony, treason, or omission of the military service, the actual tenant incurred the penalty of forfeiture. In the time of Henry II., the military service, or *scutage*, as it was often called, began to be compounded with for money, each scutage being rated at the value of about three pounds.

The most remarkable events subsequent to the Conquest are—the annexation of Ireland to England, in the reign of Henry II. (1172); the granting of MAGNA CHARTA by King John (1215); the successful invasions of France by Edward III. and Henry V.; the war between the houses of York and

Lancaster, called the "Wars of the Roses," which distracted the kingdom in the fifteenth century; the introduction of the Reformation by Henry VIII.; the peaceful union of the crowns of England and Scotland under one sovereign, James I., by virtue of his descent from Henry VII., whose great-grandson he was (1603); the beheading of his son Charles I. (1649), and the establishment of the Commonwealth; the Restoration of monarchy under Charles II. (1660); the Revolution, in which James II. lost his crown, and was succeeded by his daughter Mary, with her husband, William, Prince of Orange; the accession of George I., Elector of Hanover, the first of the present reigning family, who came to the throne (1714) by virtue of his descent from James I., whose great-grandson he was; and the union between Great Britain and Ireland, in the year 1800, from which time Ireland has ceased to have a separate legislature, and the British Islands have been denominated the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the British Empire.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF ENGLAND, &c.

The Saxons in England formed successively, under kings, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, small states, which were gradually reduced by conquest to three (Wessex, Mercia, Northumbria), that remained to a certain extent distinct and important after they were finally incorporated in one. The large states must necessarily have been subdivided, for military as well as civil purposes, from the earliest periods. Ingulphus affirms that Alfred divided the kingdom into counties, hundreds, and tythings, when he had an inquisition taken, which served as the model of the Doomsday survey, and was digested and registered in the roll of Winchester. No trace of the roll of Winchester, however, exists, nor is there among the public records any indication that such a survey was ever known.

SHIRES.—The division of England into counties, each having an ealdorman discharging civil and military functions under the king and his council, was evidently based upon the old divisions of the country. Two small kingdoms became the counties of Kent and Sussex; the kingdom of the East Saxons became Essex and Middlesex; of the East Angles, Norfolk and Suffolk. The lands of the Wilsætan, Dorsætan, Somersætan (from *sætan*, settlers), became Wilts, Dorset, Somerset,—to which *shire* was perhaps unnecessarily added. *Damnonia* and *Cernaw*, wrung successively from the Welsh, as they retreated first beyond the Exe and then over the Tamar, were named Devonshire and Cornwall. The district of Berkshire was, it is said, so named from the character of the country. Sutheridge, Surrey (southern island), was named from the town on the Thames. Another class of counties was evidently constructed on different principles; thus, the county containing Winchester, the capital of Wessex, was called Hámtúnscir, from Hámtún, now Southampton. All the counties into which Mercia was divided were named from their large central towns, which became the county towns; thus it was with Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, &c. Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and Durham, are also named from the county towns; Rutland, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland are not named from towns, but, like the counties in the south, from the people and the locality,—after the analogy of Eng*land*, Sco*tland*, Ire*land*.

The shire is an important subdivision of the kingdom, and each shire has numerous officers: (1) a lord lieutenant, who is also (2) custos-rotulorum, or

keeper of the archives, except in counties of cities; (3) a sheriff, who appoints (4) an under-sheriff; (5) justices of the peace, all appointed by the crown; (6) a county treasurer, and (7) a clerk of the peace, generally an attorney, who is appointed by the custos-rotulorum; (8) the county coroners are elected by the freeholders, as (9) the knights of the shires were formerly. The revenue of the shires is chiefly derived from rates, which are struck by the justices of the peace at quarter sessions. The rates, which were formerly collected by the high constables (or constables of hundreds), are directed, under 7 and 8 Vic. c. 33, to be collected by the Boards of Guardians, and to be paid by them to the county treasurer. The county expenditure is chiefly incurred in maintaining bridges, gaols, police, prisoners, lunatic asylums, and the various county officers; some of whom are paid, although the majority of the offices are honorary, and are discharged gratuitously.

Trything or Riding.—Next to the shire came the trything or riding, a term which implies a third part; a mode of division in England now peculiar to Yorkshire, but common to Lincolnshire and some other counties in the Anglo-Saxon era. The chief magistrate was called the trything-man, or lathgrieve, and presided over three, four, or more hundreds, formed into what was called a trything, in some places a lathe, and in other places a rape. Hence we have the lathes of Kent, the rapes of Sussex, the parts of Lincoln, and the trythings or ridings of Yorkshire.

Hundreds.—Subdivisions of the shires have existed since the age of Alfred, and hundreds, tythings, and hides are named in the early Saxon laws, charters, and other records. The notices are, however, by no means precise, nor are they all consistent, either with themselves or with what is found to exist of the ancient divisions in later times. The simplest view may be thus stated: England was divided into hides, about 274,950 in number; and a hide of land, containing 100 or 120 acres, supported a free family; *ten* such free families constituted a *tything*; *ten* or *twelve* tythings a *hundred*; an indefinite number of hundreds a shire. The hundred is used in the Doomsday return (1086) as a well-defined territorial division of the county. The hundred in East Anglia consisted of twelve leets (peoples) grouped by threes in four head-leets; and the hypothesis, that the hundred generally should contain twelve tythings, each of which had a head-man, *tything-man*, and the twelve tything-men of the hundred a foreman or *hundred-man* at its head, meeting in court twelve times a year, represents the Teutonic and northern theory of this institution as accurately, perhaps, as any other that has been proposed. In this hypothesis, England should have been divided into 2,263 hundreds, and 27,156 tythings; districts undoubtedly of a convenient size for many administrative purposes, and agreeing closely with the number of sub-districts (2,007) and enumeration districts (27,884) into which the country has been divided for the purpose of registration and of taking the census.

In naming the districts corresponding to hundreds in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Nottinghamshire, the term "hundred" was abandoned, and "wapentake" was used; and in the four northern counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, we find "ward" used for the same purpose. This naming is supposed to have arisen from the warding or guarding necessary in that part of the country against the frequent incursions of the Scots. There is another peculiarity in the northern counties; the parishes, like those of Scotland, are seven or eight times as large as the parishes of the southern counties of England. The hundred-man above

mentioned was the captain of his hundred in the time of war, as well as their civil magistrate in time of peace; and for the performance of his duties, he received one-third of all the fines imposed in his court. The court commonly met once every month, and all the members, in imitation of their German ancestors, came to it in arms; a custom from which it obtained the name of the wapentac or wapentake. At the beginning of each meeting, all the members touched with their spears that of the hundred-man, in token of their acknowledging his authority and being ready to fight under his command. In these courts the archdeacon, and sometimes the bishop, presided with the hundred-man, and both civil and ecclesiastical affairs were taken cognizance of in them. The hundred courts did not possess the power of inflicting capital punishments, and an appeal lay from them to the trything, the next superior court.

Sessional Divisions.—The divisions existing in all the counties of England and Wales, for the purposes of special and petty sessions, are in general based on the *hundreds* and other ancient county subdivisions. By the authority of various Acts of Parliament, the justices at quarter sessions may alter and re-arrange these sessional divisions, and they are empowered to adopt the same limits as those of poor law unions. In the exercise of these powers the justices have occasionally transferred parishes and places from one division to another, and for the convenience of the constables or of the public, annexed such parishes to others in a particular hundred of the division to which they have been assigned. By this transference, the parishes thus dealt with for a special purpose have come to be considered, for all purposes whatever, parts of the hundreds to which they have been added, and have thenceforward been deemed as much part of the hundred as any of the other parishes which may have been named as belonging to it in the Doomsday survey. It seems clear, however, that while the justices have full power to divide the counties in any manner which they may think expedient for the convenience of holding sessions, they possess no authority to alter the ancient hundreds. That in practice a different view is taken in some counties is sufficiently obvious from the returns of the clerks of the peace. For the purposes of assize and gaol delivery, there are in England and Wales eight circuits of the judges, besides the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court at London. The circuits are known as the Home, Midland, Norfolk, Oxford, Northern, Western, North Wales, and South Wales circuits, and include the counties situated in the parts of the country implied by their names.

Municipal Cities and Boroughs.—On the invasion of England by the Anglo-Saxons, "the woods" were no longer "the towns" of the natives. The Britons had been collected in cities, polished but subjugated by the Roman legionaries, who lived in villas, on taxes which their publicans collected. As the Roman towns still existed, some of their forms and institutions may have remained, and have impressed on the populations of London, York, and other cities, some modification of the national institutions of the Anglo-Saxons and Scandinavians. Those modifications can, however, rarely be traced. The condition and circumstances were no longer the same in the fertile, cultivated soil of England as they had been on the western shores of the continent, and the new races adapted themselves to the change; but their relations to each other, to their families, and to their princes, required free institutions of a character very different from the provincial organisation of the declining Roman empire. The Saxon borough was a modification of the hundred; the burgesses were freemen bound to each other as neighbours, responsible for each other to

surrounding communities, sharing common burdens, classified further in guilds of trades, or companies, which sprang up with the divisions of labour, and banded firmly-together for the defence of their walls and dwellings. "It must be clearly understood," observes one the ablest of our constitutional historians, "that a Saxon *burgh* was nothing more than a *hundred*, or an assemblage of hundreds, surrounded by a moat, a stockade, or a wall; and the name of the hundred was actually given to some of the most considerable cities, burghs, and towns of England. No right was conferred or destroyed by the feeble fortification which protected the burgesses; and the jurisdiction of the burgh-moote, or port-moote, differed from that possessed by the analagous districts in the open country, only in consequence of the police required by a more condensed population, and the institutions, perhaps of Roman origin, which incorporated the trading portions of the community; all of which were extraneous to the primitive territorial jurisdiction of the burgh, and in no respect affecting its constitutional existence or nature."

The eleven cities of London, Bristol, Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Gloucester, Lichfield, Lincoln, Norwich, Worcester, York, and the five towns of Kingston-upon-Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, Poole, Southampton, in England; and two, Caermarthen and Haverfordwest, in Wales—are "counties of themselves;" as was also the city of Coventry till lately. The cities on the old Roman sites maintained their independence of the country around them, as well as of the early Saxon kingdoms, to a larger extent than other towns, as is indicated by their independent county jurisdiction.

Some of the ancient boroughs fell into decay, new boroughs sprang up in other parts of the country, many towns were created boroughs for purposes not now very intelligible, and with the rapid increase of population which commenced after 1750, and has gone on for nearly a century—through three successive generations—the houses have spread beyond the limits of the old boroughs and cities. In 1835, a great change was made in their constitution, and the limits of many were enlarged by the adoption of the new boundaries, settled for the purposes of parliamentary elections, after an inquiry by commissioners into the circumstances of each place. The affairs of municipal boroughs are administered by *councils*, elected in the several wards—by a mayor and aldermen, elected out of the council—auditors and assessors, elected by the burgesses—a treasurer and a town-clerk, appointed by the council. Such functionaries exist in every reformed borough; others may be appointed. Justices of the peace may be appointed by the queen: so may salaried police magistrates, and a recorder, after petition by the council to the crown. There are coroners of the borough. The control of the police, the administration of justice, the lighting and paving of the streets, and other local functions, are in the hands of the corporations. The burgesses and householders, in many municipal boroughs, elect burgesses by majorities to serve in Parliament.

Parliamentary Boroughs.—There were, in March, 1851, 200 cities, boroughs, and districts of boroughs in England and Wales, sending members to Parliament, and 21 burghs, or districts of burghs, in Scotland. St. Albans, disfranchised since 1851, is included in the English boroughs.

Manors and their Distribution.—After his accession, in 1066, the Conqueror seized, besides the crown lands, the lands of the Anglo-Saxon, or Danish proprietors, who fell in the battle of Hastings, and, in the course of his reign, acquired the estates of many rebellious thanes. He distributed a

large portion of these lands, as the pay of past and future services, among the chieftains in his army, who retained large domains for themselves, and distributed the rest, on similar terms, among the officers and men under their command. The estates of the church, and of the chief monasteries also, passed into the hands of the Norman clergy. The tenants who held immediately of the king, including ecclesiastical corporations, amounted to 1,400, the under tenants to 7,871, at the time of the great survey (A.D. 1086), which exhibits an apparently new division of the country into manors. In the Doomsday record, the kingdom is divided into the *lands* (*terras*) of the king, bishops, and tenants in chief (*tenentes terras*), and these again into *manors*, under the respective hundreds, which generally included the whole or parts of several manors. Villa was another term for manor (*manerium*) or lordship; and in the Exeter Doomsday, *mansio* is almost constantly used for *manerium*. The manor was what Bede had called the "place" (*locus*), in the midst of which the churches were built, or the old temples had stood; the village and surrounding neighbourhood, where the people lived for the sake of society and of defence, with their headman or thane, dwelling in his capacious *hall*, built of wood by the bondmen from his demesne, covered with reeds and straw, or a roof of wooden shingles, through which the smoke from the hearth ascended. This hall often became a stone mansion, and the home of the chief tenant a castle, in the period immediately following the Norman Conquest. The kingdom was held securely; there was a military chief and a strong post in every parish of the country, surrounded by 60,215 knights in the possession of as many fees or portions of territory.

Ecclesiastical Divisions.—The division of the country into *Dioceses*, *Archdeaconries*, *Deaneries*, and *Parishes*, took place in very early times. Most of the present bishoprics were founded in the Anglo-Saxon period: originally there were three archbishoprics—of Canterbury, York, and Caerleon, in Wales; these were subsequently reduced to the two former, the territory of the latter being annexed to the province of Canterbury. Most of the dioceses, on their first formation, had their limits co-extensive with the boundaries of the various Anglo-Saxon kingdoms; sub-divisions soon, however, were discovered to be requisite,—and the council of Hertford, convened by Archbishop Theodore, decreed that as the faithful grew to be more numerous, the number of the sees should also be increased. The first sub-division was made by this prelate in the diocese of York; and afterwards repeated alterations were made from time to time, until at length the whole arrangement settled into its existing shape, excepting the additions made by Henry VIII., and by the recent Acts of Parliament. Henry, with a portion of the proceeds of the confiscated monasteries, founded seven new bishoprics, viz:—Gloucester, Bristol, Peterborough, Oxford, Westminster, Chester, and Man. The bishopric of Westminster, however, only lasted until 1550, when it was again incorporated with the see of London; and the act of 6 and 7, William IV., cap. 77, united into one the sees of Gloucester and Bristol, and created two additional,—Manchester and Ripon. By this statute, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were authorised to alter the limits of nearly all the rest, by effecting a transference of parishes from one to another, with a view to the more convenient distribution of territory and population.

Archdeaconries.—The archdeacons anciently were only members of chapters without territorial jurisdiction. The assignment of specific limits for archdeaconries took place soon after the Conquest. The act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 77, gives powers to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to

re-arrange the boundaries of the ancient, and to form certain new, archdeaconries. The new ones formed in exercise of this authority, are Bristol, Maidstone, Monmouth, Westmoreland, Manchester, Lancaster, and Craven.

DEANERIES.—These were recognised ecclesiastical divisions of a diocese in Saxon times. They seem to have been designed to correspond with hundreds in the political division of the country, as archdeaconries were possibly intended to correspond with counties. The etymology of the word *(Decanus)* favours this idea, and it is not improbable that all such deaneries originally embraced districts with *ten* churches, and no more: their boundaries, once settled, have never been disturbed, though increase of population caused an increase in the number of religious edifices.

PARISHES.—The ancient primary division of the land, for spiritual purposes, was exclusively into *Parishes*; but, in the course of time, as population increased, certain portions of particular parishes came to be assigned by custom to the newly established places of worship; and these at length, under the name of *Chapelries*, acquired boundaries as definite and generally recognised as those of the parent parish. This is especially the case in the more northern counties, where the parishes being of very large extent, while the population has increased with great rapidity, the need for such a further sub-division soon became apparent. The number of such chapelries throughout England and Wales is not exactly ascertainable, but it must be very considerable. In more modern times many other districts have been originated by the force of similar circumstances, without, however, having obtained, by custom or otherwise, any legally recognised boundaries. These conventional districts are generally created, upon the erection of a new church in any populous parish, by private arrangement between the rector or vicar of the mother church, and the incumbent of the new benefice, and are formed solely for the purpose of securing a more effective spiritual oversight of the entire population.

EXTRA-PAROCHIAL PLACES—which ought no longer to exist as such—are places, as the term implies, included in no parish; and are usually found to have been the site of religious houses, or of ancient castles, the owners of which did not permit any interference with their authority within their own limits; and in early times the existence of such exemptions from the general government of the kingdom is not surprising. In the language of the ancient law of England they were not geldable, nor shire ground; and as the sheriff was then the receiver-general in his own county, extra-parochial places were not taxable, nor within the ordinary pale of civil jurisdiction; and the inhabitants are still virtually exempt from many civil duties and offices, served not without inconvenience by others, for the benefit of the community at large.

CHANGES IN THE ANCIENT SUB-DIVISIONS OF THE COUNTY.—The counties of England have undergone considerable changes. The observance in Wales of peculiar laws and customs, combined with the use of another language by the people, naturally tended to maintain, in a marked manner, the distinctions which still exist in a less degree, between the inhabitants of the Principality, and those of England. In the reign of Henry VIII., considerable changes were effected in the Welsh counties, as well as in those bordering upon Wales. Under the Reform Act, the number of knights of the shire has been increased; an additional member has been given to each seven counties; each of twenty-five other counties has been divided into two parts,

each of which is entitled to return two members, instead of the two previously returned for the entire county. The following counties have been thus divided for the purpose of returning members to Parliament:—

Cheshire	Kent	Staffordshire
Cornwall	Lancashire	Suffolk
Cumberland	Leicestershire	Surrey
Derbyshire	Norfolk	Sussex
Devonshire	Northamptonshire	Warwickshire
Durham	Northumberland	Wiltshire
Essex	Nottinghamshire	Worcestershire
Gloucestershire	Shropshire	
Hampshire	Somersetshire	

Yorkshire and Lincolnshire also return additional members: the three ridings having been adopted as the sub-divisions of the former county, and the parts of Lindsey and those of Kesteven and Holland, for the latter. A bill was introduced into Parliament, and received the royal assent, 6th August, 1844, under which every detached part of a county in England and Wales has become, since the 20th October, 1844, for all purposes, part of the county in which it is situated. Under this act the county of Durham has lost 64,389 acres, and 19,035 persons in Bedlingtonshire, Norhamshire, and Islandshire, all of which have been gained by Northumberland, while it sustained the additional loss of Craike, with 2,799 acres, and 608 persons, now added to Yorkshire.

Origin of Tithes.—About the year 690, Ina, king of the West Saxons, made a code of laws, the fourth section of which is to the following purport:—"The first-fruits of seeds, or church dues, arising from the product of corn, &c., are to be paid at the feast of St. Martin, and let him that fails in the payment forfeit 40s.," as Lambert reads it; or, according to Sir Henry Spelman, 60s.; and, besides, pay the dues twelve times over. In section 62nd, "Church dues are to be paid where the person owing them dwells in the midst of winter." These laws appear to be the first on *record* respecting such maintenance for the church, and, on this account, are mentioned here. The gifts and oblations which the primitive Christians, in their devotedness and zeal for religion, made as acts of piety, were transformed by usage and custom, into a right, and are now advanced into the firmer title of ordinance. Hence modern lawyers say, that tithes are due of common right, as having existed since the first establishment of churches, and made regular from the division of parochial limits.

Queen Anne's Bounty; First Fruits and Tenths.—From a very early period, every bishop and clergyman has been required to pay the amount of his first year's incumbency into a fund, called from thence "First Fruits," and every succeeding year as long as he is in possession of his living, he has been required to pay one-tenth part of his income into a fund, hence called "The Tenths." In 1290, a valuation for this purpose was made of all the ecclesiastical livings in England, and the book containing that record is preserved in the Remembrancer's office, under the title of "Valor of Pope Nicholas IV." At the time of the Reformation there was a law passed, that the first-fruits and tenths should be applied to the use of the state, and that any bishop or clergyman neglecting to pay these imposts into the public treasury, should be declared an intruder into his living, and should forfeit double the amount; and in order to ascertain the full amount, an accurate and full valuation was made of all the ecclesiastical livings in England and Wales. Except during a short period in the reign of Philip and Mary, the first-fruits and tenths

continued to be paid into the public exchequer, till the reign of Queen Anne, who, deploring the wretched condition of many of the poor clergy, owing to the insufficiency of their livings, determined that the first-fruits and tenths of the livings of all the bishops and clergy should be paid into a fund called "Queen Anne's Bounty," and that the amount should be appropriated to the augmentation of the livings of the poor clergy. As there was no fresh valuation instituted in the time of Queen Anne, the first-fruits and tenths continued to be paid according to that made by Henry VIII., in 1535, and which was registered in what was called the King's Book, *Liber Regis*, to which we shall frequently have to refer in the accounts of church livings, at subsequent pages. That this payment might not operate oppressively, the first year's income was to be paid by four annual instalments, and all livings of small value were entirely exempt, and hence called *discharged livings*. The annual account, published early in 1855, shows that the receipts of the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for the year 1853, amounted to £212,341, and the disbursements to £213,398. Of the receipts, £13,666 accrued from first-fruits and tenths, £20,986 from benefactions for the augmentation of livings, £74,232 from dividends from capital stock, £43,404 from instalments in part liquidation of advances on mortgages, £23,341 from endowment trust money, and £12,525 from sale of land. Of the disbursements £71,529 was paid to the clergy, £14,446 paid for purchase of houses and lands, £24,417 paid for the erection of residents' houses, £44,666 advanced in loans to build, &c., glebe houses, and £51,168 paid for the purchase of stock for general purposes. The valuation of all the benefices within the limits of this work, and in the Commissioners' Report of 1835, will be shown in the histories of the parishes and chapelries in the county.

Poor Laws.—Judge Blackstone says, the poor laws are founded on the principles of civil society, and when the lands became property, they carried with them the charge of providing for the destitute. The proprietors of land, under the feudal system, provided for the poor; and when Christianity was introduced, each proprietor gave a tenth part of his produce to the church, one-fourth of which *tithe* was appropriated for the support of the indigent. This was the state of things when Henry VIII. suppressed the monasteries and confiscated their property, part of which, as has been seen, was the real *bona fide* property of the destitute. The poor, then, deprived of their ancient rights, were left in a state of the utmost destitution, which distressful circumstance obliged Queen Elizabeth to impose poors' rates on *all* occupiers of land, houses, and other property. The New Poor Law was passed in 1834; and the average annual amount paid for the three previous years was, £5,332,904. In the year 1841, the amount was £4,028,287; in 1842, £4,172,018; in 1843, £4,406,088. During the year 1851-52, the poor-rate was assessed in the following manner:—On land, including farm houses, £2,707,527; on houses, including warehouses and factories, £3,124,526; on tithes, £295,056; coal mines, £61,191; saleable underwoods, £28,524; canals, £28,471; railways, £204,871; other property, £102,032. The whole amount raised by local rates in England and Wales, during the same period, was as follows:—poor-rate, £6,552,298; highway rate, £1,662,575; county rate and county police rate, £820,134; borough rate, £509,028; land tax, £1,130,917; total, £10,674,962; to which must be added church-rates, an item which would probably not do much more than raise the amount to £11,000,000; but by some strange negligence, the return from which these figures are taken omits to include church-rates.

POPULATION AND OTHER STATISTICS FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.—The area of England is 50,922 square miles; Scotland, 31,324; Ireland, 32,445; Wales, 7,398; the islands in the British seas, 394; making a total of 122,483 square miles. The following table shows the distribution of the soil of Great Britain in statute acres:—

	Arable and Gardens.	Meadows, Pastures, & Marshes.	Wastes capable of Improvement.	Incapable of Improvement.	Total in Statute Acres.
England ...	10,252,800	15,379,200	3,454,000	3,256,400	32,342,400
Wales	890,570	2,226,430	530,000	1,105,000	4,752,000
Scotland	2,493,050	2,771,050	5,950,000	8,523,930	19,738,930
British Islands	109,630	274,060	166,000	569,469	1,119,159
Totals	13,746,950	20,650,740	10,500,000	13,454,799	57,952,489

The number of farms in England is 225,318; the average size is 111 acres; but there are 771 of above 1,000 acres. The large holdings abound in the north-eastern and eastern counties; the small farms in the north. There are 2,000 English farmers holding nearly 2,000,000 acres; and there are 97,000 English farmers not holding more. In 1692 the rental of land was estimated at 10 millions; in 1770 it was valued at 16 millions, and the land was found to be held by 280,000 persons. In 1815, the value of landed rental, found by assessment, exceeded 51 millions, and the holders were no more than 36,000. In 1842-3, an increase of 34½ millions had accrued to the landholders, and the value was stated at £94,816,269, including property in houses. A calculation has been made of the national losses by the device of the land-tax; it is founded on Sir Robert Peel's estimate of the rental at 72 millions. In the 78 years from 1692 to 1770, the average rental was 35 millions; but from 1770 to 1847, the average was 66 millions.

Parliamentary statistical reports for 1854 have been published, and it appears that the following numbers of acres under tillage for corn, in England and Wales (to say nothing of Ireland and Scotland), was, Wheat, 3,807,846 acres; Barley, 2,667,776; Oats, 1,302,782; Rye, 73,731, making a grand total of 7,852,135, say 8,000,000 acres, by including all kinds of seeds. It thus follows, that at this moderate computation, one peck per acre only, 2,000,000 bushels are actually destroyed by birds, &c., every year!

The following is a general summary of the mineral produce of the United Kingdom in 1854, valued at the current prices of the year:

Tin	Tons	5,763	£690,000
Copper	„	14,192	1,339,872
Lead	„	64,005	1,472,115
Silver....	Ozs.	700,000	192,500
Iron (pig).....	Tons	3,069,838	9,500,000
Coal (at pits)	„	64,661,401	14,975,000
Zinc		—	16,500
Arsenic, sulphur ores, and sundry minerals			500,000
Total			£28,705,987

Making the total value of the mineral produce of England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, equal to £28,705,987 per annum.

The following table exhibits the population of Great Britain and of the Islands in the British Seas, including the army, navy, and merchant seamen, abroad as well as at home, at the six undermentioned periods:

Date of the Enumeration.	Great Britain and Islands in the British Seas.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Islands in the British Seas.
March 10, 1801	10,917,433	9,156,171	1,678,452	82,810
May 27, 1811 ..	12,424,120	10,454,529	1,884,044	85,547
May 28, 1821 ..	14,402,643	12,172,064	2,137,325	92,654
May 29, 1831 ..	16,564,138	14,051,986	2,405,610	106,542
June 7, 1841 ..	18,813,786	16,035,198	2,652,339	126,249
March 31, 1851	21,121,967	18,054,170	2,922,362	145,435

In 1851, there were in Great Britain and the Islands in the British Seas 3,670,192 inhabited houses, 166,735 uninhabited, and 29,194 in process of erection, making a total of 3,866,121 houses. The number of the male population of Great Britain at the same period was 10,386,048; of the female population, 10,735,919; the females exceeded the males by 349,871, and the males at home were 10,223,558, consequently the females exceeded by 512,361 the males *in* Great Britain. To every 100,000 females the males were 96,741, including 1,538 males abroad, the exclusion of whom leaves 95,203 males at home. In 1851, there were to every 20 males at home 21 females. The estimated population of England and Wales, in 1854, was 18,617,300; the number of births, 634,506; of deaths, 438,239; and of marriages, 159,000.

The following table gives the number of inhabited houses and the number of families in Great Britain, at each census, from 1801 to 1851 inclusive; also the number of persons to a house, and the number of persons to a family:

Years.	Inhabited Houses.	Families.	Persons to a *House*.	Persons to a *Family*.
1801	1,870,476	2,260,802	5·614	4·645
1811	2,101,597	2,544,215	5·696	4·705
1821	2,429,630	2,941,383	5·800	4·791
1831	2,850,937	3,414,175	5·704	4·763
1841	3,446,797	(no returns)	5·377	(no returns.)
1851	3,648,347	4,312,388	5·706	4·825

NOTE.—This table does not include the Islands in the British Seas.

It will be seen by the foregoing table that the number of inhabited houses in Great Britain has nearly doubled in the last half century, and that upwards of two millions of new families have been founded; the number of persons to a house has increased from 5·6 to 5·7; consequently, the increase in the

number of houses has not quite kept pace with the population. The increase in the number of persons to a family, in the same period, has been from 4·6 to 4·8.

TURNPIKES, RAILWAYS, &c.—During the Roman possession of Britain, the conquerors of the world constructed direct roads, with bold cuttings, and solid terraces, worked in cement and stone, founded on piles where the soil was marshy, raised upon piers where it was necessary to gain elevation; and over these for five centuries of Roman dominion, moved the legions of the mighty empire,

"In coat of mail, and military pride."

Then succeeded the fierce strifes of the Heptarchy—the devastations of the Dane—the plunder of the Norman—the struggle between the crown and the barons—the wars of England and Scotland—the battles of the Roses;—during each of which epochs the country made slight advances, if any, in the real business of civilisation, as compared with the Roman period. With the Tudor dynasty came comparative quiet, and, with quiet, increased commercial intercourse. In the reign of Elizabeth we have the following roads, and it is remarkable how little appears to have been added to the means of internal communication since the days of the Roman roads. Indeed, with a few exceptions, the Roman roads appear to have determined the great highways of the sixteenth century. We will briefly describe them:—1. From the south-east coast there was the road from Dover to London. 2. From the south-west coast there was a road from the extreme point of Cornwall to Exeter, by Launceston and Okehampton, and thence to London by Shaftesbury and Salisbury. 3. There were two roads from Norfolk and Suffolk to London—one from Walsingham, by Newmarket, till it joined the north road near Royston; the other from Yarmouth to Ipswich, Colchester, and Chelmsford. 4. From South Wales to London; there was a road from St. Davids, by Caermarthen and Hay to Gloucester, and thence by Cirencester, Farringdon, Abingdon, Henley, and Maidenhead, where it united with, 5. The road from London to Bristol, by Reading, Marlborough, and Chippenham. The northern roads constituted the longest and most important lines. They were—6. The road from London to Cockermouth, by St. Albans, Dunstable, Daventry, Coventry, Lichfield, Stone, Warrington, Preston, Lancaster, Kendal, and Keswick; 7. The road from London to Berwick, by Ware, Huntingdon, Stamford, Grantham, Newark, York, Darlington, Durham, Newcastle, Morpeth, Alnwick, and Belford; 8. The road from North Wales,—from Caernarvon to Conway and Chester, and thence to Newcastle-under-Lyne, where it joined the road from London to Cockermouth. There were, in addition to these eight great lines, the road from London to Oxford, by Uxbridge; and the road from London to Cambridge, by Saffron Walden.

The first law for making *turnpike roads* in England, was enacted in 1663 (15th Charles II.), and the first *tollgate* was erected in 1679, on the London and Harwich road. From the days of the first turnpike a whole century appears to have passed before any very great improvements were effected in the roads, or in the vehicles travelling upon them. Mr. M'Culloch says "It was not till after the peace of Paris, in 1763, that turnpike roads began to be extended to all parts of the kingdom; and that the means of internal communication began, in consequence, to be signally improved." Mr. Porter, in an article contributed to "The Companion to the Almanac," 1837, speaks of the condition of a road only thirty-six miles from London, about the same

period :—" A gentleman now living at Horsham, in Sussex, has stated, on the authority of a person whose father carried on the business of a butcher in that town, that in his time the only means of reaching London was either by going on foot or on horseback, the latter method not being practicable at all periods of the year, nor in every state of the weather; and that the roads were never at that time in such a condition as to admit of sheep or cattle being driven upon them to the London markets; for which reason the farmers were prevented sending thither the produce of their lands, the immediate neighbourhood being, in fact, their only market. Under these circumstances the quarter of a fat ox was commonly sold for about fifteen shillings, and the price of mutton was one penny farthing per pound." Mr. Porter, in his "Progress of the Nation," also informs us, that "when it was in contemplation to extend turnpike roads from the Metropolis to more distant points than those to which they had before been carried, the farmers in the metropolitan counties petitioned parliament against the plan, fearing lest their market being invaded by so many competitors, who would sell their produce more cheaply, they would be ruined."

In 1839, the turnpike roads of England and Wales amounted to 21,962 miles, and in Scotland, to 3,666 miles; while in England and Wales, the other highways amounted to 104,772 miles. The turnpike roads were maintained at an expense of a million pounds a year; and the parish highways at a cost of about twelve hundred thousand pounds. There was at that time nearly eight thousand toll-gates in England and Wales. There had been two thousand miles of turnpike roads, and ten thousand miles of other highways added to the number existing in 1814. But great improvements had been effected in all our roads during that period. Science was brought to bear upon the turnpike lines, while common sense changed their form and reorganised the material of which they were composed. The most beautiful engineering was applied to raise valleys and lower hills. Mountains were crossed with ease; rivers were spanned over massive piers, or by bridges which hung in the air like "fairy platforms." But the great revolution of the age was at hand; and the "iron roads" of Britain started into existence. Enthusiasts have been amongst us, who held that the words of the prophet Ezekiel, "And I looked, and behold, a whirlwind came out of the north, a great cloud, and a fire," were meant to foreshadow railway locomotion. With this interpretation we have no intention to meddle; but one with no pretensions to prophecy gave us some poetical elements of the Railway long before such matters had any existence in this country. Southey, in his "Curse of Kehama," shadowed out a dark hint for the practical genius of Stephenson, when he described "The car of Miracle," which

> . . . . . moved along,
> Instinct with motion; by what wondrous skill
> Compact, no human tongue could tell
> Nor human wit devise."

Had he any notion of the union of safety and speed, when he wrote

> "Steady and swift the self-moved chariot went!"

And may it not be imagined that he prefigured the mighty tunnels of our own days, when he said—

> "Their way was through the adamantine rock:
> . . . . . on either side
> Its massive walls arose, and overhead
> Arch'd the long passage."

Such visions were foreign to Southey's imagination; but he had somewhat of that universal sense called poetry, in this case adopted from the legends which have been current from the earliest times.

From a parliamentary return relative to the traffic on railways, just published, it appears that in the whole of the United Kingdom there were, on the 31st of December, 1854, 8,053 miles of railway open, against 7,641 on the 31st of December, 1853. The gross total number of passengers was 60,839,303 against 57,206,344 in 1853. The grand total receipts from all passengers, in the half-year ending December 31, 1854, was £5,082,284, against £4,821,685 in the corresponding half-year of 1853. The receipts from horses, carriages, luggage, and mails were £564,890, against £537,054 in 1853; and those from general goods, cattle, and minerals, £5,143,944, against £4,485,949 in 1853; making a grand total receipt for the half-year ended the 31st December, 1854, of £10,791,121, against £9,844,690 in the corresponding half-year of 1853. The aggregate number of miles travelled by all classes of passengers in England and Wales during the said half-year, was 778,734,849¼, — viz. 144,880,306¼ miles by first-class, and 254,638,201¼ by second-class, 112,234,364 by third-class, and 266,972,977¼ by parliamentary passengers. In Scotland the total mileage of all passengers was 85,354,509¼. In Ireland the total mileage of all passengers was 53,040,168. In England and Wales, during the half-year ending on the 31st December, 1854, the total number of passengers conveyed on 6,112 miles of railroad then open for traffic amounted to 50,358,180, of whom 6,633,248 were first-class passengers; 17,772,791¼ second-class; 9,043,706 third-class; 8,672 periodical ticket-holders; and 16,899,762¼ parliamentary-train passengers. In Scotland, during the same half-year, the total number of passengers conveyed on 1,043 miles of railroad then open amounted to 6,693,150¼, of whom 782,080 were first-class, 1,041,065 second-class, 839,461¼ third-class, 2,199 season-ticket-holders, and 4,027,811 parliamentarians. In Ireland the total number of passengers that travelled on 897 miles of railway open on the 31st of December, 1854, during the half-year then ended, was 3,787,960¼, of whom 485,676 were first-class, 1,536,107 second-class, 405,941 third-class, 2,407¼ season-ticket-holders, and 1,357,835 parliamentarians. It further appears from an elaborate statement of the capital and revenue of railways in the United Kingdom for the second half-year of 1854, compiled from official documents by Mr. J. S. Yeats, that the total capital expended on railways in operation, on the 31st of December, 1854, was £279,315,846, and on the 30th of June, 1854, was £272,182,087, showing an increase of £7,133,759 in the six months, The interest and dividend charged against the revenue of railways in the United Kingdom for the year 1854 amounted to £10,622,483, being at the rate of £3 16s. 11¼d. per cent. There were twenty-two railways, upon whose ordinary capital no dividend was paid.

EARLY MANUFACTURES.

The woollen manufacture was first introduced into Britain by the Romans, who, as Camden informs us, had their imperial weaving houses in the City of Worcester, where they made both woollen and linen cloth for the emperor and his army. The Flemings were the first to distinguish themselves in the art of weaving, and Flanders and the Netherlands began to obtain some degree of celebrity in the manufacture of woollen goods about the beginning of the tenth century, previous to which time there were scarcely any mercantile men

in Europe, except a few in the wealthy republics of Italy, and these traded with the Indian caravans of the Levant. Baldwin III., Earl of Flanders, perceiving the great advantages likely to result to his subjects from this manufacture, encouraged it by establishing weekly markets and annual fairs. Lord Chief Justice Hale says, that the woollen manufacture flourished in England in the reigns of Henry II., and of Richard I., and that these monarchs enacted laws requiring woollen cloths to be made of uniform breadths. There was also a charter by Henry II. to the citizens of London, which required "that if any cloth were to be found made of Spanish wool, mixed with English wool, the mayor should see it burnt." Ancient guilds were erected in many of the principal cities and towns in England, and a tax of a mark was laid on every sack of wool exported; but notwithstanding these prohibitory measures, the greater portion of the wool purchased in England continued to be exported to the Netherlands, and was such a source of wealth, as to occasion the Duke of Burgundy to establish the *Order of the Golden Fleece.*

Edward III., with the view of encouraging the establishment in his kingdom of an extensive woollen manufacture, which, in consequence of the troublesome wars of the reigns of King John, Henry III., and the two first Edwards, had declined, raised the export duty to forty shillings per sack on wool, and forty shillings on every hundred wool fells. He next encouraged weavers, dyers, and cloth makers, from Flanders and the Netherlands, and from any foreign parts, to come over to England, and that fit places should be assigned to them, with divers privileges. Seventy families accepted the invitation in the year 1337, and numbers followed soon after. About 1352, an additional impulse was given to this manufacture by the arrival in England of numerous Flemish artisans, who, from the encouragement still held out to them from the politic Edward, accompanied Lord de la Warre on his return from the wars in Flanders. Fuller in his Church History of this period, says, that many of the manufacturers of the Netherlands, bemoaning their own slavish condition and their indifferent wages, determined to bring over the mystery to England. "At home their fare was coarse and their accommodation wretched, but here they expected to feed on fat beef and mutton, till nothing but their fullness should stint their stomachs,—that they should enjoy a proportionable share of profit to themselves, and that their beds should be good and their bed fellows better, seeing the richest yeoman in England would not disdain to marry their daughters to them." These glowing expectations were in a great measure realised, and under the fostering hand of Edward, the workers in woollen were encouraged and spread over the country. In the north of England, they choose the counties of York, Westmoreland, and Lancaster. Their fabrics were known by the names of "Halifax cloth," "Kendal cloth," and "Manchester cottons," but the cottons of this period were made from the fleece of the sheep, and three centuries had to elapse before the vegetable fibre, cotton, which has wrought such commercial revolutions, was used as the raw material for the draperies of Lancashire. The Kendal cloths are mentioned in 1390, as not being subject to the statute of assize of lengths and breadths. Kendal seems to have given name to the *buckram* or *green* druggets in which the poor of London were clothed in the days of Shakspere, who makes the humorous Falstaff say, "But as the devil would have it, three misbegotten knaves, in Kendal green, came at my back and let drive at me," The celebrated de Watt, in his description of the state of England, prior to the reign of

Edward III., says, "Before the tumults had removed the weaving trade to England, the Netherlands could deal well enough with that kingdom, the English being only shepherds and wool merchants, and their king received few other imposts but from wool exported." At the close of the sixteenth century, Wheeler says, "the *Company of Merchant Adventurers in England* annually exported 60,000 white cloths, besides coloured ones of all sorts, short and long kerseys, bays, cottons, northern dozens, and divers other kinds of course woollens, the white cloths alone being worth £60,000. Down to the middle of the last century woollens were considered the staple of British commerce; and we find the writers of that period adverting with much uneasiness to the encroachments which Spain, France, and even Portugal were making on the woollen manufacture, the sole stay of the nation as they seemed to consider it; and the manufacturers of Ireland were regarded as such dangerous rivals, that it was proposed to prohibit them from exporting their goods to foreign countries or to England. In 1699, an act was passed prohibiting the exportation of woollen manufactures from Ireland, except to a few parts of England and Wales, where the duties imposed amounted to a total prohibition; and several addresses were presented to the king and parliament, "beseeching his majesty to take effectual measures to *prevent the growth* of the woollen manufactures in Ireland."

Era of Invention.—The Cotton Epoch.—We come now to the period of the "cotton revolution," which, as Mr. Baines truly observes, "presents a spectacle unparalleled in the annals of industry, whether we regard the suddeness of its growth, the magnitude which it has attained, or the wonderful inventions to which its progress is to be ascribed. Within the memory of many now living, those machines have been brought into use, which have made as great a revolution as the art of printing effected in literature. Within the same period, the cotton manufacture of this country has obtained a greater extent than the manufactures of woollens and linen combined, though these have existed for centuries." From the commencement of the middle of the eighteenth century, an unprecedented activity in the domestic manufacture of both sheep and cotton wool presented itself. The age of mechanical improvement now dawned upon the country, and the spirit of invention was quickened by an intelligent perception of prospective advantages; but the great obstacle in the way of advancement was the want of a requisite supply of yarns to meet the increasing demand for manufactured goods. To overcome this difficulty many clever and ingenious men directed their attention to the construction of machinery, intended to increase manufactured productions by mechanical skill. Wyatt, of Birmingham, in 1730, was the inventor of the method of elongating cotton by rollers in the operation of spinning, but never had the means of bringing his invention into public notice and estimation. In 1738, John Kay, of Bury, gave to the weaver's shuttle a mechanical impulse, which superseded the necessity of throwing it by hand—and in 1760 his son, Robert Kay, invented the drop box, by means of which a weaver may use several coloured threads at one time in his shuttle. In 1767, Hargreaves completed a very important invention, which he called a Jenny, after the name of his daughter. This machine was admirably adapted to the spinning of weft yarn, requisite for the short warps spun by the water-frame, invented by Thomas Highs. Highs was deprived of the benefit of his invention by Richard, afterwards Sir Richard Arkwright, whose name will ever be associated with the annals of Lancashire, and who, from an humble barber, became the most distinguished of all the early manufacturers by the aid of machinery.

Arkwright was a resident of Bolton, where, profiting by the ingenuity of Highs and Hargreaves, he laid the foundation of his future celebrity and princely fortune. Having developed the principle of Wyatt's invention, he constructed a machine called the water-frame for spinning with rollers, and applied it most satisfactorily to the production of water twist, which was used for warps, instead of linen yarn. In 1769, Arkwright took out his first patent for spinning with rollers, and in the same year, Watt, the great improver of the steam-engine and the "master magician of the age,"—took out his patent, and "called forth in perfect control the giant force of steam, which, in defiant and unbounded strength, had baffled the skill of those who had hitherto endeavoured to subdue it without effect." Proceeding still in the career of invention and improvement, the talented and ingenious Crompton, of Bolton, produced, in 1787, the now well known spinning machine called the *Mule*, the distinguishing peculiarity of which is, that he united the rollers of the water-frame with the advancing and receding carriage of the *Jenny*, whereby he effected the attenuation and spinning of cotton to a degree of fineness that neither of the two machines could approach, and, by his invention and application, the production of fine cotton yarn, suitable for the manufacture of the finest muslin and lace, was secured. Mr. Crompton was rewarded for his invention by two private subscriptions to the amount of about £500; and afterwards, when the merits of his machine were fully established, by a grant of £5,000 from government. When the spinning mule was invented by Mr. Crompton, only 20 spindles were introduced into it, which required all the skill and talent of its inventor to manage; but, with the mechanical improvements and final perfection of it, the number of spindles appropriated to the care of one man, with a few children to assist him, extended to 200, and even to 2,000; and in some instances, when peculiar yarns are required, to nearly 4,000 spindles. The spirit of improvement was next directed to the weaving department, and did not rest till that operation, too, was performed by machinery. In 1785, a power-loom, which may be considered the parent of that now in use, was shadowed forth by Dr. Cartwright, of Doncaster, and others were subsequently invented; but that now in use, and which is constructed chiefly of iron, was invented by Mr. Horrocks, of Stockport, in 1833. It is a compact and simple machine, moving with great rapidity, and occupying so small a space that several hundreds may be worked in a single room of a large factory. These looms came so slowly into favour, that in 1813 there were no more than 2,400 of them in use; but, in 1820, their number had increased to 14,150, in 1830 to 60,000, in 1836 to about 100,000, and at present probably to more than double that number.

There probably never existed a period more fertile in useful inventions, than the latter half of the last century. It was "one of the most brilliant eras in the annals of British genius, when Black and Priestley were making their discoveries in science—when Hargreaves and Arkwright, Watt and Crompton, revolutionised the processes of manufacture—when Smeaton and Brindley executed prodigies of engineering art—when the senate was illumined by Burke and Fox, by Chatham and Mansfield—when Johnson and Goldsmith, Read and Beattie, Hume, Gibbon, and Adam Smith, adorned the walks of philosophy and letters,"—and when machinery for aiding the progress of industry were called into matured existence, with a rapidity and precision not less astonishing than beneficial. These splendid inventions, together with more recent discoveries in the chemical and mechanical

sciences, have, during the last sixty or seventy years, astonishingly facilitated the growth of the cotton manufacture in all its varied arrangements, and opened a new field to enterprise and industry.

THE SILK TRADE.—The silk manufacture remained for a long time one of the most important branches of national industry, after its introduction into England in the fifteenth century. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1665, about 50,000 refugees fled to England, a large portion of whom settled in Spitalfields, and engaged in the silk manufactures; but it was not till the beginning of the eighteenth century that the manufacture of silk in its various beautiful textures, upon an extensive scale, was undertaken in this country. The art of throwing silk by means of machinery was previously possessed by the Italians, and the French excelled in the manufacture of piece goods. All attempts to rival these productions in this country were unavailing, until the year 1715, when John Lombe, an enterprising mechanic, proceeded to Italy, clandestinely investigated the whole process, and returned to England, in 1717, with plans and models, bringing with him two Italian workmen. Immediately after his arrival he went to Derby, where he built a silk mill, the first ever erected in this country. In the year 1718 he obtained a patent for fourteen years, but dying soon afterwards, his brother succeeded to the business, and subsequently transferred it to his cousin, Thomas Lombe, who continued it till the year 1732, when it is said that 300 persons were employed in the manufacture of silk fabrics. At the expiration of the patent, he made application for its renewal, but was knighted in lieu of it, and a sum of £14,000 was voted to him as a remuneration.

In plain silk weaving the process is much the same as in weaving linen or woollen, but the weaver is assisted by a machine for the even distribution of the warp, which frequently consists of eight thousand separate threads in a breadth of twenty inches. Satin derives its lustre from the greater proportion of the threads of the warp being left visible, and the piece being afterwards passed over heated cylinders. The Jacquard loom, the invention of a person of that name in Lyons, for figuring or working patterns upon various fabrics, is one of the most useful of modern inventions. When the news of Jacquard's invention was noised abroad, he was arrested and carried to Paris, with his machine, where Carnot, in the presence of Napoleon, roughly said to him, "Are you the man that pretends to do that *impossibility*—to tie a knot in a stretched string?" He showed that he could perform the seeming impossibility, and was rewarded by the emperor with a decoration and a pension of a thousand crowns. On his return to Lyons, far different was his destiny. The workmen broke out into open revolt; he was every where denounced as the enemy of the people, as the man who had been scheming the destruction of their trade, and the starvation of themselves and their families. Plots were made to assassinate him, and it was with great difficulty that he escaped with his life. So strong was the tide of popular opinion, that his machine was ordered to be destroyed by the public authorities, and yet the descendants of these men have since raised a statue to his memory, as one of the benefactors of the human race. Subsequently, thousands of machines, similar to that doomed to destruction, were introduced into France, and the production of silks, of the most exquisite beauty, at a low cost, was the dawn of unprecedented prosperity in that country. Such was the success of the Jacquard machine in France. Some years elapsed before it was introduced into this country, where it was first used in the manufactories of Spitalfields, then in the carpet manufactories of Scotland, and, lastly, in various manufactories of

England. About the year 1685, foreign silks were freely admitted, and silks to the value of from £60,000 to £70,000 were annually imported. The present value of the silk manufacture in Great Britain is estimated at considerably more than £10,000,000 sterling.

We are far behind our continental neighbours in the art of design. The superiority of our texture is of little avail, when placed in juxta-position with the figured productions of France, the superior beauty of which commands a decided preference. But while the British manufacturer acknowledges the superiority of the French in this particular; he contends for the possibility of bringing our manufactures to the same standard of elegance. The artists of France possess no *natural* advantages above our native artists—their advantages and the success derived from them, are owing, chiefly, to the pains their wise and fostering government has taken to encourage the fine arts and promote their study. Gratuitous *schools* of *design* are established at Paris, Lyons, and many of their principal towns. The town of Lyons contributes twenty thousand francs per annum to the government establishment of the School of Arts, which takes charge of every youth, who shows an aptitude for drawing or any kind of imitative design applicable to manufacture. All the eminent painters, sculptors, and even botanists and florists of Lyons, become eventually associated with the staple trade, and devote to it their happiest conceptions. In St. Peter's School, there are about one hundred and eighty students, all receiving from the town a gratuitous education in art for five years—the course of instruction embracing anatomy, botany, architecture, and loom pattern drawing. There is a botanical garden attached to the school. The government allows three thousand one hundred francs a year to this establishment, in which the students are supplied with every thing but the materials, and are allowed to receive the benefit of their works. There is one peculiar advantage in this school, worthy of special remark—in it collections of silk fabrics may be studied, extending over a period of a thousand years, with explanations of the modes in which every pattern was produced, from the rude silks of the Egyptian mummies to the last figured webs. Here are also weaving schools, containing sixty or eighty scholars. In these, a pattern being exhibited, they are required to exercise their invention immediately, as to the best means of producing the design on a piece of silk goods. Such difficulties as are occasionally encountered, being removed by the master, he leads them on to a successful accomplishment of the tasks. We may look in vain for establishments affording such advantages as these, throughout the length and breadth of the British empire. It is to be hoped our government will direct its attention to this branch of art, and apply a portion of the vast revenues of the empire, to an object so legitimate, and so intimately affecting its welfare.

The commercial greatness of Britain casts into the shade all that history has recorded of the most wealthy and enterprising nations, either of ancient or modern times. The inland traffic, of which it is difficult to estimate the value, is rich, extensive, and active; while the foreign trade extends to every accessible part of the globe. The merchant navy numbers 31,000 vessels, with a tonnage of nearly 4,000,000, and employing about 220,000 hands. Every article manufactured in the country, which will find purchasers in a foreign market, is exported, and the value is returned to the country either in goods or money.

BRITISH COLONIES AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

The existing colonies and possessions of England have been settled or acquired chronologically, as follows:—Barbadoes, (our oldest colony) in 1605; Bermudas, 1609; Surat Factory, 1611; Nova Scotia, 1621; Newfoundland, 1623; Nevis, 1628; Bahamas, 1629; the Gambia and Gold Coast Forts, 1618 to 1631; Antigua, Montserrat, and St. Christopher's, 1632; Fort St. George, or Madras, 1654; St. Helena, 1654-5; Jamaica, 1655; Fort William, or Calcutta, 1656; Bombay Island, 1661; the Virgin Islands, 1666; Honduras, 1670; Hudson's Bay territories, 1670; Gibraltar, 1704; Canada, 1759; St. Vincent's, Grenada, Tobago, and Dominica, 1763; Bengal Provinces, 1768; Prince Edward Island, 1771; Benares Province, 1775; Guntoor and the Circars in Southern India, 1778; New Brunswick, 1784; Penang, 1786; Sierra Leone, 1787; New South Wales, Australia, 1787; Andaman Islands, 1793; Ceylon, 1795; Trinidad, 1797; the Provinces of Tanjore, Canara, Malabar, Wynaad, and Coimbatoor, in *Southern*, and of Allahabad, Moradabad, Bareilly, Rohilcund, and the Doab, in *Northern* India, 1799-1800; Malta and Gozo, 1800; Perim Island, 1800; Van Dieman's Island, 1803; British Guiana, 1803; St. Lucia, 1803; Delhi, Agra, Meerut, Hurriana, and Etawah, in *Northern*, and Cuttack, Balasore, and Juggernaut, in *Southern* India, and several Mahratta districts, in 1803-5; Cape of Good Hope, 1806; Mauritius and Seychelles, 1810; Ionian Islands, 1810-11; the Deccan and Merbudda Provinces, 1818-19; Singapore, 1819; Arracan and the Tenasserim Provinces, 1824; Malacca, 1826; Western Australia, 1829; Aden, 1838; South Australia, 1834-5; Port Philip, 1835; New Zealand, 1839; Falkland Islands, 1841; Hong Kong, 1842-43; Scinde Province, 1844; Natal, 1844; Labuan, 1847; Vancouver's Island, 1848; and the Punjaub Province, in 1849.

But a small portion of our possessions have been, in the strict sense of the word, colonised from England. Barbadoes, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Upper Canada, Bermudas, Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, Virgin Islands, Australasia, and New Zealand, were planted by settlers from Great Britain—most of our other possessions have been acquired by conquest and cession. Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, and Demerara, were taken from the Dutch—Jamaica, Gibraltar, and Trinidad, from the Spaniards—Canada, St. Vincents, Grenada, Tobago, Dominica, St. Lucia, Mauritius, Malta, and the Ionian Islands, were captured from the French—Aden from the Arabs, Hong Kong from the Chinese, and the Punjaub from the Sikhs.

COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.

PHYSICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

DURHAM is a maritime county palatine, extending from 54° 27′ to 55° north latitude, and from 1° 10′ east to 2° 20′ west longitude. It is bounded on the north by the rivers Tyne and Derwent, which separate it from Northumberland; on the west by Cumberland and Westmorland; on the south by the river Tees, which separates it from Yorkshire; and on the east by the German Ocean. Its greatest length from east to west is 48 miles, its breadth from north to south 39, and it comprises an area of 973 square miles, or 622,476 statute acres. The population, in 1801, was 149,384; in 1811, 165,293; in 1821, 193,511; in 1831, 239,256; in 1841, 307,963; and in 1851, it had attained to 390,997 souls; showing an increase of 160 per cent. in the number of inhabitants during the last fifty years. Of this number 196,700 were males, and 194,777 females. There were also, at the time of the census, in 1851, 64,977 inhabited houses, 2,794 uninhabited, and 570 in process of erection. In this county there are 16 acres to every ten persons, and 96 acres to the same number of inhabited houses.

CONFIGURATION AND SURFACE.—The form of this county is very compact, and resembles a triangle, whose base is the German Ocean. The general aspect of the district is hilly and mountainous, except along the northern bank of the Tees, from which a considerable track of rather level country extends widening towards the sea. The eastern coast is bare and rocky, intersected by chains of limestone hills. In the central parts of the county we have beautiful and fertile valleys, pleasantly varied with hill and dale, alternately appropriated to the growth of corn and pasturage. The western portion is a bleak, rugged, and barren region, crossed by the Pennine chain of hills, from the eastern side of which issue the principal rivers of the county; and small ridges of hills, branching off from this district, spread in various directions. Teesdale, in the Pennine district, presents a long and winding strip of fertility, surrounded by some of the wildest country in the kingdom. This valley is upwards of thirty miles in extent, and contains the principal lead mines in the county. Weardale is also a romantic district; and Tynedale, on the northern border, may vie with either in natural beauty. The western portion of Durham contains several moors or heaths, which are chiefly occupied as pasturage for sheep and a few young cattle and horses. The only very prominent headland which occurs in this county is the bold and nearly insulated one on which the ancient but renovated town of Hartlepool is situated.

GEOLOGY.—Durham exhibits three marked geological divisions; the eastern portion of the county being occupied by the upper palæozoic or

permian system of rocks, the centre by the coal measures, and the western by the mountain limestone. The lower portions of this latter system consist of enormous beds of sandstone, alternating with beds of limestone, shale, and coal. The sandstone beds are generally thickest and most numerous in the lower portions of the series, while the limestones attain their greatest thickness in the central part. The upper portion is composed chiefly of shales and coarse sandstones. Mr. Winch estimates the total thickness of these beds at 2,700 feet; but, on account of the varying thickness of the strata, this can only be received as an approximation to the truth. The limestone beds are the most characteristic of this formation, and the most important to the miner. They are intersected by fissures running in different directions, by which their relative position has been considerably altered, and the same bed thus re-appears on the surface in various localities. These fissures or veins contain the great mineral wealth of the district. Of the fissures which contain the lead ore, such as range from north to south are termed cross veins or dikes; these are not very productive. The lodes or fissures which run from north-west to south-east are from three to six feet wide, and contain large quantities of ore, especially where they pass through the thickest beds of limestone. There are flat or dilated veins which lie between two layers of stone, and are frequently discovered by the miners whilst they are working downwards in the rake or perpendicular veins. Yellow copper ore also occurs in some of the veins, but not in sufficient quantities to pay for its extraction. Ores of zinc are plentiful in some mines. The lead mines are principally situated in the vales of the Derwent, Wear, and Tees; and are generally entered by passages from the sides of the hills. All the limestones of this formation appear to contain the *encrinus*, and most of them also bivalve shells; one of them, the cockle-shell limestone, contains oyster shells of four or five inches in diameter. *Bellerophon* and *goniatites*, *cephalapoda* peculiar to the older rocks, are abundant in some of the shales.

The district occupied by the millstone grit extends westward up the valley of the Tees to Eglestone, and is bounded by a line drawn from thence northward to Bolishope Beck, along that stream to the Wear above Wolsingham, and thence north-west to the Derwent at Blanchland. The beds of this formation may be estimated at 900 feet thick, and this is probably short of the truth. The prevailing rock of this series is shale, with which various beds of sandstone, differing in hardness and texture, and, according to these differences, distinguished as freestone, hazle, whetstone, grindstone, and millstone, occur. This is one of the uppermost strata on the Derwent, where it crops out, and does not occur farther west. Towards the lower part of this formation, two thin beds of limestone occur, alternating with some occasional seams of coal, which are distinguished by their thus alternating with limestone from those of the principal coal formation.

The central portion of the county is occupied by a portion of the most important coal-field in England, that of Northumberland and Durham, which is bounded on the north by the river Coquet, and extends nearly to the river Tees on the south. Thus, its extreme length is about forty-eight miles, and its extreme breadth about twenty-four miles; but its area cannot be less than eight hundred square miles. It is intersected by two navigable rivers, the Tyne and the Wear, on the former of which is the town of Newcastle, and on the latter the city of Durham. Throughout this district, the coal strata "dip," or descend, towards the east, and "crop out," or ascend, towards the west. At one point, a particular seam, called the High Main, lies at a depth

of nearly a thousand feet, while at other spots, the same seam rises nearly to the surface. Throughout the greater part of this coal-field, the various beds, or strata, of the coal measures, amount to upwards of eighty, consisting of alternating beds of coal, sandstone, and slate-clay, the aggregate thickness of the whole being about sixteen hundred feet. This coal-field possesses as many as forty distinct beds of coal, but only eighteen of them are of sufficient importance to be considered workable and remunerative. The most valuable bed, or seam, is called the High Main, and is about two yards thick. The next in value is the Bensham seam, which is remarkable for its excellent quality as a domestic coal, and for the enormous quantity of gas evolved from it in the mine. The Hutton seam is of very good quality, and is extensively worked, while the other seams are also very valuable. Collieries are, therefore, established chiefly with reference to one or more of these three seams.

The number of dykes or faults which traverse this field is very considerable, and they appear to run in all directions. The most remarkable, called the Great or Ninety Fathom Dyke, has received the latter name because the beds on its northern side have been thrown down ninety fathoms. Its direction is N.N.E. and S.S.W. It enters the sea a little to the south of Hartley, or about three miles north of Shields, and, running westwards, crosses the Tyne at Lemington, about four miles west of Newcastle. In some places it is only a few inches wide, while in others it is twenty-two yards wide, and is filled with hard and soft sandstone. This dyke intersects the upper or Beaumont seam of coal, but does not alter the level on either side. The thickness of the seam, however, decreases, beginning at the distance of from fifteen to sixteen yards from the dyke; and the coal first becomes sooty, and at length assumes a coke-like appearance. The south-eastern branch is only twenty yards in breadth. Another dyke which passes through Coaley Hill, about four miles west of Newcastle, is about twenty-four feet wide, and is filled with basalt in detached masses, which are coated with yellow ochre; a thin layer of indurated clay is interposed between the sides of the fissure and the basalt. The upper seam of coal is here about thirty-five feet from the surface, and where it is in contact with the dyke is completely charred. Another dyke which crosses the Tyne at Walker, and traverses the Walker Colliery, does not alter the level of the strata, but on each side of it the coal is converted into coke, which on one side, in some places, was found to be eighteen feet thick, and on the opposite side only about nine feet. At Walbottle Dean, five and a half miles west of Newcastle, a double vein of basalt crosses the ravine in a diagonal direction, passing nearly due east and west; it underlies at an angle of 78°, and cuts the coal strata without altering the dip, but the seam of coal is charred. A dyke, called the Cockfield Dyke, seventeen feet wide, throws up the coal measures on the south eighteen feet. The Low Main coal contiguous to the basalt is only nine inches thick, but enlarges to six feet at the distance of 150 feet from it; the coal contiguous to the dyke is reduced to a cinder. The dykes, when not large, are locally called *troubles*, *slips*, or *hitches*. These minor faults are numerous and extensive, and are a constant source of difficulty and expense to the coal-owner, by disturbing the level of the strata and by the disengagement of carburetted hydrogen gas. They are not, however, without their use, being often filled with a tenacious waterproof clay, by which numerous springs are dammed up and brought to the surface. The faults which depress the strata have kept valuable seams within the basin, which would otherwise have cropped out and been lost. This coal-field yields an enormous quantity of

coal. Besides being consumed in the district, London depends nearly altogether on it, as well as all the southern counties, with the exception of Cornwall. It is consumed along the eastern coast, including all the eastern counties as far west as Hull, Boston, Peterborough, Bedford, and Windsor. Shields, Stockton, Seaham, and Sunderland are the ports from which the coal is shipped; the Tyne vessels being the larger, are laden for the London markets; those of the Wear, which are smaller, sail to the small rivers and harbours along the coast, and carry coal as far west as Plymouth.

Origin of Coal.—It is now generally admitted that coal is the product of decomposed vegetable matter, analagous in its origin to modern peat, and each bed was most probably formed on an extended surface of marshy land, covered with a rank and luxurious vegetation. Some geologists consider the finest caking coal to be a crystalline compound, whose constituents had been in a state of solution; but slate coal and cannel coal often bear distinct impressions of plants. When coal is cut into thin slices, and examined under the microscope, its vegetable structure has been detected where no external trace of it was visible. In cannel coal, such as is found at Wigan in Lancashire, the vegetable structure exists throughout the whole mass, while the fine coal retains it only in small patches, which appear, as it were, mechanically entangled. From these and other indications of ligneous origin—(such as minute tubes filled with a yellowish resinous matter, which is the most volatile part of the coal, being that which is first driven off by heat),—it is considered that all coal has originally existed in the state of plants or trees. The fossils which have been found in the coal strata, especially in the northern district, are very strong evidences of this fact. About three hundred species have been found in the sandstone and shale of the coal measures, and the greater part of these probably exist in the coal itself; although the tenderness and opaqueness of the mineral render it difficult to detect them by examination. The three hundred species are all extinct. About two-thirds of them are ferns. The others consist of large *coniferæ* (allied to the pine), of gigantic *lycapodiaceæ*, of species analagous to the *cactæ* and *euphorbiaceæ*, and of palms. The coal plants indicate a moist climate, as hot as that of the tropics; and this holds true of the coal plants not only in English pits, but also at Melville Island, within the polar circle. Dr. Hutton considered that the carbonisation of the vegetable matter had been effected by heat; but others contend on good ground, that the change has been effected solely by water and pressure, and that by these agents peat is capable of conversion into coal. Under similar circumstances of moisture and pressure at present, vegetable matter is known to ferment, to produce spontaneous combustion, and to be consumed. If, for example, hay be stacked in a moist condition, or too closely packed, fermentation and ignition are produced, and the mass is consumed. If the process be interrupted, the hay is found to have acquired a dark brown colour, a glazed or oily surface, and a bituminous odour. The same phenomena are observed in the case of flax, and indeed most vegetable substances. Various experiments have been made, from which we learn, that if vegetable matter in a moistened condition be subjected to powerful pressure, so as to prevent its gaseous principles from escaping, bitumen, lignite, or coal, would be produced in the different stages of the process. Indeed, vegetable matter has been traced through every grade of the saccharine, vinous, acetous, and bituminous fermentation; and alcohol, ether, naptha, petroleum, bitumen, lignite, jet, coal, amber, and even the diamond, have been referred to a vegetable origin.

Returning to our subject we find that the red marl, or new red sandstone, occupies the lower parts of the valley of the Tees, from the junction of the Skerne, and the coast from the mouth of the Tees to Hartlepool. Among the strata of this formation a fine grained sandstone of a brick-red colour predominates. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made to find coal by boring through the red marl, in which pits were sunk to the depth of more than 700 feet. At Dinsdale, near Croft Bridge, where one of these attempts was made, the strata were found to be numerous, and to consist of a white grey, or red sandstone, with occasional partings of a more compact nature, red or blue shale, coaly matter in thin layers, and gypsum in nodules or beds, which in one instance were three feet thick. The lowest bed in the two deepest workings, was found to be a strong white rock of a calcareous nature. Sulphuretted springs are found in this strata. On the north-west limit of the marl, the newer magnesian, or conglomerate limestone crops out; it extends along the coast to the mouth of the Tyne, gradually diverging from the coast line, and passes through the following places, which are either situated on or near its escarpement, viz:—Westoe, Cleadon, West Boldon, Hilton Castle, Southwick, Offerton, Painshaw Hill, Newbottle, Houghton-le-Spring, Moorsley, Pittington, Sherburn Hill, Quarrington Hill, Garmondsway, Thrislington Gap, Merrington, Westerton, Coundon Grange, Howlish Hall, Eldon, East Thickley, Midridge Grange, West Thickley, Newbiggin, Shackerton Hill, Houghton-le Side, Morton-Tinmouth, Langton, Headlaw, and Piercebridge, when it crosses the Tees and quits the county. This limestone forms a range of round-topped hills along the coast, of small elevation, the highest, Painshaw, near the Wear, being estimated at only four hundred feet. Extensive downs of considerable depth and beauty cut through it, deepening as they approach the coast. The upper stratum of the limestone here, is a species of breccia, with which wide chasms in the cliffs are filled; the next strata are thin and slaty, of a white colour inclining to buff; but lower down the stratification becomes indistinct, the rock is of a crystalline or cellular texture, and light brown colour. A globular variety is found near Roker, and a similar kind of rock prevails in the quarries at Fulwell, at Building Hill, near Sunderland, and on the coast a little to the north of Ryhope. Large quantities of building stone for the Sunderland Docks have been obtained from the latter place. The limestone formation varies in thickness. At Pallin, near Sunderland, where it was once extensively worked, it is only about seventy feet thick; but this is near the north-western boundary: near Hartlepool it has been bored to the depth of more than three hundred feet without penetrating through it. Coal is worked nearly under all parts of the limestone, as far south as Ferryhill. Galena is the only ore that has been discovered in the limestone, and few organic remains have been found in it. There are caverns and perforated rocks in this formation, along the coast, which appear to have been formed by tidal action. The magnesian limestone is covered, in the south-east, by beds of reddish sandstone, sections of which may be seen on the coast a little south of Hartlepool, and on the banks of the Tees, above Stockton. Basaltic rocks occur in the western district in large masses; and large blocks of mountain limestone, with the angles worn off, and the surface polished and deeply grooved, are found in the superficial deposits of alluvial matter which covers most of the rocks in the eastern part of the county; and along with these are masses of close fine grained sandstone and whinstone, which have been drifted down from the western districts.

Hills.—The principal elevations in the county are Kilhope Law (2,196

feet above the level of the sea), Cross Ridge, Bolt's Law, Baron Hope, Collier Law (1,678), and Featherley Fell, in Weardale; Pike Law, West Pike, Manner Gill Fells, and Eccleston Bank, in Teesdale; Pontop Pike, on Lanchester Common; Down Hill, Lizard, Fulwell Hill, and Boldon Hill, near the sea, between the Tyne and the Wear; Maiden's Paps, Warden Law, Low Hills, Hare Hill, and Hartmoor, near the sea, between the Wear and Hartlepool; Wheatley Hill, north-east of the city of Durham; Mount Brandon, south-west of the city of Durham.

Rivers.—The principal rivers of Durham are the Tyne, the Tees, the Wear, and the Derwent, in addition to which there are several minor streams which water and drain the country. The *Tyne* rather bounds, than belongs to this county, yet as it is the outlet for the greater part of the coal produced in the northern part of Durham, we would scarcely be justified in omitting to describe it. This noble river is formed by the united streams of the North and South Tyne, the former of which, rising in the border territories of Scotland, passes the town of Bellingham, and a little to the north of Hexham is joined by the South Tyne, which, rising in Knaresdale, in the county of Cumberland, flows past the town of Haltwhistle, and joins the North Tyne at the place just mentioned. Before it reaches Newcastle it passes through a wild and somewhat picturesque country, between high and pleasant banks, and amidst localities marked by historic events of the highest interest. On the bold heights which overlook it, stand the dismantled and shattered castles of the once mighty Baliols, the Umfravilles, the Herons, the Riddells, the Blenkinsopps, the Blacketts, the unfortunate Derwentwater, and other warrior races, whose descendants are now in comparative obscurity. In its neighbourhood Romans, Britons, and Scots, have left their memories, and traces of their abodes and battles, may still be observed, while Corbridge, and Hexham, and Stella Haugh, are names not to be forgotten on its banks. This is enough for war, doubtless its waters were often stained with blood—now, however, they are more innocently, and with far greater profit, dyed with coal. With this river we may also associate the name of the great teacher of religion, literature, and science, the truly Venerable Bede. But religious contemplation and feudal grandeur, as well as war, having given way to coal, and in connection with the prosperity which the vast development of coally wealth has occasioned all along its banks, downward from Newcastle, all kinds of manufactories may be observed located upon it, or in its immediate neighbourhood. Sailing or steaming down the Tyne to Shields, we see bottle houses, flint-glass works, crown-glass houses, plate-glass works, lead works, iron works, steam-engine manufactories, chemical works, and all that can reflect, cleanse, or convey, and perhaps cure, the body of man, as well as very much that will interest his mind. The coal, however, is its principal burden, and along its banks more of coal than of nature is observable. The staiths and their vast extent of woodwork, of which we shall speak more minutely hereafter, are observable, and close to those staiths are innumerable vessels and boats, loading or laden with coals.

On the Tyne, the coals used to be carried from the staiths to the ships almost entirely in a kind of oval vessels called *keels*, of which considerable numbers are still employed in bringing down the produce of the collieries, situated above Newcastle bridge, to the ships lying about Shields, and which do not load at any of the staiths between those places. A keel is considered to contain, by admeasurement, eight Newcastle chaldrons. The coals, when large, are generally piled in the vessel according to convenience, and then

small, deep side-boards are added, within which the coal is heaped up, but in some cases, where the coal is tender, tubs are employed. Eight of these tubs being placed in a keel, go to the vessel, into which the tub is lifted by means of a crane, and when immediately over the hatchway, the trap-door is loosened, and the contents let down into the ship without injury. The keels themselves are built after an ancient model, and in connection with the men who man them, and their arrangements, present striking features in the navigation of the river. They are steered by a large kind of oar at the stern, called a *swape*, while a kind of pole, called a *puy*, is employed to push them on in shallow water. The captain of the keel is called the *skipper*, and his cabin is the *huddock*. When the water is so shallow as to render the use of sails or oars inconvenient, the keels are propelled in the following manner:—One man on each side of the vessel going towards the prow thrusts his pole or puy in the muddy bed of the river, rests the upper end against his shoulder, and walks along the vessel from stem to stern—thus making the puy serve as a lever to propel the boat. When the wind is favourable, the keel is navigated with a square sail, but more usually there are employed two long oars, one worked at the side in the usual way, by two or three men, and the other, the swape, at the stern. The wives and daughters of the keelmen have the office of sweeping the keels, from which they derive the title of *keeldeeters*, and receive the sweepings for their pains. The fund which the keelmen have established for mutual relief during sickness and old age, and also for the relief of their widows and children, is highly honourable to them.

They live about Sandgate and Quay-side, and many of them reside at Dunston, two or three miles from Newcastle. In their blue jackets, flannel breeches, and blue stockings, they form an unmistakeable body, and, like the pitmen, they have their songs, their odd stories, and their oddities of many other kinds. In the following song the allusion to Sandgate fixes the locality to Newcastle:—

"As I went up Sandgate, up Sandgate, up Sandgate,
As I went up Sandgate, I heard a lassie sing:
Weel may the keel row, the keel row, the keel row,
Weel may the keel row, that my laddie's in.

"He wears a blue bonnet, blue bonnet, blue bonnet,
He wears a blue bonnet, a dimple in his chin;
And weel may the keel row, the keel row, the keel row,
And weel may the keel row that my laddie's in."

And here is another, in which the lady celebrates her lover's blackness in a way that speaks very much of coals:—

"My bonnie keel-laddie, my cannie keel-laddie,
My bonnie keel-laddie, for me, oh!
He sits in his keel, as black as the de'il,
And he brings the white money to me, oh!"

Some other keelmen's songs that we have heard are neither poetical nor polite, but we may add another stanza of another edition of the "keel-row:"

"He's na mair of learning
Than tells his weekly earning,
Yet reet from wrang discerning,
Tho' brave, no bruiser he.
Tho' he not worth a plack is,
His own coat on his back is,
And none can say that black is
The white o' Johnny's ee!"

The custom was, a few years ago, for the keelmen to meet annually, to celebrate the establishment of their hospital, perambulating the town with bands of music, playing "Weel may the keel row."

There has always been an intimate connection on the Tyne between the *keelmen* and the *hostmen*. This latter body was established in the reign of Henry IV., and afterwards incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, who, having tried in vain to get her due of two shillings per chaldron for all coals shipped in the Tyne, gave the hostmen a charter, on condition that they would ensure to the crown *one* shilling for every chaldron so shipped. The hostmen were a kind of coal-brokers, midway between buyers and sellers, and the brokerage appears to have included the whole responsibility of shipping the coal purchased, so that the keelmen were the servants of the hostmen. Down to the commencement of the seventeenth century, if not later, the coals were brought from the pit's mouth to the staith in waggons along the common roads, but this method of conveyance was much improved by the laying down of tramroads, or railways, along which the coals are now brought to the Tyne. At the ends of these railways, and overhanging the river, a large platform of wood is erected, which is called a staith. Upon this the waggons laden with coal are brought to a stand, previous to the discharge of their contents into the hold of the ships which lie at anchor underneath. Each waggon contains about two and a half tons of coals, and when the number of waggons has been entered by a clerk appointed for that purpose, they are placed, one at a time, on a square open frame, which, on the withdrawal of a bolt, is immediately removed from the staith by machinery, until it is suspended over the main-hatchway of the vessel. A man also descends with it, then unfastens a latch at the bottom of the waggon, which, being made to turn on hinges like a door, immediately opens, and the whole of the coal in the waggon is cleanly poured into the hold. To facilitate this operation, the sides of the waggon converge towards the bottom, and are lined with smooth iron plates. Attached to the suspending machinery are two counterpoising weights, which being less heavy than the waggon laden with coal, do not impede, but add steadiness to its descent; and the moment the coal is discharged, their gravity draws up the waggon to the staith again. This mode of loading the vessel is both complete and ingenious.

The *Tees* rises in the mountains of Cumberland, and for the first few miles of its course, forms the boundary between Cumberland and Westmorland. It is afterwards joined by the Trout and Crook Becks, and upon its junction with the latter forms the boundary of the county of Durham, separating it for a few miles from Westmorland, and throughout the remainder of its course from Yorkshire. After emerging from Milburn Forest, this fine river flows through the romantic vale of Teesdale, where it receives several tributary streams, and after passing Barnard Castle, Sockburn, and Yarm, falls into the German Ocean near Stockton. Its entire length is upwards of eighty miles. It is tidal to Yarm, and navigable for vessels of sixty tons burden up to Stockton. In its approach to the ocean from Portrack, the river expands into a large bay, about three miles across, which is slightly contracted at its mouth by a tongue of land called Seaton Snook, from which a bar of sand stretches across the estuary to the Cleveland coast. The depth of water on the bar at spring tides is about ten or twelve feet at low water, and from twenty-six to twenty-eight feet at high water. The estuary of the Tees is a place of great safety to vessels in stormy weather.

The *Wear* rises at the extreme western point of the county, near Kilhope

Law, and divides it longitudinally, but with a very sinuous course, the upper part of which is through the wild and romantic district of Weardale, bounded on each side by lofty hills. In its course it receives many tributaries, and passes Wolsingham, Bishop Auckland, Durham, which it almost encircles, and Chester-le-street, falling into the German Ocean at Sunderland, where it is crossed by the celebrated iron bridge, beneath whose vast arch vessels of large burden sail by merely lowering their top-gallants. The whole course of the Wear may be estimated at about sixty-five miles, and it is navigable for small craft for eight miles above Sunderland.

The *Derwent* rises north of the source of the Wear, and flowing easterly, reaches, about three miles from its source, the border of Durham, along which it flows, first east and then north-east, then south-east, and then north-east again for between sixteen and seventeen miles, during which its waters are augmented by the streams of several *burns* or rivulets which flow into it. At the junction of the Milk-on-milch Burn it leaves the border, and crosses an angle south of the Tyne, into which it falls about three miles above Newcastle.

The *Skerne* rises south of Durham, and flowing past Darlington, falls into the Tees. The *Team* rises on the north side of Pontop Pike, and, after a course of about thirteen miles, falls into the Tyne above Newcastle. Besides these there are a number of minor streams, but they possess no commercial importance; and the internal navigation of the county is confined to the lower waters of the Wear, and of the boundary rivers Tyne and Tees. The navigation of this latter river has been shortened by a cut, whereby a considerable bend in its winding course has been avoided; but, besides this, there are no canals, or artificial cuts for hydrographic communication, within this county. Salmon, trout, and a variety of other fish, are very abundant in the rivers. There are mineral and medicinal springs in various parts of the county, each of which will be found fully noticed in the descriptions of the various localities in which they are situated.

Climate and Soil.—The climate of this county, considering its northern situation, is mild and healthy; and although the air is sharp in the western parts, it is mild and pleasant towards the sea-coast. Anterior to the present century, a great portion of the county lay in open commons; but these have been enclosed in pursuance of Acts of Parliament, obtained at various times, and the lands have been divided and allotted to the adjoining proprietors. Near the river Tees, and in some spots bordering on the other rivers and brooks, the soil is a deep strong loam, or rich clay; at a further distance from these it is of a poorer nature, commonly termed water-shaken, with here and there spots of gravel interspersed; but these are of limited extent, the middle of none of them being half a mile from clay. The hills between the sea and an imaginary line drawn from Barnard Castle on the Tees to Clansford on the Derwent, are, for the most part, covered with a dry friable loam, whose fertility varies in proportion to its depth. From this line west, the summits as well as the sides of the hills are moorish wastes. In a country possessing such a variety of soil, the produce is of course proportionably various; the principal crops are wheat, barley, oats, peas, and beans.

Animals.—The existing quadrupeds in a wild state include, as might be expected, only a few species. Among the rapacious species we find the fox, the badger, the foumart, the stoat, the weazel, and more rarely the common and pine marten. Moles are found in large numbers; and there are also shrew mice, the long-eared and common bat, and hedgehogs, besides the usual minor animals. The fallow and red deer live in a protected or half wild

condition, and are preserved in some of the parks of the nobility and gentry of the county. Of birds we have the common kestrel, the merlin, the moor buzzard, the hen harrier, the common sparrowhawk, the common buzzard, various kinds of owls, the swift, the swallow, the house and sand martin, the goat-sucker, the kingfisher, the lesser shrike, the green woodpecker, the wry-neck, the common quail, the raven, different sorts of crows, and the various species of song birds, with the exception of the nightingale, the Dartford warbler, and the reed wren. The heron and common sandpiper are also found, and there are a limited number of sea-birds. Of the English reptiles, we have the common lizard, the adder or viper, the blindworm, and several others.

There is an ample supply of all the usual kinds of fish, and other edible marine animals. The following also abound on the coast, viz.: the common mackarel, the cod, the ling, the haddock, the whiting, the sole, the holibut, the flounder, the plaice, the dab, the turbot, the herring, the pilchard, the skate, and the dog-fish. Among the fresh-water fish in the county, we have the salmon, the salmon trout, the burn trout, the dace, &c.

Insects are very numerous,—no less than eleven hundred species of the order *coleoptera*, or beetles, being found in this and the adjoining county of Northumberland. Of the mollusca we have the following species in this county or its coasts, viz.: cuttle fishes, 4; nudibranchs, 16; sea shells, 150; land shells, 55; fresh water shells, 40; slugs, 7; total, 272 species. Among the crustaceans we find the common crab, the common shrimp, and a few others; in all about a dozen species. Of the corallines and other zoophytes, none appear peculiar to the coast of Durham.

Of the domesticated animals, this county possesses some approved varieties. The rich upland meadow and pasture land afford great advantages for the rearing of live stock, and accordingly this county has long been famous for its excellent and improved breed of cattle, sheep, and horses. The short-horned cattle are the most prevalent, and often attain an enormous size.* Besides the shortness of horn, this breed differs from others in being wider and thicker in form, in affording the greatest quantity of tallow, and in having very thin hides with very short hair. This breed is well known, and extensively used for dairy and other purposes throughout the country. Small West Highland cattle are grazed in considerable numbers in the county. There was once a very large breed of sheep in the south-eastern part of the county, which bore heavy fleeces, and when killed often weighed from fifty to sixty pounds the quarter. But the improved Leicester breed has nearly superseded them, as being more profitable and fattening at an earlier age. There is a small and hardy species of sheep on the heaths and moors, which is similar to those found in other counties on the same description of land. Horses of great strength and size are bred here and in the adjoining counties; amongst them is an excellent breed of hunters, generally of a bay colour, very active, strong, and hardy. The coach and saddle horses are in great request for the southern parts of England, and the draught horse is generally of a superior description. At the Durham, Darlington, and other annual fairs, the superior lots of cattle exhibited meet with a ready sale at remunerative prices.

* The Durham Ox.—The famous Durham Ox, at ten years old, weighed 34 cwt. He was slaughtered in his eleventh year, in consequence of an accident by which his hip-joint had been dislocated; and, although wasted by being eight weeks in great pain, his carcase produced 165 stones 12 lbs. net meat, and above 21 stones of hide and tallow.

HISTORICAL.

When the Romans invaded this country, they found that the main portion of the county of Durham was included in the territory of the Brigantes, the most powerful of the British tribes, who occupied, as has been described at page 18, the most northern part of the island from the Mersey to the Tyne. The greater portion of this country remained in the possession of the Romans until their final withdrawal from the island, being defended from the northern barbarians by the wall of Hadrian or Severus, which extended from sea to sea across Northumberland and Cumberland. The information regarding this district furnished by the ancient writers is extremely scanty; but we gather from the Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester, that the Tees was known to the Romans as the Tisa, the Tyne as the Tina, and the Wear as the Vedra. There were several Roman stations within the county. Vindomara and Vinovium, mentioned in the first Iter of Antoninus, are fixed by antiquarians at Ebchester, on the Derwent, and Binchester, near Bishop Auckland. Some writers place the Epiacum of Richard, which is usually fixed at Lanchester, at Ebchester, with which both the name and the distance from Vinovium in Richard's Itinerary seem best to agree. Lanchester is, according to some, the Longovicum of the Notitia, while Horsley says it occupies the site of the ancient Glanoventa. Ad Tisam, mentioned by Richard, is placed at Pierce Bridge, on the Tees; and Gateshead was considered by Camden to be the Gabrosentum of the Notitia, which others place at Drumburgh, near Carlisle. The same uncertainty is experienced with regard to the situation of Bremenum, which some authorities place at Monk Wearmouth; but this position is not to be reconciled with Ptolemy's mention of it. In no part of the island is the Roman topography more obscure or unsatisfactory.

On the subjugation of the Britons by the Saxons, and the establishment of the Heptarchy, Durham was probably included in the kingdom of Deira, the southernmost of the two which are frequently comprehended under the general name of Northumbria. When Oswald, who united the two kingdoms under one sceptre, wished to revive Christianity, Aidan, a monk of Iona, who had come as a missionary (A.D. 634), fixed his residence at Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, and established a monastery and bishopric there. This see was afterwards (A.D. 664) removed to York; but when, in 678, Northumbria was divided into two dioceses, Lindisfarne recovered its episcopal rank, and its diocese was permanently severed from that of York. Shortly after this the bishopric of Hexham was created, the see being severed from that of Lindisfarne. As the ravages of the Danes, towards the close of the ninth century, rendered Lindisfarne an insecure abode, the bishops and clergy forsook it (about A.D. 875), and, after they had wandered about for seven years, the seat of the bishopric was fixed at Chester-le-Street, where the foundations of a cathedral were laid. In 995, a new invasion of the Danes compelled the bishop and clergy to leave Chester-le-Street, and seek an asylum at Ripon, in Yorkshire, whence they afterwards removed to Dunhelm, now Durham, where the see has been fixed ever since.

Upon the invasion of England by the Conqueror, Egelwin, Bishop of Durham, took the oath of allegiance at York to William, who had advanced into the north to crush the threatened resistance of Edwin and Morcar. Robert Comyn, a Norman nobleman, to whom William had committed the

charge of the entire subjugation of the north, having entered the city of Durham with 700 men, was overpowered by the population of the surrounding country, and put to death with all his men; the cathedral narrowly escaped destruction in the tumult. William, enraged at this disaster, immediately sallied forth, devastated the whole country, and devoted its inhabitants to military execution. See page 52. Scarcely were the troops of the Conqueror withdrawn, when Malcolm of Scotland burst through Cumberland with fire and sword, and entering this county, laid waste Teesdale and burned the towns of Wearmouth and Hartlepool.

Under the Norman dynasty, the bishopric, as this county was commonly called, was compelled to provide, from the patrimony of the church and the possessions of the laity, both soldiers and other military aid. In the article of military power the bishop had his barons, who held of him by knight's service, as the rest of the people held of them by inferior tenures. On alarms, he convened them as a parliament, for them to assist him with their persons, dependants, and money, for the public service at home and abroad; and all levies of men and money were made by the bishop's commission, or by writs in his name out of the chancery at Durham; for he had power in the bishopric both to coin money and levy taxes, and raise and arm soldiers from sixteen to sixty years old.

After the battle of Bannockburn, the Scots again invaded this county, and for a third and fourth time in 1316 and 1317. Famine and pestilence followed the ravages of war, and the country became more desolate than at any time since the great Norman devastation. Marauders infested the country; and Louis Beaumont, bishop elect (A.D. 1317 or 1318), was carried of by a party as he was proceeding to Durham to be installed. In the beginning of the reign of Edward III., there was another invasion of the Scots, who took possession of the mountainous tract of Weardale; but the approach of the English monarch and his army prevented them from penetrating into the more level districts of the eastern coast. We find them here again in 1342, under the command of their king David, who, crossing the Tyne and the Derwent, encamped about three miles from the city of Durham. Edward was in France; but the bishops and nobles of the north collected a powerful army, and the battle of Neville's Cross terminated in the defeat of the Scots and the capture of their king.

From this period we hear little more of the county till the time of the Reformation, when the see of Durham was filled by Cuthbert Tunstall, who was imprisoned and deprived of his bishopric under Edward VI., restored under Mary, but finally deprived after the accession of Elizabeth. The inhabitants of the northern counties were much attached to their ancient faith, and "during the struggling birth of the Reformation, deprived of their old pastors and neglected by their new ones, were left in a state of almost utter darkness. Many of the remote parishes and chapelries were probably entirely destitute of ministers or left to the wandering priests of the old church, who, deprived of a seat of rest, roved through the country, carrying along with them their tattered missals and sacrificial vases, and administered in private the consolations of religion."

In the rebellion of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, in support of the Catholic faith, they found little difficulty in raising a large force, with which they entered Durham, and restored the old form of worship; and while a detachment occupied Hartlepool, the main body marched southwards into Yorkshire. On the advance of the royal army under the Earl of

Sussex, the insurgents retreated towards Raby, and after losing some time in besieging Barnard Castle, which they starved into a surrender, they were obliged to disperse, the two earls escaping into Scotland. Northumberland was afterwards given up to the English and beheaded; Westmoreland escaped beyond sea, and entered into the Spanish service. In the latter portion of Elizabeth's reign the northern counties were visited by a dreadful pestilence, which broke out every year in some part or other.

In 1603, Charles I. visited the county, and was entertained by the bishop at his castle in Durham. We find him here again in 1639, on occasion of his progress northward to oppose the Scots, when he received similar hospitality. When the Scots invaded England, in 1640, they crossed the Tyne into this county; Lord Conway, who commanded the king's troops, retreating first to Durham, and afterwards to Northallerton, in Yorkshire. By a convention which followed, the county was for some time heavily taxed for the payment of the Scottish army. At the commencement of the civil war in 1642, the Earl of Newcastle formed the four northern counties into an association for the king's service. This county was not the scene of any remarkable incident in that war. The Scottish army entered England in 1644, in order to support the Parliamentarians. They were opposed by the Royalists; but, though several skirmishes occurred in the county, no serious encounter took place, and their commander being obliged to march into Yorkshire to sustain the royal cause there, Durham came into the hands of the Parliamentarians. During the Commonwealth the see was dissolved; but at the period of the Restoration it was re-established, and from that period the history of the county is not marked by any interesting features.

Antiquities.—Roman coins have been found at Chester-le-Street, from whence Roman roads may be traced, leading northward toward Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and southward to Binchester, near Auckland; at Coniscliffe or Conscliffe, near Pierce Bridge, an altar; at Old Durham, near Durham City, coins; at Lanchester, inscriptions, coins, and other antiquities; at Pierce Bridge, coins, the traces of an aqueduct, foundations of houses, and other marks of a station; at South Shields, an inscription indicating that a Roman town or station was fixed there in the time of Marcus Aurelius; at Stanhope, an altar; at Thornton, near Darlington, an urn with coins chiefly of Constantine and his sons; at Monk Wearmouth, coins; and at Whilborn Lizard, coins. See also the histories, &c., of the various parishes.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

Civil Divisions.—Durham was formerly divided into four wards, viz.: Chester, Darlington, Easington, and Stockton; but under the provisions of an act of parliament passed in 1829, a new ward, that of Durham, was formed, which occupies the centre of the county. In the Boundary Act, however, 2 & 3 William IV. c. 64, which fixes the division of the county for the election of members of parliament, the old arrangement is still followed; Chester and Easington wards forming the northern, and Darlington and Stockton the southern division. In the census returns for 1851, the ancient divisions of the county are still maintained, Durham ward not being recognised. This county contains, besides the city of Durham, seven ancient boroughs by charter or prescription, viz.: Auckland, Barnard Castle, Darlington, Gateshead, Hartlepool, Stockton, and Sunderland. The present parliamentary boroughs are the city of Durham, Gateshead, South Shields,

and Sunderland. The principal market towns are Durham, Sedgefield, Staindrop, Stanhope, Stockton, and Wolsingham.

Internal Communication.—Besides the various rivers of the county, which are fully described at page 82, Durham possesses several excellent roads fully adapted for the purposes of communication. The Great North Road, from London to Edinburgh and the north of Scotland, enters the county over the Tees at Croft Bridge, and runs through Darlington, Durham, and Chester-le-Street to Gateshead, where it crosses the Tyne and passes into Northumberland. About four miles south of Durham on this road, another branches off towards Bishop Auckland, near to which it divides; one branch proceeding by Bishop Auckland, and the other by Eldon and Heighington, to Pierce Bridge over the Tees, where they again unite and quit the county, afterwards joining the Carlisle and Glasgow road, at Scotch Corner, in Yorkshire. A branch to Sunderland from the North Road enters the southern part of the county at Yarm by crossing the Tees. It passes through Stockton-upon-Tees, Norton, Dalton-le-Dale, and Ryhope, to Bishop Wearmouth, Sunderland, and Monkwearmouth, whence it is continued to South Shields, a separate branch proceeding from it to Gateshead and Newcastle. Other roads radiate from Durham, to Sunderland by Houghton-le-Spring, to Cumberland by Willington, Walsingham, Gateshead, &c.; to Norton by Sedgefield, &c.; numerous other roads proceed from town to town, and are intersected by cross roads in every direction. There are also nineteen turnpike trusts in the county, whose total income amounts to upwards of £22,000. These are the principal highways of Durham; but they are now to a great extent superseded by a system of railways, which already spread like a net-work over the greater part of the county. The railways in the county of Durham at present existing as independent undertakings are—first, a great portion of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick, which traverses the county from south to north, from Darlington to Gateshead; its subsidiary lines are, the Great North of England Clarence and Hartlepool Junction, Hartlepool Dock and Railway, and West Durham, which are leased or controlled by the York, Newcastle, and Berwick. The Stockton and Darlington line is next in importance. It intersects the county from west to east, from Crook to Stockton, subsidiary to which are the leased lines, the Wear Valley, Middlesborough, and Redcar Company; it proposes to lease the Middlesborough, and Gisborough; and, under the influence and support of the Darlington proprietary, application was made to parliament in the session of 1853 for a new line, called the Darlington and Barnard Castle. The third body is the Stockton and Hartlepool Company, who have leased the Clarence line. The Leeds Northern passes partially through the county, entering at Yarm and proceeding thence to Stockton, uniting the Stockton and Hartlepool and Stockton and Darlington lines with the great north of England portion of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick, in the neighbourhood of Thirsk; this company proposes to join the York and North Midland, and to take the name of the North-Eastern Company. The fourth body is the Newcastle and Carlisle Company, who have become the purchasers of the late Blaydon, Gateshead, and Hebburn line; its influence, however, in the county is very small. There is also the Durham and Auckland Branch Railway, commenced in August 1853.

Industry.—This county occupies a very high position in commerce, trade, and manufactures; and may be considered to present an epitome of the enterprise, science, skill, and industry of the nation. No doubt it is indebted

to its natural productions for much of its celebrity, yet we must principally attribute the proud station which it now occupies as a seat of commerce and manufactures, to the energetic exertions and enterprising spirit of its population. The state of *agriculture* in this county, is, on the whole, above the average in advancement. "Of the usual rotation of crops," says a recent writer, "the 'four course system' of husbandry is generally followed on the friable soils on the northern side of Teesdale, though on many farms of this description a large proportion of the green crop division is managed with bare fallow. The stiff and undrained lands are managed on the 'two crop and fallow system,' which is of two kinds, either simply (1) fallow, (2) wheat, (3) oats, or of that and the following combined; (1) fallow, (2) wheat, (3) clover. These combined give (1) fallow, (2) wheat, (3) oats, (4) fallow, (5) wheat, (6) clover. The land intended for fallow is seldom ploughed before February; and after receiving the usual repeated ploughings and harrowing during summer, is commonly limed, and then ridged up in ten feet mounds, well gathered and rounded to carry off the water. On this the wheat is sown broadcast in autumn, and receives no further attention till harvest. During next autumn and winter the manure from the farm yard is spread over it and ploughed in. In spring the land so prepared is sown with oats. The oat stubble lies till February, when it is ploughed, and the same routine of bare fallowing is pursued during the summer. The wheat crop this time receives no manure, and in spring clover seeds are sown with it, which next year are mown for hay. The clover root is broken up in February, again to undergo a bare fallow. No roots are cultivated, and no purchased manure or food made use of. The farms are small in extent, the farmers hard working and industrious. The yield of their wheat crop may be from twelve to twenty bushels an acre—fifteen being an average for the undrained lands; and their oats from twenty to thirty bushels. The 'three course system' is the one usually practised by the clayland farmers of the county, viz:—(1) fallow, (2) wheat, (3) one half oats and one half clover. Nearly the whole of the fallow is managed as a bare fallow, there being very little green crop cultivated. Occasionally this rotation is prolonged by pasturing the clover a second year. Three cows and six young cattle to 100 acres may be about an average stock for the clay farms. To meet rent and the expenses of cultivation, the farmer's sole dependance is on his wheat crop, a little also being received from that portion of the hay-crop which he sells off the farm. As a general rule, no manure, except lime, is purchased; which is laid upon the bare fallow in preparation for wheat. The system is very exhausting; a bare fallow, stimulated by lime, is sown with wheat, which is followed by oats or hay. Each return of this rotation further reduces the soluble properties of the soil, as these are not restored by the small quantity of inferior manure applied in nearly the same proportion in which they are abstracted. The same farm, which thirty years ago averaged from twenty to twenty-four bushels of wheat, and thirty to thirty-six bushels of oats per acre, is now, under this process, reduced to fourteen bushels of wheat and eighteen to twenty bushels of oats. The 'four course system' is the ordinary system on Lord Ravensworth's estate, which extends some miles westward from Newcastle, on the south bank of the Tyne. The land is generally of a superior quality; and is drained by the landlord at a charge of five per cent to his tenants. The farms vary in extent from 50 to 200 acres; they are held from year to year, but the same families have held their farms for generations. The demand for milk in this neighbourhood is considerable; and the other articles of farm produce, such as potatoes, &c., are equally in

demand, and at remunerative prices. On Lord Durham's estates attempts have been made to introduce the Northumberland, or 'five course system,' but without any great success. The farms average 200 acres in extent. During the last ten years, upwards of £14,000 have been expended in drainage by the landlord, the tenants being charged five per cent on the outlay."

To its *mining* industry Durham is chiefly indebted for the high rank which it holds amongst the English counties, the benefit derived being estimated, not according to the direct marketable value of the minerals, but by their influence in developing the manufacturing power of the country. With regard to the coal trade, it can scarcely be necessary for us to point out to the reader its vast importance. Deprive us of our coal and where would be our manufactures? No longer should we, by our commerce, convey the conjoined benefits of knowledge and civilisation to the remote regions of the earth. No longer should we triumph over time and space, no longer traverse the land with a rapidity which has exceeded all anticipation, nor the ocean with a swiftness and certainty which brings the far east within the voyage of a few days. The period at which coal was first wrought in the north is not known with any degree of certainty, but we find it first noticed in record by the charter of Henry III., in 1215, which granted permission to mine it. It seems to have been known in the fourteenth century, not only in London, but also in France, though it did not become an article of commerce till the latter part of the sixteenth century. About the commencement of the following century, the French are represented as trading to the northern counties of England for coal, in fleets of fifty sail at a time, serving the ports of Picardy, Normandy, Bretagne, &c., even so far south as Rochelle and Bordeaux; while other fleets sailing to the ports of Bremen, Holland, and Zealand, supplied the inhabitants of the Low Countries. In the reign of Charles I., there was a great demand for coal for the metropolis, and we find from the report of the Trinity House, Newcastle, that the Tyne exports for 1703 amounted to 48,000 Newcastle chaldrons. At the commencement of the eighteenth century the principal seats of the Durham coal trade were the mines of Pontop, Marley Hill, Fairfield Moor, Garesfield, Gibside, Axwell, Blaydon Main, and Stella Grand Lease, all of which shipped their produce above Newcastle bridge. The collieries which shipped below the bridge were those of Heworth, Gateshead, Felling, and Tyne Main. The river Wear was principally supplied from the collieries of Lambton and Tempest estates. From this period the scene of mining operations has considerably changed; and by the discovery of coal beneath the magnesian limestone, the distant collieries of the Wear, &c. have been superseded by those nearer the place of shipment.

From the year 1771, up to 1845, a regulation existed, with some partial interruptions, called the "limitation of the vends." This was a powerful combination of the whole of the principal coal proprietors, for the purpose of limiting the coal worked and sold by each concern respectively at their collieries, according to a basis fixed by a "committee of the coal trade." The result was to keep up a higher price for coals in the London market than could have been maintained if each colliery produced and sold as much as possible. The fixing of this scale or basis of the whole "Vend" was a point of the greatest delicacy, and the arbitrator was most jealously watched by his confederates, each being anxious to secure for his own concern as large a vend as possible. The proportion between the Tyne and the Wear used to be three-fifths for the former and two-fifths for the latter river; but the opening out of new

coal districts on the Wear and Tees, at first weakened, and at length destroyed, this regulation. The number of collieries actually at work in the county of Durham, and shipping their coals on the Tyne, the Wear, at Seaham, at Hartlepool, and on the Tees, frequently varies, but may be stated at the present time at upwards of one hundred.

THE COLLIERIES.—We purpose in this section to give a brief description of the collieries in the neighbourhood of the Tyne, which will serve, to a certain extent, for all the collieries of the north. What is meant by the "Tyne Collieries" is the whole group of collieries, whether lying north or south of the Tyne, which ship their coals in that river. There are about thirty of these collieries in Northumberland, on the northern side of the river—those in South Durham belong to the Wear or the Tees systems. It is curious to look at a map on which these collieries are laid down. The pits are dotted here and there on both sides of the river, being more and more thickly congregated as they approach nearer to its banks. These pits are about a hundred in number, two or more in some cases belonging to the same colliery. Not less curious is it to trace the lines which mark the "ways," one of the most characteristic features in the coal districts. As the river Tyne is the great outlet for nearly all the coal derived from the Tyne collieries, notwithstanding the spread of the railway system, some means must be adopted for reaching the river; but how is this to be effected? The colliery may be six or eight miles distant, and the surface ground may belong to other parties. Long before passenger railways was heard of, railways, or tramways, were laid down to facilitate the carriage of coals in trucks from the pits to the river, and we find these tramways following the best route which lies open to them. Now, it is obvious that some arrangement must be made with the landed proprietors in these matters, and, in truth, these arrangements are often a grave question to the coal owners. Although the expense of the mining operations is so great —although the establishment of a first-rate colliery, with its machinery, horses, waggons, &c. amounts to a sum varying from £40,000 to £150,000—although the capital employed by the Tyne coal owners is so large, yet the "way leaves," or "way rents," are an additional feature beyond all these, without which not a ton of coal can be brought to market. The character of the pitmen, the nature of their labour, the relations between them and their employers—all are dependent, more or less, on the mode in which the coal is distributed under the surface of the ground. To these deep-lying coals, therefore, we must ask the reader to pay an imaginary visit.

First, then, how to descend. We see a verticle hole, or pit, pitchy dark, and surmounted by wheels to facilitate the raising of coal from the bottom of the shaft. Into one of the "tubs," or "buckets," used for this purpose, we must now contrive to get, a matter which requires no small amount of nerve to effect. If the bottom of the bucket should give way, or the rope break, or—but it is fearful to speculate on such ifs, when you are swinging over a depth of several hundred feet. Now we are descending. It is said by those who ascend in balloons, that no feeling of motion is perceptible, but that the earth seems to be flying away from them, while they are perfectly still and motionless. Much the same idea may be said, in reverse, in descending a coal shaft. You have no idea of the descent, but the little round hole of light seems to be flying faster and faster over your head upwards, as if it were going to the skies, and at length, in a couple of minutes, perhaps—the orifice of the shaft has apparently turned itself into a day-star, which shines far, far above you in the firmament.

Arrived at the bottom of the pit, what do we see? Nothing, or nothing but "darkness made visible." Every vestige of daylight is effectually shut out, and it requires some time to accustom one's eyes to the light of the candles, which appear as mere sparks or points of light in the midst of intense darkness. By degrees, however, our eyes become accustomed to the strange scene, and men are discerned moving about in galleries, or long passages, working in positions which would break the back of any ordinary workman, while boys and horses are seen to be engaged in bringing the coal to the mouth of the pit. Some of these horses go through the whole of their career without seeing the light of day — they are born in the pit, reared in the pit, and die in the pit.

A coal mine, as we perceive, is not simply a pit with coals at the bottom of it. The shaft is merely an entrance, from the bottom of which passages radiate to a great distance. These passages are cut in the coal "seam," and are a natural result of the manner in which the coal is worked. If the whole of a coal seam were to be excavated at once, the cavity left would be so large that the earthen roof would fall for want of support, hence it is requisite to leave portions called "pillars," to support the superincumbent weight; and the self-interest of the coal owner leads him to limit the size of these pillars as much as is consistent with safety. Passages lead between and around these pillars, and iron tramways are laid along the passages, to facilitate the removal of the buckets of coal from the workings to the upright shaft.

The Working and Management, Discipline and Duties, of a Coal Mine.— The persons engaged in a colliery are sub-divided into a greater number of classes than might, perhaps, be supposed, and, generally speaking, the technical designations of these classes are more significant than is usually observable in other industrial occupations, but some of these sound strangely enough to the ears of the uninitiated. They are distinguished into the two groups of "under-ground," and "upper-ground" establishments, the former engaged in the pit, and the latter in conducting the open air arrangements. The chief of them are occupied in a way which may be illustrated in the following connected view.

The actual coal digger is called the *hewer*. Whether the seam be so narrow that he can hardly creep into it on his hands and knees, or whether it be lofty enough for him to stand upright in, he is the responsible workman who loosens the coal from its bed; all the arrangements below ground are made to suit him; he is indeed the key of the pit, the centre of the mining system. The hewers are like the cabinet council of the country, governing and directing and working for the whole pit population besides. Next to them come the *putters*, who are divided into *trams, headsmen, foals*, and *half-marrows*. These are all youths or children, and their employment consists in dragging or pushing the coals from the workings to the passages where horses are capable of being employed in the work. The distance that a corve, or basket of coal, is dragged in this manner, averages about a hundred and fifty yards. When a boy "puts" or drags a load by himself he is designated a *tram*, when two boys of unequal age and strength assist each other, the elder is called a *headsman* and the younger a *foal*, and when two boys of equal age and strength help each other, both are styled *half-marrows*. When the corves are "put" to a particular place, where a crane is fixed, the *crane-man* manages the crane by which the corves are transferred from the tramway to the rolleys, and keeps an account of the number so transferred. The *corf* is a wicker work basket, containing from four to seven hundred weights, the *rolley*

is a waggon for transporting the corves from the crane to the shaft, and the *rolleyway* is a road, or path, sufficiently high for a horse to walk along it with the rolley, and is kept in repair by the *rolleyway-men*. The *driver* takes charge of the horse, which draws the rolley, and the *on-setter* is stationed at the bottom of the shaft, to hook and unhook the corves and tubs which have descended or are about to ascend the shaft.

Without troubling the reader with any extended or scientific details, the following observations will give him some notions of ventilating and lighting a coal-mine. The seams of coal, and the apertures where such seams have been, often give out carburetted hydrogen and other gases, which, when mixed with common air, become very explosive. Hence it is important to drive these gases out of the mine as quickly as possible, and this can only be effected by causing a current of air to pass constantly through the workings. A complete system, as now adopted at the best collieries, comprises the *downcast-shaft* for the descent of fresh air, the *upcast-shaft* for the ascent of the vitiated air, well-planned galleries, doors, and valves, throughout the whole of the mine, and a furnace at the bottom of the upcast-shaft to heat the air, and cause it to ascend more rapidly. In some collieries the air is made to traverse an extent of thirty miles of galleries and passages. In former times the dangerous contaminated passages were lighted only by sparks struck from a small instrument called a "steel-mill," but the beautiful safety lamp, or "Davy," as the miners familiarly call it, has superseded this. In this lamp the flame is surrounded by a wire gauze, having very fine meshes, through which the air must pass to feed it, and, if the air be inflammable, the flame is confined within the gauze envelope, for the iron wire cools the gas too much to permit the flame to exist on the *outside* of the gauze. If the lamp be properly tended, it is one of the most precious boons that science ever gave to industry; if it be neglected, as it often is by the miners, those explosions take place which so frequently give rise to such fearful results.

A good plan of the works, with adequate ventilating power, will not ensure safety in a colliery, unless there be a vigilant administration of all the mining affairs, united with due subordination, constant inspection, and effective discipline. It is not too much to say, that the daily work of a colliery should be conducted on the supposition that danger is always to be looked for, and always to be provided against. The great mines in the north may be said to be established upon a system of effective and excellent discipline, which has been arrived at by degrees, and has been much improved within a comparatively recent period. Few collieries are now found without regular maps, which are on a large scale, and show the extent as well as the progress of the workings, the courses of the air, and the lines of dislocation in the strata, sections of which are generally formed, and sometimes adorn the office walls, while large drawings of furnaces, shafts, engineering arrangements, &c. are now frequently under keeping of the managers of the collieries.

The actual condition of the mine may at any minute be known to the resident *viewer* or the *consulting viewer*—the former of whom is supposed to be, and very generally is personally acquainted with all the workmen. A practice is now becoming general of making the most eminent viewers in the district consulting viewers, and, therefore, the highest authority of two or three principal or lesser mines, which they visit periodically. The general charge of the mining operations is delegated to the *under viewer*, who is expected to examine the mine daily, and in addition to his own personal

inspection of the workings—the waste, the state of the air courses, and the quantity of air passing in the different currents, the ventilation, and the state of the mine generally,—he is to receive a daily report from the overmen and master wastemen on the workings and operations under their charge. As the result of his own observations, and of the reports made to him, he is to take measures for correcting irregularities and for obviating all discoverable sources of danger. The viewer is his superior officer, to whom he must, from time to time, and instantly, in all cases of emergency, make reports. The *overmen* have the charge of the working of the pit, and more especially of the safety of the men, whence their name. Their duty is to attend to the lighting of the pit, inspect the lamps, direct whatever candles or lamps shall be used in exploring drifts or while working, and see that lamps are always used in pillar working. They are assisted by *deputies*, whose duty it is to go into the pit every morning, one hour before the hewers, to examine every working place in the pit, and especially to ascertain that it is in a safe working condition. They also examine all safety lamps, and lock them so that the men cannot tamper with them. No hewer is allowed to enter his working place until he has been examined by the deputy of his district. To the deputies also belong the laying of the tramways, the securing of the workings by timber, &c. Besides these officers, there are the *master wasteman* and his assistants, who travel daily in the waste, or old workings of the pit, see that the air courses everywhere are in good order, remedy faults of the roof, build or prop up where requisite, remove impediments to the movements of the air, and generally attend to the precautions of good ventilation. Two wastemen, travelling together, go over the whole of the waste at least once a week. At the close of each day's labour, the deputies see all the men and boys out of their respective working-places, and examine that no lights are left in the pit, that the doors are closed, and that the ventilation is in good order. In addition to the varieties of pitmen which we have mentioned, there are numerous others, such as *furnacemen*, *horse-keepers*, *lamp-keepers*, *shifters*, *switch-keepers*, *trappers*, *way-cleaners*, and *wood* and *water leaders*.

Many of these strange designations find a place in the popular songs and stories of the colliery district—songs and stories which are like an unknown tongue to the stranger, until he acquires a knowledge of the vocabulary in which they are composed. We subjoin a specimen of a pitman's song:—

"As me and my marrow was ganging to wark,
We met with the de'il it was in the dark;
I up with my pick, it being in the neit,,
I kocked off his horns, likewise his club feet!
Follow the horses, Johnny my lad oh!
Follow them through, my canny lad oh!
Follow the horses, Johnny my lad oh!
Oh laddy away, canny lad oh!

As me and my marrow was putting the tram,
The low it went out, and my marrow went wrang;
You would have laugh'd had you seen the gam,—
The de'il gat my marrow, but I gat the tram.
Follow the horses," &c.

From the enumeration of the officers and men given above, the reader will plainly perceive, that colliers are not merely black-faced diggers and shovellers, who attack the coal wherever they meet with it, and roam about in a dark pit,

to seek their coaly fortunes. All is pre-arranged and systematic; every one knows exactly whither he is to go, and what he has to do. But the preceding list, formidable as it appears, does by no means include all those engaged at a colliery—they are nearly all of them the "underground" hands, who could not transmit the coal to the market without the aid of the "upperground" establishment, which comprises *banksmen, brakesmen, waiters, trimmers, staithmen, screen-trappers*, and many others.

Hard as a pitman's life seems to be, yet it is agreed by those who knew the northern collieries half a century ago, that it was then much more laborious. The following is a description given of it by a Newcastle merchant, who had himself experienced the severity of boyish labour some forty or fifty years since. His description of that period was sad indeed, and it was very detailed. Then, according to his account, the boy would go into the pit to work at two o'clock on the Monday morning, and arrive at his home between eight and ten at night, entirely exhausted. He would again repair to work the next morning at the same hour, half asleep, and sometimes half naked. This continued through the week, and he would not see much daylight from Sunday till the next Saturday afternoon. Although this state of things might not be permanent as regarded the long hours, yet the labour was always extreme, and two boys were often bound to "put" together, without the adequate strength; this led to quarrels between unequally matched boys, and though these were often brothers, fights and foul language was frequent among them. One great cause of improvement was the employment of metal or iron plates for the trains to run upon, and another was the blasting of coal with powder. Before this, the boys had often to drag their coal over a fir plank, or even the bare floor, but now the whole way is laid with metal plates, even up to the face of the workings, and by this improvement one boy can perform the previous work of two.

The lessees of coal, as well as the proprietors who work their own royalties, are very wealthy. The capital employed in winning and working the three largest coal concerns is not less than £500,000 each. These establishments may each comprise from six to twelve separate mines, and all the respective engines, waggons, horses, &c. The winning of a single colliery, all things included, will cost from £50,000 to £80,000, and even as high as £200,000 in extreme cases. These observations apply chiefly to the great partnerships and to the grandees of the trade, such as Lord Londonderry's trustees, the Countess of Durham's executors, the Great Hetton Coal Company, Lord Ravensworth and partners, in all of which there can be little doubt that the capital sunk, with machinery and plant, must approach to £500,000 each. The second rank collieries may perhaps equal £200,000. The third-class concerns may be reckoned as single pits, with capitals of from £40,000 to £60,000 each, while the fourth and most numerous class of collieries may require from £8,000 to £25,000 each. These are generally engaged in the coasting trade, and for the supply of steam-coal to London, and local manufactories of various kinds. There are still smaller collieries, but they are chiefly for land sale, and do not supply the general markets.

The Pitmen—their Dwellings, Habits, and Peculiarities.—The pitmen are in every sense a peculiar race, and strange indeed is their manner of life, passed, as it is, in the bowels of the earth, shut out from the light of day. From early boyhood to old age their thoughts and occupations are with coal,—consequently, their knowledge of the world beyond the colliery district, is very limited, and an occasional visit to any place beyond Newcastle is quite an

event in their monotonous lives.—The working classes, in many parts of England, possess houses better than their furniture, but among the pitmen of the north the case is reversed, the furniture is generally better than the dwellings. A colliery village usually consists of houses built in pairs, which are placed in rows. The space between the fronts of the houses, forming the street, is unpaved and undrained, but that between the backs of the houses not unfrequently exhibits a joint-stock dust-heap and dung-hill running along the avenue, flanked here and there by pig-sties and heaps of coal. The pitmen's houses are erected either by the coal-owners, or by certain petty companies, who speculate in the building and letting of them to the proprietors of the colliery, at rates varying from three to four pounds per annum. As these houses are erected for the convenience of the men employed in the pits, in the neighbourhood of which they are situated, it follows as a necessary consequence, that when the pits are abandoned, the villages are abandoned also, and in such cases they present a most desolate appearance. The houses may be divided into three classes; the first, or best class, possesses only two rooms on the ground-floor, with a kind of loft above; the next class have only one room on the ground-floor, with a loft above; while the third possesses only a single room. Some of the villages are of a superior character, but the average seem to be about on a level with those here described. Yet these dwellings contain, for the most part, better furniture than is to be found in similar houses elsewhere. Eight-day clocks, mahogany chests of drawers, and four-post bedsteads, are said to have become quite a common object of ambition among the pitmen, and as forming items for consideration at the time of marrying.

It might naturally be expected that the very unnatural position in which the children employed in the pits are placed, and their exclusion from daylight and the open air, would materially influence their physical health, not only at the time, but would so affect their constitutions as to render them liable to particular forms of disease in after life. Nevertheless, experience will not warrant the inference that any very pernicious effects result from the circumstances, in such numerous instances as to justify anything like a general conclusion. Consumption is rare amongst pitmen; scrofula certainly not more frequent than amongst other classes of workmen, though doubtless cases of this kind sometimes occur, and the great joints are occasionally affected. That the health of the boys is for the most part good, their favourable recovery from severe wounds and other accidents sufficiently proves, and though their persons are thin and their complexions pale, their general appearance is muscular and athletic.

The "outward man" distinguishes the pitman from every other operative. His stature is diminutive, his figure disproportionate and misshapen; his legs being much bowed, and his chest protruding, while his arms are long, and oddly suspended. His countenance is not less striking than his figure, his cheeks being generally hollow, his brow overhanging, his cheek-bones high, and his forehead low and retreating. "I have seen," says Mr. Morrison, "agricultural labourers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and even those among the wan and distressed stocking-weavers of Nottinghamshire, to whom the term 'jolly' might not be inaptly applied, but I never saw a jolly-looking pitman." The same gentleman partly traces this to the fact, that the whole of the pitmen have been pit-boys at an early age, during which the form is injured by the cramped positions occupied by the boys in the mine, but he also adduces other reasons:—"Pitmen have always lived in communities, they have associated only among themselves, even their amusements are

hereditary and peculiar. They almost invariably intermarry, and it is not uncommon, in their marriages, to commingle the blood of the same family. They have thus transmitted natural and accidental defects through a long series of generations, and may now be regarded in the light of a distinct race of beings."

Everybody seems to award credit to the wives of the pitmen as being indefatigable in their exertions to keep everything right and tidy at home, so far as the arrangements of the houses and the employment of the people will permit. The household duties of a pitman's wife are very numerous. The male portion of her family may be divided into "putters," and "hewers," the former going to the mines when the latter leaves, and the hours of labour and rest are consequently not the same, thus there is entailed the necessity of preparing numerous meals, and at irregular and various hours of the day. Every man and boy, immediately on coming from his work, changes his dress or goes to bed, after taking a meal and washing himself from head to foot. The flannel dress, too, in which the pit work is done, has to be subjected pretty frequently to the action of soap and water. Mr. Morrison, the gentleman above quoted, gives the following picture of the manner of living among the pitmen:—"The children of colliers are comfortably and decently clothed. Cleanliness, both in their persons and houses is a predominant feature in the domestic economy of the better females of this community. The children, although necessarily left much to themselves, and playing much in the dirt, are never sent to bed without ample ablution. Pitmen, of all the labouring classes I am acquainted with, enjoy most the pleasure of good living. Their larders abound in potatoes, bacon, fresh meat, sugar, tea, and coffee, of which good things the children partake as abundantly as the parents—even the sucking infant, to its prejudice, is loaded with as much of the greasy and well-seasoned viands of the table as it will swallow. In this respect the women are foolishly indulgent, and I know of no class of persons among whom infantile diseases so much prevail. Durham and Northumberland are not dairy counties, consequently the large population, excepting the *hinds* in the northern part of Northumberland, are very inadequately supplied with milk. Did this wholesome and nutritious beverage more abound, probably the infant population would be more judiciously fed."

If we follow the pitmen to Newcastle, their great metropolis, we find them still a characteristic race. Their velveteen dresses, with large and shining metal buttons, distinguish them from the rest of the population. Mr. Holland states that the pitmen used formerly, perhaps more so than at present, to delight in gaudy colours. Their holiday waistcoats, called by them *posey* jackets, were frequently of very curious patterns, displaying flowers of various hues, and their stockings were blue, purple, or even pink, or mixed colours. Many of them used to have their hair very long, which, on week-days, was either tied in a queue, or rolled up in curls, but when dressed in their best attire, it was commonly spread over their shoulders. Some of them wore two or three narrow ribbons round their hats, placed at equal distances, in which it was customary to insert one or more bunches of primroses or other flowers. Such were the pitmen of past days, and many of their holiday peculiarities still remain.

The principal portion of the *lead mining* districts in this part of the kingdom," says Mr. Sopwith, "may be considered as extending about twenty miles from north to south, and the same distance from east to west. The square of 400 miles thus formed, and lying equally about the junction of the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and

Yorkshire, comprises the manor of Alston Moor, the mountain ridge of Cross-fell, and the dales of the Tees, Wear, East and West Allen, and the Derwent." The Weardale mines have been extensively worked for a long series of years by the ancestors of the present proprietor, W. B. Beaumont, Esq. M.P., and those in Teesdale are chiefly occupied under the Duke of Cleveland, M. Hutchinson, Esq., and others by the London Lead Company. The quantity of lead obtained in the counties of Durham and Northumberland, during the year 1850, amounted to 21,010 tons. Most of the ores of lead contain a small proportion of silver; if the proportion be even so small as five ounces of silver to a ton of lead, it will repay the process of refining; and this refining is a delicate and beautiful process, in which the silver by its different mechanical and chemical properties, is separated little by little from the lead.

The *Manufactures* of this county are various and valuable; and foremost amongst them stands the *Iron Trade*, which now employs no fewer than 5,000 persons in its various departments. This branch of industry is of comparatively modern origin in this district, having become of importance only within the last fourteen years; but, from the rapidity of its increase, it bids fair to become of great consequence. The number of furnaces erected and in operation at the present time amounts to forty-five, and are distributed amongst the following establishments, viz.:—The Consett Iron Works, belonging to the Derwent Iron Company, twenty-six furnaces; the Birtley Iron Company, five furnaces; the Weardale Iron Company, at Tow Law, near Wolsingham, six furnaces; and the Witton Iron Works, belonging to Bolckow and Vaughan, eight furnaces. In addition to these, are the works of Messrs. Hawks, Crawshay, and Sons, who have extensive rolling mills and forges, but purchase the pigs they use from other parties. But a very few years ago the consumers of both pig and malleable iron were obliged to obtain their supplies from Scotland, Staffordshire, or Wales; whereas now they can command every article they require in their own immediate neighbourhood. In addition to this, an extensive export trade is carried on with America and the continent of Europe, in rails, bars, forgings, and castings; and of late years, a large and rapidly increasing business has been carried on in plates and other iron adapted to shipbuilding and the construction of tubular and other bridges. The production of pig iron in this county averages upwards of 135,000 tons per annum; of this quantity about 100,000 tons are converted into malleable iron in the shape of bars, rails, plates, &c.

The manufacture of Glass is extensively carried on in this county,—not merely in one of its forms, but in every variety of plate-glass, sheet-glass, window-glass, flint-glass, and bottle-glass. We must look for the settlement of this important branch of trade in this district to the cheapness and abundance of coal, alkali, and sand, and to the fact of the vicinity of shipping ready to carry the manufactured produce to every part of the globe. Previous to the repeal of the glass duty in 1845, 14 companies were engaged in this branch of industry; during the years 1846 and 1847 the number of companies was increased to 24; at present there are only 10. During the last year of the duty (1844), the 14 companies then in existence made 670 tons of crown and sheet glass, for which they paid £500,000 duty. The 10 companies now working produce 35,500,000 feet annually, equal to 15,000 tons, value £225,000,—being an increase of considerably more than cent per cent, and at a charge to the public of less than one-half the former duty. In polished plate there are six companies, being the same as existed in 1837; their number has remained stationary, but their production is estimated to

have doubled. They now make 3,000,000 feet of polished plate glass annually, equal to 5,500 tons, valued at £450,000. The produce of the little kingdom of Belgium, the greatest glass producing country in the world, is 50,000,000 feet of sheet glass annually, equal to 22,300 tons, or 25 per cent more than is made in England, of both crown and sheet glass. They export of this quantity 85 per cent, of which 6 per cent comes to England, and they retain 15 per cent for home consumption. England retains 85 per cent of its produce for home consumption, and exports 15 per cent, being about double what she imports.

The Chemical works of the county, though of comparatively modern introduction, hold a distinguished position among the manufactories of the north; and we may form some notion of the extent and variety of the marvellous transmutations which are taking place within them, from the number of lofty chimneys whose summits are observable in every direction. These establishments produce soda, potash, sulphuric, muriatic, and nitric acids; chlorine, chloride of lime, alum, red lead, &c., in great quantities. Some of these establishments are beautiful examples of scientific system, and present many striking features.

To enter into a description of *all* the branches of industry pursued in this county would indeed be a Herculean task. We will only add, that, besides the manufactories just mentioned, there are oil mills, where oil is obtained, by pressure, from linseed, hempseed, and rapeseed,—turpentine works, where the rough substances, black and yellow resin, and the transparent oil of turpentine, are obtained by the distillation of the viscid turpentine which exudes from fir trees,—starch works, where starch is obtained from flour; also soap works, sail-cloth factories, linen-yarn factories, and paper mills. All require furnaces for carrying on operations, and the abundant supply of coal in this district furnishes, as we have before remarked, a strong inducement to this localisation. Shipping and shipbuilding are carried on extensively, and will be found fully noticed in the accounts of Sunderland, Shields, Stockton, and Hartlepool.

Government, &c.—Durham has usually been called "the bishopric," on account of the great powers formerly possessed by the bishop of the diocese, who is said to have exercised all the authority in this county that the king exercised elsewhere. The rise and progress of the palatine power have been described in the detail of historical events. Several of the English monarchs aimed at its diminution; but the most decisive blow at its integrity was struck by Henry VIII., by whom the regal powers of the bishops were materially diminished. Still the remaining privileges of the palatinate were very considerable. The bishop, as count palatine, acted as lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county, and had the appointment of the high sheriff and all the magistrates and officers of justice. His sheriff was not obliged, like other sheriffs, to account to the exchequer, but made up his audit to him alone. He was also perpetual chancellor and justice of the peace in his own territories; all dues, amercements, and forfeited recognisances, as well as deodands, belonged to him. All tenures of land originated from him, as lord paramount in chief; all enclosed wastes, to which no title could be made, escheated to him; and the admiralty jurisdiction of the county, and the conservancy of all the waters within the same, were also vested in him. Even when judgment of blood was given, he might sit, attired in his purple robes, though the ecclesiastical canons forbid any clergyman to be present on such an occasion. He was also a temporal prince, being Earl

of Sadberge, which he held by barony. Little variation occurred in the exercise of the privileges just described, except during the period of the Commonwealth, until the year 1836, when, by the Act 6 and 7 William IV. c. 19, the regal powers vested in the Bishop of Durham were transferred to the sovereign, "as a franchise and royalty separate from the crown;" and hence her Majesty the Queen is now Countess Palatine of Durham. The office of lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum are at present held under the crown by the Right Hon. the Earl of Durham. The high sheriff of the county is now nominated annually by the sovereign, in the same manner as those of other counties. The jurisdiction of the bishop is therefore purely ecclesiastical; though the manorial rights attached to the demesnes of the see are still considerable.

Previous to the Reform Act, Durham sent to Parliament two members for the county, and two for the city; but now it sends four for the county (two for each division), two for the city, two for Sunderland, and one each for Gateshead and South Shields. The place of election for the northern division, which includes the old wards of Chester and Easington, is the city of Durham; and the polling places are Durham, Sunderland, Lanchester, Whickham, Chester-le-Street, and South Shields. The place of election for the southern division, which includes the old wards of Darlington and Stockton, is Darlington; at which, and at Stockton, Sedgefield, Bishop Auckland, Stanhope, Barnard Castle, and Middleton in Teesdale, are polling places. The county is in the northern circuit, and has at Durham its assizes and quarter sessions, its county gaol, and house of correction. For an account of the various courts of the county, see the city of Durham, where they will be found fully described.

County Income and Expenditure.—In 1854, the receipts, including a balance of £1,406 4s. 9d. from the previous year, amounted to £16,828 3s. 5d. From four successive rates amounting to 2d. in the pound, £9,565 17s. 7d. was raised. £3,754 10s. 11d. was received from the lords of the treasury for conveying convicts, and the cost of criminal prosecutions at the sessions and assizes; and £1,013 3s. 6d. for the maintenance, &c., of prisoners. Fines produced £582 9s. 10½d.; and £28 9s. 6d. was received from the inspectors of weights and measures. £364 15s. 1d. was received from the governor of the gaol for carpets, &c.; and the residue of the county income was derived from various rents, and from incidental sources. The expenditure of the same year was £16,296 14s. 1d., of which the following are the principal items: For repairs of bridges, £289 11s. 9d.; for bridges per contract, £849 16s.; for prosecutions, £4,130 18s. 8d.; for apprehensions, £559 9s. 4d.; for conveying convicts, £57 1s. 7d.; for maintenance, £2,338 1s. 4d.; for materials for gaol, £610 2s. 6d.; for salaries, £1,969 11s. 9d.; for police expenses, £311 17s. 8d.; for weights and measures, £56 2s. 11d.; for advertising, £234 5s. 4d.; for law officers, £773 16s. 6d.; for clothing, £394 15s. 2d.; for new work at gaol, £144 0s. 7d.; for new county rate, £50 16s 6d.; for courts, £55 5s. 2d.; for lunatic asylums, £723 3s. 6d.; for coroners, £1,852 19s. 6d.; and for miscellaneous charges, £894 18s. 4d.

County Constabulary, &c.—For police purposes the county has been divided into seven divisions, each under a superintendent; and these divisions have been still further subdivided into sections, for better supervision and organisation. The divisions are Bishop Auckland, Chester-le-Street, Darlington, Easington, Lanchester, Barnard Castle, and Durham; the chief constable and the head officers being at the latter place. Police stations have been provided, or are in course of erection, at Bishop Auckland, Gateshead,

Houghton-le-Spring, and other principal places, for holding petty sessions throughout the county; also lock-up cells, with accommodations for resident constables attached, at various other detached stations where most required. Petty sessions are held as follows at the following places: Durham, Darlington, Gateshead, South Shields, and Sunderland, weekly; Bishop Auckland, Houghton-le-Spring, Hartlepool, Lanchester, Shotley Bridge, Stockton, and Staindrop, fortnightly; Barnard Castle, Chester-le-Street, Castle Eden, Stanhope, and Wolsingham, monthly; Hetton-le-Hole and Seaham Harbour, irregularly. The total expenditure for the constabulary force of the county, for the year 1854, was £8,920 5s. 8d., from which we must deduct the sum of £1,586 18s. 5½d., received on their account for various services, leaving the net cost of the force for the year at £7,333 7s. 2½d.

Ecclesiastical Polity.—For ecclesiastical purposes this county forms part of the diocese of Durham, which comprises the whole of the counties of Durham and Northumberland, and, until lately, the parish of Alston in Cumberland, and the peculiars of Allertonshire and Howdenshire, in Yorkshire. It forms one archdeaconry, that of Durham, which is divided into the deaneries of Chester, Darlington, Easington, and Stockton, and contains 128 benefices. At the period of the census, in 1851, this county contained 621 places of worship, of which 169 belonged to the Established Church, 20 to the Roman Catholics, 14 to the Scottish Presbyterians, 25 to the Independents, 21 to the Baptists, 351 to the Wesleyan Methodists, and 21 to other denominations. Of the 181,832 sittings furnished by the various religious bodies, the Church of England supplied 68,958, the Roman Catholics 4,816, the Scottish Presbyterians 6,550, the Independents 9,397, the Baptists 5,797, the Wesleyan Methodists 81,501, and the other denominations 4,813.

Charities.—Charitable institutions and bequests are as numerous in this county as in any part of the kingdom, both for the relief and education of the poor. They are in almost every town and parish of the county, as will be seen in the histories of the towns and parishes, where we have given brief but explicit accounts and descriptions of the *Public Institutions, Alms-houses, and Benefactions* of each place; in which task we have availed ourselves of the *Reports of the Commissioners deputed by Parliament to Inquire into the State and Appropriation of Public Charities in England.* This commission owed its existence to that indefatigable lawyer and senator, Henry Brougham, now Lord Brougham and Vaux, who doubtless intended it to have been conducted in a more effective and less expensive manner, similar to those which had been instituted for the same purpose in several previous reigns. It commenced operations in 1817, and did not finish till 1835. The reports comprise thirty-six large folio volumes, published for the use of Parliament and the public libraries. The spirit of all that relates to this county has been transferred to this work, together with the substance of the last year's reports, published by the trustees and managers of the other institutions and charities which afford such publicity of their receipts and expenditure. There are, however, some which, from their general character, require to be separately noticed, and of which we subjoin Mr. Fordyce's able summary:—

"*Lord Crewe's Charities.*—Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, by his will, dated June 24th, 1720, devised unto the Hon. John Montague, D.D. Dean of Durham; the Rev. John Dolben, D.D., Prebendary of Durham; the Rev. John Morley, D.D., Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford; the Rev. William Lupton, D.D., and the Rev. Thomas Eden, LL.D., Prebendaries of Durham, and their heirs and assigns, his manors of Bambrough and Blanchland, with their appurtenances, and also the advowsons of the churches of Bambrough

and Shotley, together with all his manors, advowsons, buildings, mills, mines, quarries, lands, fisheries, tithes, &c., &c., within the parishes or territories of Bambrough, Blanchland, Thornton, North Sunderland, Shorestone, Heatham, Bradnell, Berwick, Burton, Newham, Bradford, Fryars-Lucker, Warrenford, Mousen, Warrenton, Tuggle, Budle, Shildon, Haddery-burn, Shotley, West-haugh-head, Easthaugh-head, Easthaugh-foot, Edmond-hill, Hunstanworth, Holy Island, and Norham, which he had lately purchased, in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, and were of the yearly value of £1,312 13s., upon such trust as he should thereinafter direct. He also ordained that the residue of the rents of the before-mentioned lands should be for ever applied and disposed by his said trustees to such charitable uses as they should appoint, but not to be appropriated for the augmentation of any of the gifts, charities, or benefactions given by him to the University of Oxford, Lincoln College, or the city of Durham. That the aforesaid manors, &c., might be for ever conveyed and assured for the uses and under the trust as appointed by his will, he directed, that when one or two of the trustees should die, then the survivors should, within three months, elect one or more clergymen to be trustee or trustees, so as never to exceed five in number; the Rector of Lincoln College for ever to be one. Under these regulations successive trustees have been appointed, and conveyances effected; the present trustees being the Ven. Charles Thorpe, Archdeacon of Durham; the Rev. J. Thompson, D.D., Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford; the Rev. W. N. Darnell, Rector of Stanhope; the Rev. H. G. Liddell, Rector of Easington; and the Rev. J. D. Clark, Belford.

"The following are the annual payments specifically provided for by Lord Crewe's will, and paid up at the date of the Charity Commissioners' Report, viz.:—

To 12 exhibitioners of Lincoln College, Oxford (under-graduates), natives of the diocese of Durham in the first instance, or of Northallertonshire, Howdenshire, Leicestershire, or Oxfordshire, at £20 each	£240	0	0
To the incumbent of Bambrough church	40	0	0
To the incumbent of St. Andrew Auckland	30	0	0
For the augmentation of 12 poor livings in the diocese of Durham, £10 each (now paid to the 11 following, viz.: Barnard Castle, Castle Eden, Pittington, St. Helen Auckland, St. Mary-le-Bow, in Durham, Darlington, Grindon, Hamsterley, Wilton-le-Wear, Hartlepool, and Lanchester)	110	0	0
To the ministers of the four livings belonging to Lincoln College, viz., All Saints' and St. Michael's in Oxford, Twyford in Buckinghamshire, and Combe in Oxfordshire, for catechising youth, £10 each	40	0	0
To make up the sum of £10 each to eight poor scholars of Trap and Marshall, Lincoln College, and to the Bible clerk ..	24	6	8
To the rector of do.	20	0	0
To fifteen fellows of Lincoln College	150	0	0
To eight almspeople in Bishop Cosin's almshouses in Durham, 40s. each, and to the nurse an additional payment of 20s.	17	0	0
To four almspeople in Bishop Cosin's almshouse at Bishop Auckland, the yearly sum directed by the donor, and an addition thereto of an equal sum	16	0	0
To six almswomen in Brackley, and two in Hinton, Northampt'nsh.	16	0	0
To the schoolmaster of Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire	20	0	0
To the trustees of the hundred of Sparkenhoe, in the same county, for the relief of widows and orphans of poor clergymen deceased	10	0	0
To the trustees of a school at Daventry, Northamptonshire ..	6	0	0
	£739	6	8

"The will further informs us that the Lady Stawell had a rent-charge of £350 per annum arising out of the bishop's manors and lands, and directs that, after her decease, £200 yearly should be paid to the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Oxford, for such purposes as they should appoint; £100 yearly to the mayor and aldermen of the city of Durham, to be applied by them in placing out as apprentices such poor children of that city as they shall direct; £20 yearly to a schoolmaster at Bishop Auckland (now paid to the master of the Barrington School), for teaching 30 poor boys of that town gratis; and £30 yearly (now doubled) for clothing such 30 poor boys, and who have hence been designated 'blue coat boys.'

"*Dr. Sharp's Gift.*—The Rev. John Sharp, D.D., Perpetual Curate of Bambrough, and appointed a trustee of Lord Crewe's charities in 1758, by a deed of bargain and sale (enrolled in the Court of Chancery), bearing date Nov. 18, 1788, gave certain messuages and lands in Bambrough to the trustees, for the support and reparation of the great tower of Bambrough Castle. By will, dated April 17, 1792, the same gentleman bequeathed £1,261 6s. 9½d. for the purchase of land or stock for the perpetual repairs of the said tower. The testator, in his lifetime, having applied £365 15s., part of this sum, in the purchase of land, the remaining £895 11s. 9½d. was, on March 23, 1797, applied in the purchase of £1,756 1s. 2d. three-per-cent consols, which was assigned to the trustees of the charity. The total income applicable to the purposes declared in the will of Lord Crewe was, according to the Charity Commissioners' Report,—

Rental of the estates in Bambrough and Norham..	£5,495	17	5
Do. do. Blanchland, Shotley, &c.	2,093	13	6
Rent of fishery at Tweedmouth	200	0	0
Paid by tenants at Bambrough, in lieu of services they are bound to perform in cases of shipwreck, such services not having been required or performed	83	0	0
Dividends on stock	253	9	4
	£8,126	8	8

"The property derived from Dr. Sharp produced £40 17s. in rents, and £69 from stock in the three-per-cent consols. After the payment of the various items specified in Lord Crewe's will, and other necessary outgoings, the residue of the income is applied for such charitable purposes as the trustees for the time being think most beneficial, but more particularly for such as occur within the diocese of Durham. To carry out those objects, it was found necessary that one or more of the trustees should reside at Bambrough Castle; and in January, 1794, a resolution was passed, ordering that every trustee should be allowed £4 4s. for every journey between Bambrough and Durham, and so in proportion for any greater or less distance, on the business of the trust; and that when any trustee should keep house at the castle, he should be allowed 10s. per day (the same sum only to be allowed when there should be two or more trustees,) towards such contingent expenses of hospitality as should arise. The cost of housekeeping at the castle is defrayed by each trustee, except so far as he may be supplied with milk from the farm, rabbits from the sandhills, fruit and vegetables from the garden, and coals from the charity-estate.

"One of the purposes to which the charity has been directed by the trustees is the *augmentation of small livings.* The annual payment under this head, according to the Commissioners' report, was £293 6s. 8d. In contributions

towards *building and enlarging churches, &c.*, the average was £395. The annual payments made to different *schools*, in addition to those directed by the donor, and those established at Bambrough and Blanchland, were £263 5s. In Bambrough Castle two rooms are appropriated, the one for a boys' school, and the other for a school for girls. The master and mistress have both apartments in the castle,—the former receiving a salary of £75, and the latter £30 per annum. To these schools all the children of poor persons in the parish of Bambrough are admitted, and taught on the national system without any charge, and are supplied with books and stationery.

"In July, 1797, a resolution was passed to take twelve poor girls as boarders into the castle. This number is now increased to thirty, who are elected by the trustees, provided with board, lodging, and washing, and completely clothed. They are taken between the ages of seven and nine, and allowed to remain till they are sixteen, or fit to go out to service. They are taught reading, writing, accounts, needlework, and spinning in the school, with the other girls; and out of school they are under the superintendence of a matron, who instructs them in washing and other household duties; and when any of the trustees are resident at the castle, two of the boarders are taken in rotation into the house to assist, and learn the nature of domestic service. When they are of a proper age, they are generally placed out in service, and the trustees use their endeavours to obtain good situations for them. On going out, they are supplied with clothes, and each of them receives the sum of £2 12s.; and if, at the end of the year, they are found to have continued in service, and to have borne a good character, they receive £1 1s. each, and a present of books. The average annual expenses of the establishment are stated at £285 8s, which, after deducting £27 19s. 9d. received for work done, leaves a net cost of £257 8s. 3d.

"Two schools are likewise supported in Blanchland: a boys' school, kept by a master, who receives a salary of £50 per annum, and has the use of a house and garden belonging to the charity-estate, rent free; and a school for girls, the mistress of which receives a salary of £20, and has the use of a house and garden. In these schools all the poor children of Blanchland are admitted, and instructed without any charge. The scholars are also supplied with books and stationery, and coals are provided for the master and mistress. The annual expenses of these schools are stated at about £95 or £100.

"The donations towards the building and endowment of schools, and houses for schoolmasters, are estimated at £116 per annum. The *exhibitions* for students at the universities were stated in the commissioners' report at £60 per annum. Since that time, five, of £20 each, have been appropriated at Durham University. In placing out *apprentices* from the schools of Newcastle, Gateshead, Sunderland, Bishop Wearmouth, and South Shields, and in allowances to the sons and daughters of clergymen of the diocese of Durham, £75 per annum was stated as the average. The average annual expenditure under the head of *annuities and casual donations* was £517 14s. 8d.; and the *subscriptions and donations to charitable institutions* averaged £450 18s.

"The trustees have adopted the following modes of affording *relief to the poor of Bambrough, &c.* In 1797, a shop was established for the sale of meal and flour, for which purpose a quantity of barley, oats, and peas are purchased of the tenants of the charity-estates at the market price, each tenant being obliged to furnish a proportionable quantity. The grain is ground at a windmill, erected close to the castle walls; and the meal is sold to such of the poor as are recommended by any respectable neighbour, at

little more than the prime cost of the grain before it was ground. Proper regulations are made for preventing persons purchasing for sale, by limiting them to the quantities required for their respective families. The quantity sold amounts to about £900 per annum, and the annual cost to the charity is stated at about £85. The trustees have also established a shop for cheese, grocery, and articles of that nature, from which the poor are supplied in the same manner as at the meal-shop, and subject to the like regulations. The value of the goods sold is about £800 a year, and the produce is generally sufficient to cover the expenditure.

"There are also a dispensary and surgery in the castle; and a salary of £85 10s. per annum is paid to a surgeon for attending twice a week, giving advice and surgical assistance, and dispensing medicine to such poor persons as apply under a recommendation from any respectable inhabitant of the neighbourhood. The annual expense of drugs and medicine, and of an attendant in the surgery, is about £60. A midwife is engaged to attend poor lying-in women in the neighbourhood; and there is a supply of childbed linen in the castle, which is lent out to such persons as are considered fit objects of the charity, each of whom receives, at the same time, the sum of 2s. 6d. These expenses, including a salary of £20 to the midwife, are between £30 and £40 per annum. Milk from the trustees' farm is distributed to the poor of Bambrough nearly throughout the year, at an expense of from £10 to £15; and beef is given at Christmas to the amount of about £20. Coal is delivered annually at Bambrough, North Sunderland, and Blanchland, to seventeen poor families in each place. At Blanchland, meat to the amount of £10 is distributed yearly at Christmas; and there is also a supply of childbed linen kept. About £160 per annum is bestowed, in stated payments, on the poor of these townships.

"*Assistance in Cases of Wreck.*—'The manor of Bambrough, and a considerable part of the trust-estate,' the commissioners say in their report, 'is situated on the coast of a bay formed by Holy Island and North Sunderland Point, which are distant from each other about eight miles. This bay is fully exposed to the north-east wind, which is frequently very tempestuous; and the danger to the navigation is much increased by the numerous islands, which extend several miles, the nearest being about two miles from the shore. The accidents which often occurred on this inclement coast attracted the attention of the trustees, and principally induced them to make Bambrough Castle a place of occasional residence. They have ready in the castle such implements as are required to give assistance to stranded vessels, rooms to receive any property which may be saved, and clothing for the shipwrecked sailors, who are also supplied with the means of returning to their homes. They have also procured a life-boat for the fishermen of Holy Island, and give them rewards for the use of it in cases of distress. During the continuance of fogs, which are frequent and sudden, a gun is fired at short intervals; and a patrol is stationed on the shore in tempestuous nights, to give alarm in case of ships requiring assistance, and to act as a guide to any persons cast on shore. The trustees covenant also with the tenants of the estate, that they shall furnish carts, horses, and men, in proportion to their respective farms, to protect and bring away whatever can be saved from the wrecks.' The harbour at North Sunderland has been improved by lengthening the pier, and building a breakwater, as a shelter from the south-east, at a cost of about £5,000. The annual expenditure attending it is stated at about £65.

"The average yearly expenditure for the establishment at the castle, is

about £570; and the incidental expenses connected with the management of the charity, amounts to nearly an equal sum. The entire outlay appears, from the above detail, to be between £5,000 and £6,000. The trustees meet at least four times a year, for the purpose of transacting such business as may be required, and they examine and audit the accounts half-yearly in January and July, copies thereof having been previously sent to each of them. They present to the livings of Bambrough, Blanchland, and Shotley, as they become vacant. It may be remarked that the arrangements, as above given from the commissioners' report, are subject to such modifications as the trustees may from time to time think proper.

"*Bishop Barrington's Charities—Charities for Schools in the County of Durham.*—By an act of parliament, 41 Geo. III., for inclosing certain moors in the townships of Franwellgate and Witton Gilbert, and in the manors of Chester and Lancaster, one forty-eighth part of the lands, and one twenty-fourth part of their value, were allotted to the Hon. and Right Rev. Shute, Lord Bishop of Durham, and his successors, as lords of the said manors; and by another act of the same session, the said twenty-fourth was vested in the bishop as trustee for the establishment and maintenance of schools for the religious and virtuous education of poor children of the county of Durham; the government of such schools to be vested in the bishop as president, the lord lieutenant of the county, two knights of the shire for the time being, and such other persons as should, within six months after the passing of the act, become subscribers. The income arising from this property having been found insufficient for the establishment of schools, an act of parliament, 3 Geo. IV., was passed, enabling the bishop to apply the funds of the charity to the assistance of such schools as were then or might afterwards be established. At the time of the commissioners' inquiry, the annual income was £83 6s. 8d.; and sums varying from £5 to £100 have been applied in building, enlarging, and repairing schools and school-houses in different parts of the diocese, under the direction of the bishop for the time being, according to recommendations received from a committee for the encouragement of parochial schools.

"*Charity for Schools on the Madras System in the Diocese of Durham.*—By his will, dated December 10th, 1825, Bishop Barrington bequeathed £3,000 to be applied by his executors, George Viscount Barrington, William Keppel Barrington, and Augustus Barrington, as they should think most advisable, 'for the purpose of erecting a school or schools for the instruction of poor children of the diocese of Durham, according to the Madras System, or for otherwise promoting that benevolent purpose in any manner they should deem most proper, and most likely to effect its salutary object, and to aid and assist any institutions in the said diocese for that object.' Of this sum, £300 was paid for legacy duty; and sums generally varying from £50 to £100 have been paid from time to time for the purposes mentioned in the will.

"*Society for Promoting Religious Education, &c., in the Diocese of Durham.*—By a codicil of the same date to the will, the bishop bequeathed £40,000 three-per-cent consols to his executors, upon trust, from the dividends of which an annuity of £1,000 was to be paid to Ann Elizabeth Colberg, £100 to Ann Raincott, and a like sum to Ann Franklin. After their decease, one moiety of the dividends was directed to be applied to the formation of a society, called 'The Barrington Society for Promoting Religious Education and Christian Piety in the diocese of Durham,' of

which the Bishop of Durham and the archdeacons of Durham and Northumberland for the time being were to be official governors. All donors of fifty guineas, or who, as executors or administrators of any deceased persons, should have paid to the treasurer any legacy of 100 guineas, were to be life governors, and all annual subscribers of £5 5s. or upwards were, during the current year, to be annual governors; the bishop being president. The governors were directed to meet on the first Wednesday in September in every year, for the appointment of a committee and other officers. One moiety of the income of the society was ordered to be applied in or towards the religious education of not less than five of the sons of clergymen of the Church of England, resident in the diocese of Durham, and not having the means of giving such sons a useful and proper education. No boy was to be eligible below the age of fourteen, nor who had not been completely instructed in the rudiments of the Greek and Latin languages. The contribution was to be by annual allowances, or by defraying all or any part of the expenses of their education, or by any other mode deemed expedient. No boy was to be entitled to the provision for more than three years, unless intended for holy orders, and of a character and disposition fitted for that function, in which case an annual exhibition might be allowed to him for four years longer, provided he were a resident member of Oxford or Cambridge University. The other half of the society's income was directed to be applied in promoting and encouraging the erection, enlarging, or fitting up of churches and chapels in the diocese, in such manner as should best tend to the interest of pure religion and of the Established Church; and in case there should not be, in any year or years, in the opinion of the governors, proper objects for this application, the unappropriated surplus was to go in aid of the first mentioned moiety.

"On the deaths of the annuitants, the governors held their first meeting on the 4th January, 1834, when six scholarships of £40 each were established in the University of Durham, and £100 each was voted to four projected new churches at North Shields, South Shields, Darlington, and Stockton, and £70 to one at Seaham. A similar disposal of the funds has from time to time been carried out. Of the other moiety arising from the three-per-cent consols, the bishop's will directed that two-thirds of the dividends should be paid to the perpetual curate for the time being of Bishop Auckland or Auckland St. Andrew, and the remaining third to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.

"*Pigg's Charity.*—John Pigg, town's surveyor for Newcastle, by will dated October 27th, 1688, devised to Robert Bewicke, William Hutchinson, Phineas Allen, Matthias Partis, Lancelot Cramlington, John Rouchester, and Matthew Ladler, and their heirs, as trustees, three messuages, burgages, tenements, or dwelling houses, with their appurtenances, in Pilgrim-street, Newcastle; two third-parts of two copyhold tenements or farmholds, with the appurtenances, in Earsdon, Northumberland; a moiety of another copyhold tenement or farmhold in Earsdon aforesaid; and all his other property in Newcastle, Durham, and Northumberland, to pay, in the first place, all his debts and the funeral expenses; and afterwards to pay his niece, Ann Rea, for her great care and kindness to him, such sums of money as they should think fit and convenient for her. From the residue of the rents and profits, he directed that £5 per annum should be paid to the minister of Earsdon for the time being, 'if he should be an able, preaching, and godly minister,' or to such other minister as they should think deserving, for preaching at least five

sermons every year in the church; or, otherwise, that sum was to be paid to the churchwardens, to be distributed to the poor of the parish. A further yearly sum of £5 was to be paid to the overseers of the highways in Northumberland, for amending such highways as the trustees should think proper; and all the remaining income was ordered to be given to such poor people within the counties of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle, and in such proportions, as the trustees should think fit, so as the said poor people should be of the Protestant religion, and had not cast themselves into poverty by their idleness or prodigality.' On the death of two of the trustees, the remaining five were to elect successors.

"In obedience to a decree of chancery, the two third-parts of the property in Earsdon were surrendered by the trustees, on the 3rd July, 1696, to John Simpson and Ann his wife, formerly Ann Leay, in satisfaction of the portion to which she was entitled under the will. Successive trustees not having been appointed, the last survivor, Lancelot Cramlington, devised the trust property to his nephew, in whose family it descended to Henry Cramlington, Esq., of Newcastle, who held it at the time of the commissioners' visit. The clear yearly rents of the premises in that town were then about £100, and the proceeds from the estate at Earsdon were stated at a similar sum; but no payment had ever been made for any charitable purpose, except £5 annually to the minister at Earsdon, which had been regularly paid. At present, however, the property in Pilgrim-street, Newcastle, consisting of three houses, one a public house, known by the name of the 'White House,' and the two adjoining, is let on lease to A. G. Grey, Esq, at an annual rent of £140, which sum is paid to the Newcastle Infirmary by the present trustees of the property."

Poor Law Unions.—Durham contains fourteen Poor Law Unions, viz.—Bishop Auckland, Chester-le-Street, Darlington, Durham, Easington, Gateshead, Houghton-le-Spring, Lanchester, Sedgefield, South Shields, Stockton, Sunderland, Teesdale, and Weardale, which will be found fully described in the histories of the towns or parishes in which the workhouses are situated.

THE LIEUTENANCY, MAGISTRACY, AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.

Countess Palatine.—Her Majesty the Queen.

Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum.—The Right Hon. George Frederick D'Arcy, Earl of Durham, Lambton Park.

High Sheriff.—Robert Surtees, Esq., Redworth Hall, Darlington.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

County Members.—Northern Division.—R. Duncombe Shafto, Esq. and Lord Adolphus Vane.

" " Southern Division.—Lord Henry George Vane and James Farrer, Esq.

Borough Members.—Durham City.—William Atherton, Esq. and John R. Mowbray, Esq.

" " Gateshead.—William Hutt, Esq.

" " South Shields.—Robert Ingham, Esq.

" Sunderland.—George Hudson, Esq. & Henry Fenwick, Esq.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Marked thus * are Deputy Lieutenants.

William Allan, Esq., Blackwell Grange.
Robert Henry Allan, Esq., Blackwell Hall.
Watson Alcock, Esq., Stockton
William Anderson, Esq., Bent House, Westoe.
Robert Anderson, Esq., Westoe.
Peter Annandale, Esq., Shotley Grove.
*John Harrison Aylmer, Esq., Walworth Castle.
Edward Backhouse, Esq., Ashburne, near Sunderland.
Edmund Backhouse, Esq., Middleton Lodge, Yorkshire.
Robert Ballemy, Esq., Greencroft, near Lanchester.
Richard Hansell Bell, Esq., Bones Hall, South Shields.
Rev. Angus Bethune, Seaham.
Henry Collingwood Blackett, Esq., Sockburn, near Darlington.
*George T. L. Blenkinsopp, Esq., Hoppyland Park.
Christopher Bramwell, Esq., Hardwick Hall.
Thomas Bramwell, Esq., Saltwellside, Gateshead.
*Rev. John Brewster, Greatham, Stockton.
Charles Bulmer, Esq., Saltwell Hall, Gateshead.
*Rowland Burdon, Esq., Castle Eden.
*Ralph Carr, Esq., Bishopwearmouth.
Ralph Carr, Esq., Hedgeley, Alnwick.
*John Cartwright, Esq., Norton.
*Sir William R. C. Chaytor, Bart., Clerveaux Castle.
Robert Colling, Esq., Red Hall, Haughton, Darlington.
James Cookson, Esq., Neasham Hall, Darlington.
*John Cookson, Esq., Whitehill, near Chester-le-Street.
Edward Dale, Esq., Whitburn.
Rev. W. N. Darnell, Stanhope.
John Punshon Denton, Esq., Hartlepool.
Robert William Dixon, Esq., Seaton Carew.
Rev. H. Douglas, College, Durham.
Rev. George Dugard, Barnard Castle.
*John Eden, Esq., Beamish Park.
*Sir William Eden, Bart., Windlestone Hall.
Thomas Stamp Edgar, Esq., Startforth Hall, Barnard Castle.
*John Fogg Elliott, Esq., Elvet Hill, near Durham.
Anthony Ettrick, Esq., High Barns, Sunderland.
*James Farrer, Esq., M.P., Ingleborough, Yorkshire.
*John Fawcett, Esq., Durham.
Walker Featherstonhaugh, Esq., Hermitage, Chester-le-Street.
*J. Ralph Fenwick, M.D., Durham.
Thomas Forsyth, Esq., South Shields.
*Marshall Fowler, Esq., Preston House, near Stockton.
Rev. Dr. Gilly, Norham, and College, Durham.
John Greenwell, Esq., Satley, Darlington.
Robert A. D. Gresley, Esq., Bishop Auckland.
*Thomas Robinson Gray, Esq., Norton.
William Grey, Esq., Norton.
J. L. Hammond, Esq., Over Dinsdale, Darlington.
James Hartley, Esq., Bishopwearmouth.
*George Hawks, Esq., Redheugh, Gateshead.
Robert Hildyard, Esq., Stokesley.
*Nathan Horn, Esq., Bishopwearmouth.
George Hudson, Esq., Monkwearmouth Grange.
Edward Johnson, Esq., Deanery, Chester-le-Street.
Charles Lamb, Esq., Jesmond, Newcastle.
Rev. Henry G. Liddell, Easington.
Hon. Henry George Liddell, M.P., Ravensworth Castle.
Rev. Harry C. Lipscombe, Staindrop.
*Thomas M. Maude, Esq., Selaby Park.
Mark Milbanke, Esq., Barningham, Yorkshire.
Charles Milner, Esq., Biddick House, Whitburn.
William J. S. Morritt, Esq., Rokeby Park.
Rev. J. S. Nichol, Hetton House.
William Ord, Esq., Bishopwearmouth.
John Page, Esq., Norton.
*Rev. James Allan Park, Elwick Hall, near Castle Eden.
*Richard Laurence Pemberton, Esq., Barnes, Bishopwearmouth.
George Heppel Ramsay, Esq., Derwent Villa, near Gateshead.
Thomas Richmond, Esq., Stockton.
W. R. Robinson, Esq., Silksworth Hall.
Roper D. R. Roper, Esq., Sudbury Park, Richmond.
*Hon. G. F. H. Russell, Brancepeth Castle.
Gerard Salvin, Esq., Croxdale Hall.
G. J. Scurfield, Esq., Hurworth House, Darlington.
*Edward Shipperdson, Esq., Durham.
Thomas Duncombe Shafto, Esq., Whitworth.
Richard Shortridge, Esq., South Shields.
Joseph Simpson, Esq., Whitburn West House, near Sunderland.
*William Skinner, Esq., Stockton.
*Henry P. Smith, Esq., Coatham Halgarth, Durham.
Samuel Smithson, Esq., Heighington.
Henry John Spearman, Esq., Newton Hall.

*Henry Spencer Esq., Old Park.
William T. Standish, Esq., Cocken Hall, Durham.
Henry Stapylton, Esq., Sniperley Hall, Durham.
*Henry Stobart, Esq., Etherley.
*Robert Smith Surtees, Esq., Hamsterley.
*Robert Surtees, Esq., Redworth.
*Robert L. Surtees, Esq., Redworth House.
*Rev. John Swire, Manfield, Darlington.
Henry Tanner, Esq., Sunderland.
*Lord A. Vane Tempest, M.P., Seaham Hall.
Earl Vane Tempest, Wynyard Park.
*Venerable Archdeacon Thorpe, College, Durham.
Rev. Charles Thorpe, jun., Blanchland.
Charles Trotter, Esq., Stockton.
Thomas William Waldy, Esq., Egglescliffe
J. T. Wawn, Esq., West Boldon.
William Lloyd Wharton, Esq., Dryburn, near Durham.
*Anthony Wilkinson, Esq., Old Elvet, Durham.
P S. Wilkinson, Esq., Mount Oswald.
Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., Neasham Abbey.
G. P. Wilkinson, Esq., Harperley Park, Wolsingham.
*Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., Whitburn Hall.
George Darnell Wooller, Esq., Fawnlees.

DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS.

In addition to those marked * in the preceding list.

William Rowland Alder, Esq., Horncliffe House.
George Allan, Esq., Sunderland.
Adam Askew, Esq., Ellington.
Robert Appleby, Esq., Rosville, Stockton.
Henry J. B. Baker, Esq., Elemore Hall.
John Barras, Esq., Kibblesworth.
Viscount Barrington, London.
William Beckwith, Esq., Silksworth House, near Sunderland.
Calverley Bewicke, jun., Esq., Coulby Manor, Yorkshire.
John Bourne, Esq., Walker Hall, Staindrop.
John Bowes, Esq., Streateam Castle, Staindrop.
Harry, Duke of Cleveland, Raby Castle.
B. E. A. Cochrane, Esq., Hurworth.
Thomas Cookson, Esq., Swinburn Castle.
George F. D'Arcy, Earl of Durham, Lambton Castle.
Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., Hebburn, Gateshead.
William Hodgson, Esq., Bishop Auckland.
Frederick Horn, Esq., Bishopwearmouth.
Robert G. Hubback, Esq., Durham.
George Hudson, Esq., M.P., Newby Park, Yorkshire.
George Hudson, jun., Esq., Newby Park, Yorkshire.
George Hutchinson, Esq., Stockton.
F. D. Johnson, Esq., Aykley Heads, near Durham.
Hedworth Lambton, Esq., Morton House.
Richard Lamb, Esq., Axwell Park.
Hon. Henry T. Liddell, M.P., Eslington House, Northumberland.
Hon. Adolphus F. O. Liddell, Ravensworth Castle.
Henry Lipscombe, Esq., Staindrop.
Frederick A. Millbank, Esq., Thorp Perrow, Bedale.
Augustus S. Milbank, Esq., Carlbury.
John Robert Mowbray, Esq, M.P., Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, London.
John Peacock, Esq., Usworth.
Lord William F. Powlett, M.P., London.
John Pratt, Esq., Melkington, North Durham.
Lord Ravensworth, Ravensworth Castle.
R. W. Robinson, Esq., Silksworth.
R. Duncombe Shafto, Esq., M.P., Whitworth Park.
Charles Skinner, Esq., Stockton.
Samuel Smith, Esq., Stockton.
Henry Tower, Esq., Elemore Hall.
Lord George H. Vane, Grosvenor Place Houses, Middlesex.
Geo. H. Wilkinson, Esq., Harperley Park.
Robert Wilkinson, Esq., Stockton.
Joseph John Wright, Esq., Sunderland.

CLERK OF THE PEACE.—Gerald B. Wharton, London and Gainford.
DEPUTY.—John Tiplady, Office in the Exchequer, and Market Place, Durham.
CLERK OF LIEUTENANCY.—W. Trotter, Esq., Bishop Auckland.
COUNTY TREASURER.—George D. Trotter, Esq., Bishop Middleham.
COUNTY BRIDGE SURVEYOR.—John Howison, Telegraph Hall, near Durham.
CHIEF CONSTABLE OF RURAL POLICE.—Major White, 32, Old Elvet, Durham.

HIGH CONSTABLES FOR THE COUNTY.

DURHAM WARD.—
NORTH-WEST DIVISION OF DARLINGTON WARD.—Thomas Ramshaw, Rushyford.
SOUTH-WEST DIVISION OF DARLINGTON WARD.—Richard Dunn, Barnardcastle.
SOUTH-EAST DIVISION OF DARLINGTON WARD.—Matthew Scotson, Haughton-le-Skerne.

South-West Division of Stockton Ward.—John Settle, Stockton-upon-Tees.
North-East Division of Stockton Ward.—John Hall, Sedgefield.
North and Sunderland Divisions of Easington Ward.—William Anderson, Houghton-le-Spring.
South Division of Easington Ward.—
West Division of Chester Ward.—
Middle Division of Chester Ward.—Matthew Henderson, Pelaw Grange, Chester-le-Street.
East Division of Chester Ward.—

CORONERS.

Chester Ward.—J. M. Favell, Eighton Cottage, Gateshead.
Deputy.—W. Hudson, surgeon, Chester-le-Street.
Darlington Ward.—W. Trotter, Bishop Auckland.
Deputy.—G. Hodgson, Bishop Auckland.
Easington Ward.—Thomas Christopher Maynard, Durham.
Deputy.—Robert Francis Middleton, Durham.
Stockton Ward.—John Settle, Stockton.
Deputy.—William Richardson, surgeon, Stockton.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COURTS FOR THE RECOVERY OF SMALL DEBTS.

Judge.—Henry Stapylton, Esq., Sniperley House, Durham.
Clerk.—John Edwin Marshall, 220, Gilesgate, Durham.
High Bailiff.—George Taylor, 55, Gilesgate, Durham.
Appraiser.—William White, 221, Gilesgate, Durham.

DURHAM WARD.

This Ward is situated in the southern half of the great coal field which extends from the Coquet to the Tees, and is bounded by the wards of Stockton, Darlington, Chester, and Easington, among the three latter of which it was formerly divided; but in pursuance of an act of parliament which came into operation on the 13th July, 1829, the city of Durham and surrounding districts were formed into a new ward, bearing the above designation. This ward is intersected by the rivers Wear and its tributaries, whose banks are clothed with the richest verdure. The district is highly fertile, and its coal mines are numerous and productive. The parishes, &c., belonging to Durham Ward are St. Mary-le-Bow parish, or North Bailey; St. Mary-le-Less parish, or South Bailey; College and Episcopal Palace, extra parochial; St. Nicholas' parish, formerly in the northern division of Easington Ward; St. Giles' parish, formerly in the southern division of Easington Ward; St. Oswald's parish, with Elvet borough and barony, and its dependant townships, formerly in the middle division of Chester Ward, and Chapelry of St. Margaret; these parishes and chapelry belong to the city and its dependencies, which, with the following, constitute the whole of Durham Ward. Bishop Middleham parish, formerly in the north-eastern division of Stockton Ward; Brancepeth parish, formerly in the north-western division of Darlington Ward; Esh chapelry, and Wilton Gilbert parish, inclusive of Kibblesworth, formerly in the west division of Chester Ward; Pittington parish; Sherburn Hospital, extra-parochial, and Whitwell House, extra-parochial, formerly in the southern division of Easington Ward. The following townships also belong to this ward, viz.:—Plasworth, in Chester-le-Street parish; Moorsley and

Moorhouse, in Houghton-le-Spring parish; Cassop, Coxhoe, and Quarrington, in Kelloe parish; and Ferryhill and Hett, in Merrington parish. These townships will be found fully described under the heads of their respective parishes.

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF DURHAM.

This ancient and beautiful city, the capital of the county palatine, see of a bishop, and the seat of a university, is situated nearly in the centre of the county, 256 miles N.N.W. of London, 132 miles S.S.E. of Edinburgh, 67 miles N.N.W. of York, 15 miles south of Newcastle, 48 miles south of Alnwick, and 67 E.S.E. of Carlisle. It contains five parishes, two extra-parochial places, one township, one parochial chapelry, and a barony and a borough. The population in 1851 was 14,188 souls, of which 6,385 were males, and 6,803 females. There were at the same time 1,768 inhabited houses, 55 uninhabited, and 5 in process of erection.

From all the neighbouring points of view, the appearance of this interesting city is striking and unique, and the grandeur of its public buildings cannot fail to elicit the admiration of the visitor. The older portion of the city occupies a high rocky peninsula, formed by the river Wear; and its situation and figure is so peculiar—in connection also with its historical associations—as to have occasioned its being emphatically called the "English Zion."*

The present aspect of the city is thus described by a recent writer. "The promontory or peninsula on which the ancient portion of the city stands, is about 800 yards long, and measuring from a sort of isthmus 250 yards from bank to bank. Across this isthmus are thrown the lofty keep and wall of the castle and palace of the bishops, now converted to the uses of the University of Durham. At each end of this line of defence, the central ridge sinks towards the river, and the two ancient bridges of Elvet and Framwellgate lead eastwards and westwards to the suburbs bearing those names. The Town Hall, Market Place, and the central portions of the city, are divided from the suburbs by the river, and are placed north of and beneath the castle and palace. South of these structures, and therefore within the peninsula, stand the cathedral, the college, two parish churches, and a street, called the Bailey, in the name and position of which are preserved the line of the ancient wall and outer court of the episcopal quarter. Near the two bridges, the city and suburbs descend to the water side. The river banks, both on and opposite to the peninsula, except near the bridges, are free from buildings; and though high and abrupt, are planted with large trees, and laid out in gardens, greensward, and public walks, which are maintained and laid open by the dean and chapter; and a park, without any expense to the public, is thus provided for the health and recreation of the inhabitants. The Wear is crossed by a third or Prebend's Bridge, which springs from the south-western corner of the peninsula, and thus leads direct from the cathedral precincts to Elvet banks and the open country. There are three mill-dams upon the river in or near the city: one in the neighbourhood of the cathedral, 400 yards above Framwellgate Bridge; a second, 100 yards below that bridge; and a third 1,500 yards lower down, at Kepier Hospital. The height of these

* Hegge in his "Legend of St. Cuthbert," says, "this reverend and aged abbey is seated in the heart of the cittye, so advanced upon the shoulders of an high hill, and encompassed againe with the higher hills, that hee that hath seene the situation of this cittye hath seene the map of Zion, and may save a journey to Jerusalem. Shee is girded almoest round with the renowned river Wear, in which as in a glasse of crystall she might once have beheld the beauty, but now the ruine of her walls."

dams is four, five, and seven feet respectively. Adopting this description, the city will then be composed of three great divisions. Of these, the central is built upon the high ridge extending northwards from the Market Place, and is known as Claypath, formerly called Clayport, and St. Giles's Gate, or Gilly Gate, a street 1,500 yards in length, falling each way towards the upper and lower Wear, and distant from that river from 100 to 300 yards. The railway station lies in this quarter, and east of it is the modern colliery village of New Durham. The eastern division of the city is in the suburb of Elvet, on the left bank of the Wear. It is composed of New and Old Elvet, two main streets that converge upon the bridge, which springs from their junction in the middle of a sharp bend in the river. New Elvet turns south from the end of the bridge, and ascends rather steeply till it divides into Church-street, leading to the great south turnpike road; and Hallgarth-street, turning to the south-east, and joining the Stockton Road; at the end of this street is a lofty conical eminence called Mountjoy. Old Elvet proceeds direct from the bridge eastwards, leading to the gaol and county courts, and to the convenient portion of ground upon which Durham races annually take place. The western division is the suburb usually called the borough of Framwellgate. Its main streets radiate from its bridge: South-street running southwards along the west bank of the river, and terminating by the Grove, the seat of the late Stephen George Kemble, Esq.; Milburngate and Framwellgate running northwards, at some little distance from the river, and Crossgate, Alergate, and the New North Road lying between them. Two small brooks, St. Margaret's Beck and the Clock-mill Beck, descend on each side of Crossgate, and reach the river above and below the bridge. The municipal area of the city of Durham contains 1,260 acres; and under the recent control of the commissioners of the city, there were between five and six miles of public way. A small portion of the carriage ways are Macadamised, another portion paved with Aberdeen granite, and the footpaths are either laid with freestone or Caithness flags. It is lighted with gas, and the water supplied by a public company. The city consists of three manors, viz., the Bishop's Manor, comprehending the city liberties and the Bailey, which are held by the bishop by the service of castle guard; the manor held by the dean and chapter, comprising the barony and borough of Elvet, Crossgate, and South-street; and the manor of Gilligate, formerly belonging to Kepier Hospital. The borough of Framwellgate is also incorporated with the city."

Annals.—It does not appear in the writings of any of our ancient historians, that there was a town, where Durham now stands, before the monks rested there with the remains of St. Cuthbert, when driven from their peaceful cloister by the Danish invaders, in the year 995; and the tradition which records the circumstances connected with these events are thus detailed by the old chroniclers:—On the return of the monks from Ripon, the procession halted at Wredelaw, generally supposed to be the lofty eminence of Wardonlaw, five miles distant from the eastern coast, and commanding a full prospect of the fertile vale of the Wear. At this spot the ark which contained the body of St. Cuthbert became suddenly immovable, and it was only on the third day, after a solemn fast and supplication, that the saint communicated his pleasure in a vision to a monk named Eadmer, commanding that their course should be directed towards Dunholme, where his church was in future to find a secure establishment.

When the monks rested on the summit of the hill at Durham, there were a few cottages on its sides occupied by labourers employed in reducing its

romantic slopes to a state of cultivation. The trees on the summit of the hill had already been felled, and corn was growing on the ground, but the river banks were still fringed with thick wood, which the axe of the settler had not yet assailed. The first care of the bishop and clergy was to provide a temporary resting place for the remains of St. Cuthbert; and Simeon of Durham informs us that a small church made of branches of trees, was the first to receive the treasure. The relics were subsequently removed to a stone edifice, called the White Church, where they rested during the three years in which Bishop Aldune was erecting the cathedral. Much labour was expended on this structure, and all the inhabitants between the rivers Coquet and Tees were, at the command of the Earl of Northumberland, employed in the work, many of whom, no doubt, after the termination of their labours, were induced to settle around it, and building themselves habitations in the beginning of the 11th century, gave rise to the Saxon city of *Dunholme*, which afterwards received from the Normans the name of *Duresme*, of which its present appellation is evidently a corruption. Bishop Aldune did not live to see his design completed, but left the western part of the edifice, after eighteen years of pious labour, to be finished by his successors.

Here, enjoying all the privileges which a monastic life affords, the career of the monks passed in undisturbed tranquillity for nearly fifty years. In 1040, the city was attacked by the Scots under Duncan, but without success; for, according to Simeon, the enemy was repulsed by the citizens with great loss; and he adds, that the heads of several of their leaders were exposed on poles in the Market Place. The same historian also informs us, that at this period Ælfred, a monk of the convent, travelled into Northumberland and collected from various churches and monasteries the most valuable relics of the saints and confessors of the northern church, in order to their translation to Durham. He also removed the remains of the Venerable Bede from Jarrow, and deposited it within the shrine of St. Cuthbert.

When William the Norman ascended the English throne, a powerful confederacy was formed at Durham to resist his authority. Fortifications for defending the city were erected, and frequent sallies were made against the invaders; but being disappointed by the non-arrival of Sweyn, the Danish king, from whom they expected assistance, the confederates were obliged to disband, and William with his army entered the city. He shortly afterwards granted many privileges to the inhabitants. Notwithstanding these favours, the inhabitants regarded the Normans with secret dislike, and took advantage of every opportunity to resist their authority.

The king, in order to reduce the people of the north to obedience, sent, in 1069, Robert Comyn, a Norman noble, with 700 veteran troops, to enforce his authority. On the confines of the bishopric he was met by Bishop Egilwin, who is said to have warned him of the turbulent state of the people, and of the danger of irritating them by further acts of severity. The Norman listened to the admonition with contempt, and, punishing with death several of the peasantry who had insulted or interrupted his march, entered the city of Durham, where the usual cruelties and excesses were committed, the inhabitants being plundered of their goods and treated with the greatest insolence by the soldiery. During the night the English assembled in great force, and about the dawn of day burst into the city. The Normans, exhausted by the fatigue of their march, and the debauch of the last evening, fell for the most part unresisting victims to the fury of their enemies; the others fled to their leader at the palace of the bishop. For awhile they kept

their pursuers at bay from the doors and windows; but, in a short, time the building was in flames, and Comyn with his associates perished in the conflagration. Of the whole number, two only escaped from the massacre.

The outrage that had been perpetrated was not suffered to pass with impunity. William, at the head of his troops, advanced in person to chastise the rebels, and from York to Durham, the march of the Normans was traced in characters of blood. The inhabitants were devoted to indiscriminate slaughter, and even the convents and monasteries, the homes of piety and learning, were involved in the common destruction. The fields in culture were burned, and the cattle and the corn in barns carried off by the conquerors. The clergy and monks of Durham escaped the storm by flight; and, directing their course northwards, they halted successively at Jarrow, Bedlington, and Tughall, and on the fourth evening reached in safety the Isle of Lindisfarne. On the retreat of the Normans, glutted with spoil and vengeance, the monks returned to Durham, and found that the treasures of the church, which in their flight they had left behind, had been plundered; and the massy crucifix given by Earl Tostig was thrown from the high altar, broken, and despoiled of its gold and jewels.

William, on his return from an expedition against Malcolm of Scotland, in the year 1072, appointed Walcher to the bishopric, and ordered a castle or fortress to be built at Durham, for the purpose of keeping the inhabitants in awe, and as a defence against their northern enemies. The duration of his stay is not specified; but, during its continuance, he made diligent inquiry with reference to the body of St. Cuthbert, whether it really rested at Durham or not. His question was answered in the affirmative, by all the members of the monastic body; yet he was slow to believe, and having bishops and abbots to obey his orders, he determined to be satisfied of the truth or falsehood of the assertion; and more than this he openly avowed his intention of putting to the sword the dignitaries of the church if the body should not be found. Fear fell upon all the members of the community, and in their distress they prayed God, through the intercession of St. Cuthbert, to show them his mercy. The festival of All Saints, the day appointed for the inspection, had arrived, and the bishop had commenced the celebration of mass, when the king was seized with a violent fever, of so withering a nature, that he hastily rushed out of the church without having effected his purpose, mounted his horse, and never once drew his bridle until he had crossed the Tees, and had left behind him the territory of the saint.

Much discontent prevailed during the administration of Bishop Walcher, who was slain in a revolt at Gateshead. Shortly after his murder, an attempt was made by the people to surprise the castle, and though they were masters of the city for four days, they were at last obliged to disperse, and avoid by flight the impending storm of vengeance. The death of Walcher awakened again the jealousy of William, who entrusted to one bishop the task of avenging another. His half-brother Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, marched to Durham with a numerous army, and meeting no opposition, ravaged the surrounding country.

Rufus had scarcely mounted the throne when Durham once more became the scene of insurrectionary movements. William de Carileph, who was bishop at the time, refused to acknowledge the authority of the king, preferring the claim of Robert, the Conqueror's eldest son. A royal army was accordingly despatched to the north, which laid siege to Durham, and surrounded the place. On the suppression of the insurrection the bishop fled

to Normandy, the temporalities of the see were seized by the crown, and John de Tailbois and Ernesius de Burone were made governors of the castle and palatinate. The bishop was not restored to his see till 1091, shortly after which he granted to the convent the manor of Elvet, in the order of a borough, "where the monks should have forty merchants' houses or tradesmens' shops, distinct and separate from the bishop's borough of Durham, that they might trade there freed from duties payable to the bishop and his successors."

In 1093 or 1094, Bishop Carileph laid the foundation stone of the present cathedral of Durham; and a few years afterwards the city suffered considerably from fire. Bishop Flambard, who was consecrated in 1099, improved the fortifications of the city, by extending the walls between the church and the castle; he removed all the houses on the area between these two edifices, and levelled the ground; he also fortified the castle with a moat, strengthened the banks of the river, and built the bridge at Framwellgate. In April, 1139, a treaty of peace, between the kings of England and Scotland, was confirmed at Durham, by Prince Henry and the barons depending on his father and himself, in the presence of the Empress Maud, and several attendant barons of the southern counties. The conditions of the peace were, that King Stephen should yield to Henry the earldom of Northumberland, with the exception of the two towns of Newcastle and Bambrough; the lands of St. Cuthbert, and those of St. Andrew in Hexhamshire. The King of Scotland and his son engaging during their lives to keep peace with Stephen, and to be faithful to him.

During the reign of Richard I., the borough of Elvet was restored by Bishop Pudsey, who also built Elvet Bridge, and completed the city wall along the banks of the river. This bishop, having incurred the displeasure of the monarch, Henry II., was several times deprived of the custody of the place, and on the death of Pudsey, the castle was taken possession of for the crown.

King John visited Durham in 1213, where he resided for several days, and we find him here again in 1217. The city was also visited by Henry III., during the episcopacy of Bishop Farnham. Edward I. after the victory of Falkirk, halted at Durham, where he held a council of the nobility and gave away the estates of several of the Scottish lords who had opposed him. During the sitting of the council intelligence having arrived that the Scots were again in arms, the king immediately marched back his troops to give them battle, and on his return kept his Christmas at Tynemouth. In 1300 the king was again at Durham, when we find him acting as mediator between the bishop and the monks of the convent.

In 1312, Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, at the head of a powerful army, entered Northumberland, and, after burning Hexham and Corbridge, marched across the palatinate with such rapidity, that he arrived at Durham, and laid the suburbs in ashes before the inhabitants of the city were aware of his approach. Three years afterwards the Scots again invaded England, when they wasted the country, and destroyed the seat of the Prior of Durham, at Beaurepaire. The walls of the city of Durham having been neglected, and becoming ruinous, were restored, and put into a state of defence by Bishop Beaumont, who, in 1323, received a severe censure from Edward II., for his negligence in matters so important. Durham was shortly afterwards again the scene of a royal visit, Edward III. resting there with his army previous to and after his campaign in Stanhope Forest. During his stay at Durham, the

king, accompanied by his nobles, visited the cathedral; and, after allowing the soldiers two days rest in the city and its environs, he marched to York, where the troops were disbanded. A circumstance honourable to the inhabitants of Durham must not be omitted; when the army moved forward in pursuit of the Scots, the baggage and waggons were left in a wood, where they were discovered by the people of Durham, who removed them at their own cost, and placed them in their empty barns for security.

On April 1st, 1333, Edward III. arrived again at Durham, on his march northwards, and during his stay in the city, lodged in the priory. A few days after, Queen Philippa came from Knaresborough to meet him, and, being unacquainted with the peculiar customs of the church of Durham, went through the abbey gates to the priory, and, after supping with the king, retired to rest. This alarmed the monks, one of whom went to the king, and told him, that St. Cuthbert could not bear the presence of a woman. Unwilling to give any offence to the church, Edward immediately ordered the queen to rise, who, in her under garments only, returned by the gate through which she had entered, and went to the castle, where she passed the night. We find Edward again here at the installation of the learned and excellent Bishop Bury, on which occasion a splendid feast was given to the royal and noble persons who attended the ceremony. The King and Queen of England, Baliol, King of Scotland, two archbishops, seven bishops, five earls, and all the nobility of the north were entertained with magnificent hospitality. Edward re-visited the city in 1356, and collected troops in the neighbourhood to reinforce his army, previous to his expedition into Scotland. In 1404, Lord Hastings and Lord Falconbridge, with two knights, were executed at Durham, for being concerned in a conspiracy against Henry IV.

In 1416, the city suffered much from a visitation of the plague, which continued to rage at intervals for five years, during which period several thousands of the inhabitants of Durham and its vicinity were carried away by its ravages; the assizes were adjourned, and public assemblies suspended, until the destructive malady had subsided.

James, King of Scotland, who had long been a prisoner in England, obtained his liberty in 1424, and married Jane Beaufort, of the royal blood of Lancaster. The city of Durham was the place appointed for the exchange of hostages, and the meeting of the English and Scotch commissioners. Cardinal Langley, Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of London, the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, Lords Dacre and Greystock, Richard Neville, warden of the west marshes, and Sir Robert Umfraville, appeared on the part of England; a truce was concluded for seven years, and James and his queen, after experiencing for a month the hospitality of the cardinal, were honourably escorted by the nobility and gentry of Northumberland and Durham, to the Abbey of Melrose.

The delegates of England and Scotland met several times at Durham, during the episcopacy of Bishop Neville, for the purpose of adjusting the affairs of the two kingdoms. In 1448, Henry VI. visited the shrine of St. Cuthbert, and was entertained for several days by Bishop Neville in the castle of Durham. In letters, still extant, the pious and humble sovereign expressed himself highly gratified by his honourable reception, and by having witnessed the devout and magnificent service of the northern cathedrals.

Among the great days of this ancient city, were those on which, in 1503, the Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., was entertained in Durham, on her way to Scotland, where she was to become the bride of James IV.

Leland, who gives a detailed description of her journey, tells us, that Margaret and her splendid retinue were met about a mile from Durham by "Syr Richard Stanley and my lady his wyffe, accompanyd of gentylmen and gentylwomen varey well apoynted, hys folks arayd in his liveray, to the number of L horsys well mounted. Then the qwene prepared hyrselfe to enter into the said towne, and every ychon in lik wys, in fayr aray, and rychely, after the manere acostomed. In specyall th' erle of Northumberlaund ware on a goodly gowne of tynsill fourred with hermynes. He was mounted upon a fayr courser, hys harnays of goldsmyth warke, and through the same was sawen small bells that maid a mellodyous noyse, without sparing gambads. Hys gentylmen of honor and hys company wer well apoynted. At the intryng of the said towne, and within, in the streytts and in the wyndows was so innumerable people that it was a fayr thing for to see. And in fayr ordre sche was conveyd to the church, the officers of armes, sergeants of armes, trompetts, and mynstrells, going before hyr. At the gatt of the church was my lord the byschop of the said place, and my lord the prior revested in pontificalls, with the convent all revested of ryches copps, in processyon, with the crossys. And ther was apoynted a place for to kiss them. Then the said processyon departed in order, and all the noblesse in lyk wys, to the church, in which ny to the fount was a rich awter, adorned of ryches jewells and precyowes relikes, the which the said byschop delivered to the said qwene to kisse. And by the erle of Surrey was gyffyn hyr offrynge. After this sche was conveyed to the castell, wher hyr lodgyng was prepared and drest honnestly. And every ychon retourned agayn to his repayre. The xxist, xxij, and xxiijd days of the said monneth sche sejourned in the said place of Durham, wher sche was well cheryscht, and hyr costs borne by the said byschop; who on the xxiijd day held holle hall, and dowble dynner, and dowble soupper to all comers worthy for to be ther. And in the said hall was sett all the nobless, as well spiritualls as temporalls, grett and small, the wich was welcome; for this was hys day of installacyon. The xxiiijth day of the said monneth the qwene departed from Durham, accompanyd of hyr noble company as sche had been in the dayes past, in fayr mannere and good ordre, for to come to the towne of Newe Castell."

On the 9th of September, 1513, the Earl of Surrey visited Durham, on his route to meet the Scottish army, which had invaded England under the command of James IV. He assisted at mass in the cathedral, and borrowed St. Cuthbert's banner from the prior to carry with him to the field of battle. A large troop was raised in the palatinate, commanded by Sir William Bulmer; and on the return of the English army from the victorious field of Flodden, many of the Scottish standards were deposited at St. Cuthbert's shrine. No event of importance is recorded as occurring in the city from this period until the dissolution of the religious houses by Henry VIII., when the prior, Hugh Whitehead, surrendered the ecclesiastical establishment of Durham to the monarch.

In May, 1541, Henry VIII. granted his charter of foundation to the new Cathedral of Durham, to which he restored nearly all the ancient possessions of the convent, and appointed James Pilkington the first Protestant bishop. This prelate, in 1545, granted a charter of incorporation to the inhabitants of Durham and Framwellgate, appointing Christopher Severties the first alderman, and William Watson, William Wright, and others, the first assistant burgesses.

In the year 1569, the Rebellion of the North, having for its objects the

liberation of Mary, Queen of Scots, and the restoration of the Catholic religion, broke out. The rebels, under the command of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, entered Durham at the head of an armed force from Brancepeth, on the 14th November, and celebrated mass in the cathedral. After the suppression of this outbreak, forty-four persons who had taken part in the revolt, were executed in the market-place at Durham. A few years afterwards, the plague, which raged in the northern counties with great violence, broke out in Durham, and continued at intervals for a period of eight years. During its continuance, the poor people removed into huts and sheds on the commons in the neighbourhood of the city, particularly Elvet Moor, where traces of the arrangements of these miserable abodes were distinctly to be observed before the enclosures, on the south side of the hill, below the wood.

Edmund Duke, Richard Holyday, John Hogge, and Richard Hill, seminary priests, were executed near Durham, in 1591. A singular circumstance took place at this execution. Mr. Robert Maire, of Hardwick, and his young bride were present, and their minds were so impressed by the courage and constancy of the sufferers, that they became Catholics, and their family have since remained faithful to the old religion. Henry Smith, Esq., the father of Mrs. Maire, and a zealous Protestant, was so much hurt at the conversion of his daughter (whom in his will he designates "his Graceless Grace"), that he left a large portion of his property to the public charities of the city of Durham.—In February, 1594, John Speed, a layman, was executed at Durham, for aiding and assisting Roman Catholic priests. On July 24th, of the same year, John Boast, a native of Penrith, was executed at the same place, and on the following day, John Ingram, a native of Warwickshire, suffered death at Gateshead. These were both Catholic priests. We find similar executions in Durham during the year 1600, when Thomas Palliser, a seminary priest; John Norton, of Skirmingham, gentleman; and John Talbot, a Yorkshire gentleman, accused of harbouring Palliser, were put to death with all the revolting details customary in cases of high treason.

Toby Matthews, Bishop of Durham, granted a charter of incorporation to the burgesses and inhabitants of Durham and Framwellgate, on the 21st September, 1602. The city had previously obtained a charter from the crown, which the bishop opposed, as an infringement of his franchise; and, after a long and expensive suit in the exchequer, he succeeded in quashing, and then granted one himself, placing the city, which had hitherto been governed by a bailiff, under a mayor and aldermen.

King James I. visited Durham on various occasions; and on April 13th, 1603, his majesty rested there on his progress to take possession of his English crown. He was received by the magistrates, and afterwards entertained in the castle by the bishop, who attended him with a hundred gentlemen in tawny livery coats. His majesty was pleased to signalise his visit by the liberation of all the prisoners, "except for treason, murther, and papistrie." Many of the gentry of the palatinate assembled at the quarter sessions of the county, held at Durham, in January, 1615, to consult on obtaining knights and burgesses to sit in parliament, for the county and city. During the same year, there was a general muster of all the men fit to bear arms within the bishopric, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, upon Spenny Moor, near Whitworth. The whole number of men who appeared at this array was 8,320, of which number the city of Durham and suburbs furnished 560.

Durham was again visited by James I. in April 1617, on his way to Scotland. The royal cortege entered the city in state, on Easter-eve, when it was met by the civic authorities at Elvet Bridge, and a loyal speech was delivered, after which the staff and mace, with a silver gilt bowl, were presented to his majesty by the mayor. The procession then entered the city, and proceeded to the cathedral. On Easter-Monday the king went to the horse races on Woodham Moor, and the next day resumed his progress northwards. This year Shincliffe Bridge was nearly rebuilt, the middle arch was finished on July 1st, 1617, and the entire structure was completed before the end of the summer.

Charles I. on his progress into Scotland, in 1633, visited Durham, where he was received by Sir William Belasyse, high-sheriff, and the gentlemen of the county. The king visited the cathedral, before he went to the castle, a canopy of state being borne over him by eight prebendaries. After service his majesty proceeded to the castle; and, on the following Sunday morning, heard a sermon from the bishop at the cathedral, where none were admitted but his nobles, the clergy, and choir. After service he dined at the Deanery at the bishop's charge, and a very valuable cope belonging to the church was presented to the king. Then he attended evening prayer, and afterwards went to the castle, where he kept his court during his stay at Durham. The nobles attending the king were the Duke of Lennox; the Earls of Newcastle, Suffolk, Cumberland, Pembroke, and Northumberland; Lord Treasurer Weston, Lord Wharton, Lord Grey, of Chillingham; the Earls of Salisbury, Cleveland, Southampton, Northampton, and Holland; Dr. Laud, Bishop of London; Dr. White, Bishop of Ely; the Marquis of Hamilton, and Lord Bothwell. Whilst the king and his retinue were at Durham, they were entertained by the bishop at an expense of £1,500 per diem. *

At the assizes held before Judge Berkeley, at Durham, on August 6th, 1638, the singular spectacle presented of trial by wager of battle being offered and accepted for deciding the right to certain lands at Thickley, between Ralph Claxton, demandant, and Richard Lilburn, tenant. The defendant appeared at ten o'clock in the forenoon by his attorney, and brought in his champion, George Cheney, in full array, with his stave and sand-bag, who threw down his gauntlet on the floor of the court, with five small pieces of coin in it. The tenant then introduced his champion, William Peverell, armed in a similar manner, who also threw down his gage. The judge, after examining the champions, ordered them into custody of the two bailiffs of the court, till eight o'clock next morning, when they were ordered to put in pledges to appear at the court of the pleas, on the 15th September following. The case was then deferred to December 22nd, and the king desired the judges of the northern circuit to confer together and consider how the cause might be tried some other way. The result of this conference was, that the judges decided by a large majority that Lilburn was entitled to his trial by battle if he persisted. Means were found, however, to defer the trial from year to year, by finding some error in the record, till at length it was ordered that a bill should be brought in to abolish this mode of decision.

Durham was revisited by Charles I. in April, 1639, and during his stay was the guest of Bishop Morton, who received his majesty with great expressions of joy and welcome. After the defeat of the royal army at Stella Haugh, in

* It was during the stay of King Charles at the Castle of Durham, that Dicky Pearson, the bishop's fool, and the last individual, it is supposed, who filled that office, seeing the Earl of Pembroke richly and fantastically dressed, accosted him very fraternally, "I am the Bishop of Durham's fool, whose fool are you?"

August 1640, the Scots entered Durham, which, according to Rushworth, "became a most depopulated place; not one shop for four days after the fight open; not one house in ten that had either man, woman, or child, in it; not one bit of bread to be got for money, for the king's army had eat and drank all in their march into Yorkshire; the country people durst not come to market, which made that city in a sad condition for want of food." In August 1642, Sir Robert Heath, Knt. held the last assize at Durham under the royal commission; after that, all legal process within the county was discontinued, and no sheriff was appointed till 1646. The first gaol delivery after this interval was before Mark Shaftoe, Esq., April 12th, 1647, when six criminals were executed.

A great sickness began in Durham, in November, 1644, and raged nearly the whole year, carrying off great numbers of the inhabitants. On February 3rd, 1646, Charles I. came to Durham, attended by the Scottish commissioners. It seems there was some fear of a rescue, for the Scots wrote to the Earl of Manchester, "The king came this day from Newcastle to Durham, where he arrived about two o'clock in the afternoon, and the reason we take no long journies is to avoid such inconveniences as might possibly befall us in travelling late in the evening." Durham Castle was sold by the parliament, in May 1649, to Thomas Andrews, lord mayor of London, for £1,267 0s. 10d., who so miserably defaced a great part of it, that it was some time before it could be rendered habitable for Bishop Cosin, who almost renovated it by making considerable alterations and additions.

Oliver Cromwell entered Durham July 14th, 1650; and after the battle of Dunbar a great number of Scottish prisoners were brought to the city; they were confined in the cathedral, and defaced many of the finest tombs; and are said to have warmed themselves at a huge fire made of the wooden stall work of the choir.

In 1651, the corporation of the city purchased the borough of Durham and Framwellgate, of the parliamentary commissioners for £200. The county of Durham, which, in consequence of its palatinate privileges, had hitherto never sent knights or burgesses to parliament, sent representatives for the first time, in 1652, and subsequently in 1654 and 1656. In 1657 a writ of privy seal for founding a university at Durham was signed by Oliver Cromwell, lord protector. This university, rather intended to be founded than actually settled, was soon suppressed. The original writ is preserved in the archives of the dean and chapter of Durham; it appears to have been suppressed on account of petitions against it from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. It had been obtained by a petition of the city and county of Durham, county of Northumberland, and town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The inhabitants of the city evinced great loyalty in celebrating the restoration of Charles II., in 1660, to his ancestral throne. During the same year the bishopric and the county palatine, and the dean and chapter were restored. In 1664, the guildhall in the city of Durham was rebuilt; and the courts of justice, the exchequer, and the court of chancery thoroughly repaired. At the assize held at Durham, in July 1668, Alice Armstrong, wife of Christopher Armstrong, of Shotton, labourer, was "tried for bewitching to death an ox belonging to Barbara Thompson." Sentence not recorded.

An act was passed, in 1678, to empower the freeholders of Durham to elect two knights for the county, and the mayor, aldermen, and the freemen of the city of Durham to elect two burgesses to represent them in parliament. The

first election of representatives for the county took place on the 21st June, 1675. The candidates were John Tempest, Esq., of the Isle; Thomas Vane, Esq., of Raby Castle; and Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart., of Axwell. The two former were elected. Mr. Vane died of the small-pox two days after his election, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Christopher Vane, Esq. The election of members for the city was delayed by technical difficulties until 1678, Sir Ralph Cole, Bart., of Brancepeth Castle, and John Parkhurst, Esq., of Catesby, Northamptonshire, were returned,

The Frater house, or Monk's Hall, was converted into an elegant library for the dean and chapter, by Dean Sudbury, about the year 1660 This library contains many Roman inscriptions found in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, as well as many records and curiosities, and among them are two copies of Magna Charta, one dated November 12th, 1216, the other February 11th, 1224; a manuscript copy of the Bible, in four volumes, folio, 600 years old; and Bede's five books of history of the same date. Thoresby in his diary under the date of September 14th, 1681, speaking of the city of Durham, says, — "Went to see the abbey, viewed the exceedingly rich copes and robes, was troubled to see so much superstition remaining in Protestant churches; tapers, basins, and richly embroidered I. H. S. upon the high altar, with picture of God the Father like an old man; the Son as a young man, richly embroidered upon their copes."

Men and women servants presented themselves to be hired in Durham market for the first time on May 6th, 1682.—On April 26-27th of the same year the city was inundated, the river Wear overflowing its banks; and the following year from a similar cause, the judges of assizes were compelled to enter the city by Gilesgate. In August 1684, the mayor and a majority of the aldermen and privy council surrendered the charter of the city to Bishop Crewe, who, in the following year, granted them a new charter, but the surrender being deemed invalid, the old charter was again acted upon. Under the date of September 28th, 1684, we find it recorded that John Richardson, senior, alderman, and tanner, in Framwellgate, departed this life, and being excommunicated, was refused Christian sepulture by the bishop. He was interred in his own garden, at Caterhouse, near Durham.

Under date August 17th, 1715, we find that Henry James, of Ingleton, yeoman, was tried at the Durham assizes, for having, at Ingleton, on the 1st August, said:—"The king is neither protestant nor churchman, and I will prove it, and he never did good since he came into England, and I hope in a short time to be quit of him." He was found guilty, and sentenced to stand in the pillory at Wolsingham, for one hour in open market; to be imprisoned for one year, and to be fined 100 marks.

During the rebellion in 1745, the inhabitants of Durham publicly testified their attachment and devotion to the House of Hanover. Meetings of the clergy and gentry were held in the Castle of Durham; an association was formed for providing men and horses for the public service; every member subscribed one month's pay for each man and horse he sent, at the rate of 3s. 6d. per day. Subscriptions of money and arms were also received; and all papists, reputed papists, and non-jurors, were ordered to send to Durham Castle all their horses, mares, and geldings, exceeding the value of £5 each on pain of being proceeded against according to law. They were likewise required to remain within five miles of their own habitations. The volunteers raised by the above means mustered on Framwellgate

Moor, but were discharged in December, on the horse militia of the county being raised.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived at Durham on the evening of the 27th January, 1746. He was received by the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, at the head of Elvet, and was welcomed to the city in a short speech, delivered by the recorder. The procession then entered the city, preceded by bands of music, and amidst the acclamations of the people. The city was tastefully illuminated on the occasion. The duke proceeded to Scotland the next day to meet the army of Prince Charles Edward.

In 1759, an act of parliament was passed for rendering the river Wear navigable to Durham, but the commissioners never qualified to put it in force. A plan had been proposed in 1720; and in 1796, Mr. Robert Dodd, and afterwards Mr. Whitworth, surveyed the river with a view of joining the Tyne and the Wear, by a cut through the vale of Team to the Wear, near Picktree, and thence to the city of Durham. In January, 1763, the river Wear was frozen, and persons passed to and fro upon the ice from Chester-le-Street to Durham.

Crossgate Moor, containing 200 acres, was divided in 1769, the dean and chapter reserving sixpence an acre and the minerals; in 1772, Elvet Moor, 400 acres, was divided under the same reserved rent; in 1801, Framwellgate and Brasside Moors, and Wilton Gilbert Common, 2,400 acres, were divided. The Bishop (Barrington) had one-sixteenth of the soil allotted and all the minerals; this venerable prelate appropriated one-third of his whole allotment to the founding of schools within the county of Durham. In 1817, Gilesgate Moor, 270 acres, was divided; the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry had one-sixteenth allotted, as lord and lady of the manor, together with the minerals.

Many of the houses were illuminated, and the bells of the city rang, on April 18th, 1770, in consequence of the liberation of Mr. Wilkes, of political notoriety. In the evening an effigy was carried round the city on an ass, and afterwards burnt in a large fire in the Market Place. On the breast of the effigy was printed in large capital letters, "I HAVE BETRAYED MY CONSTITUENTS;" on its back, "LANGUARD FORT." One hand held out "BRIBERY," and the other "LIBERTY."

The river Wear, at Durham, November 17th, 1771, was eight feet ten inches higher than ever known before; two houses at the end of Framwellgate Bridge, were entirely swept away; one of the abbey mills, and the bridge belonging to the dean and chapter were demolished, as were four arches of Elvet Bridge, and all the buildings in the lower parts of the city, garden walls, &c., were either destroyed or left in a ruinous state. Happily no lives were lost, though cattle of various kinds were drowned.

In October, 1780, a new charter was granted to the city by Bishop Egerton; and, during the same year, the old market cross, becoming ruinous, the corporation ordered it to be taken down, and with the materials was erected the piazza where the markets were subsequently held. This cross, which had a large pillar in the middle, ornamented with a dial, stood in the Market Place, near the pant or reservoir.

The old gateway, called Claypath Gate, which stood near the west end of St. Nicholas's Church, with some adjoining shops, and houses were removed in 1791, by the commissioners under the paving and lighting act obtained in the preceding year.

Durham Infirmary was opened for the reception of patients, on September

17th, 1793. The building was commenced the preceding year in Allergate, on a plot of ground given by Thomas Wilkinson, Esq. In May 1794, a violent thunder and hailstorm occurred in the city, the lightning doing considerable damage.

An armed association was formed in Durham, in 1798. About 500 of the inhabitants enrolled themselves, from whom a very efficient corps of 300 men was selected, Ralph John Fenwick, Esq., lieutenant-colonel, commandant. The colours were presented by Lady Milbank, on October 10th of the same year. A corps of cavalry was soon after raised, under the command of Henry Methold, Esq. Both corps remained embodied till May, 1802. The Durham Armed Association was again called out at the commencement of the war, and had their first parade on November 6th, 1803. Colonel Fenwick resigned the command from ill health in 1806, and was succeeded by Edward Shipperdson, Esq. The corps remained embodied till March 24th, 1813, when they had their last parade, and extended their services to the local militia.

About two o'clock on the morning of Sunday, January 7th, 1804, the cotton manufactory of Messrs. Salvin, near St. Oswald's Church, was discovered to be on fire; and, despite the exertions of the volunteers, and many of the inhabitants, with the aid of the fire engines, the whole premises were reduced to a heap of ruins in the course of a few hours.

In July 1804, a vote having been passed at the quarter sessions, to double the width of Elvet Bridge, the work was commenced this month, and the last arch was closed August 4th, 1805. The workmen in taking down part of the southernmost pillar, found among the masonry a noble of Edward VI.

A new Methodist chapel was opened in Durham, November 13th, 1808. The Rev. Jabez Bunting preached on the occasion to a crowded audience. On the 24th December of the same year, the clock which graces the tower of Durham Cathedral first began to chime the quarter hours. It is the workmanship of the late ingenious John Bolton, and is put in motion by a clock which is erected upon the ground floor of the Cathedral, at a distance of about three hundred feet.

The foundation stone of the county courts, new gaol, &c., were laid on July 31st, 1809. The 25th of the following October, the jubilee of his Majesty George III., was observed by the inhabitants of this ancient city, by various acts of munificence. Exclusive of a large sum appropriated by the dean and chapter for the liberation of prisoners confined for small debts, a general collection, amounting to £120, was made and distributed to more than one thousand poor families. Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., of Oswald House, presented to a great number of poor old persons two shillings and sixpence each; upwards of five hundred charity children were also enabled to participate in the general festivity.

June 15th, 1812, the freemen of Durham, in consequence of several encroachments, perambulated the boundaries of that city, a custom which had been neglected since the enclosure of the adjacent moors.

The city of Durham was illuminated, April 13th, 1814, on account of the surrender of Paris to the allies. The signal for lighting was given by the bells of the cathedral and the other churches beginning a merry peal at eight o'clock, and in a short time afterwards the whole city and suburbs were one blaze of light. The fountain in the college was tastefully decorated with coloured lamps, &c., as was also the Town-Hall; and the many transparencies and devices which were exhibited at the principal houses, showed a great degree of taste. An effigy of Bonaparte, mounted on an old horse, was

carried through the streets, and at length brought to the Market Place and committed to the flames.

The first number of the *Durham Advertiser*, was published by the firm of Francis Humble and Co., on September 10th, 1814. This was originally the *Newcastle Advertiser*, and, after having various owners, it was removed to Durham.

The first spring assizes held in the city of Durham, were opened by commission by Jonathan Raine, Esq., on the 22nd March, 1819. On the 3rd of the following August the prisoners were removed into the new gaol, previous to the midsummer assizes.

The first number of the *Durham Chronicle* was published in the city of Durham, on the 1st January, 1820, by Mr. John Ambrose Williams. During the same year, the great northern gateway, used as the old county gaol, was taken down; and the register office, in the Palace Green, was built by subscription on the site of the old county courts.

The coronation of George IV., July 19th, 1821, was observed with great rejoicings in the city of Durham. Lord Stewart presented an ox for distribution amongst the people; it was roasted at the head of Old Elvet, and, after being cut up, was, with a quantity of bread, indiscriminately given to the mob. Several barrels of ale were also given away on the occasion.

A most tempestuous wind, accompanied with heavy rain, commenced on the 2nd February, 1822, and did not subside until the following day. Considerable damage was sustained by several parties in the city and neighbourhood. The chimneys of the house of Miss Wharton, North Bailey, were blown down, and fell through the roof into a room of the upper storey, in which were two servant maids, who had a most providential escape from destruction. In Claypath, a nail manufacturer was at work and another man sitting beside him, both at a yard's distance from the gable end of the house, which was blown down, but luckily falling outwards, they escaped unhurt. It was supposed that the river Wear rose twelve feet above its ordinary height; its banks were overflowed, and the low lands completely inundated.

On the 30th August, the Duke of Sussex visited the city of Durham, where a masonic provincial grand lodge was held to receive him, and a splendid procession took place, during which his royal highness was loudly cheered. He afterwards dined with the masons in their hall, and proceeded on the following day to Sunderland.

During January and February, 1823, the counties of Durham and Northumberland were visited by a dreadful snow storm, which, drifting into immense heaps, prevented the ordinary intercourse of business, as travelling in any shape was impossible. At the city of Durham the snow began to fall, January 11th, accompanied by a dense fog. On the 28th, some signs of a change appeared, and on the 29th, the ice on the river Wear began to give way, but on Saturday the 31st, another heavy fall of snow commenced, and continued almost incessantly for three days. The roads in every direction were entirely blocked up, and from Sunday, February 2nd, till the following Sunday, neither the mail nor any of the coaches reached Durham, either from the north or from the south. The London mail arrived at Darlington regularly, but required great efforts to reach Rusheyford, whence the mail bags were forwarded on horseback. On Sunday, February 9th, the mail from the south arrived at Durham, drawn by six horses, and the same day the north mail, which had been detained in Durham for a week, reached Newcastle with great difficulty. The storm, which continued for about six weeks, was far more severe than that of 1814.

On the 17th May, 1827, the tomb of St. Cuthbert, after a lapse of nearly three hundred years, was again opened in the presence of the Rev. W. N. Darnell, B.D.; the Rev. W. S. Gilly, M.A.; the Rev. J. Raine, M.A., and several other persons.*

The Catholic Church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, at the east end of Old Elvet, was opened on the 31st May, of the same year. High mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Smith, Bishop of Bolino, and vicar-apostolic of the northern district, assisted by a number of clergymen; and an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. James Wheeler. About four hundred persons were present, and the collection, in aid of the building, amounted to about £49, which was ultimately increased before the close of the day by private contributions, to upwards of £90.

The Lord Bishop of Durham, William Van Mildert, D.D., held visitations and confirmations, for the first time, in the various towns of his diocese, during the months of July and August, commencing with his visitation at the city of Durham on the 3rd of the former month, and ending with his confirmation at Stanhope, on the 3rd of August.

During the visit of the Duke of Wellington to the northern counties in October, 1827, his grace visited the Bishop of Durham, at Durham Castle, where, with the nobility and gentry of the county, he was entertained with a splendid banquet. The duke also paid a visit to John Buddle, Esq., at Painsher, and afterwards visited some of the collieries, in company with that gentleman.

The ancient custom of singing the Te Deum, on the tower of Durham Cathedral, in commemoration of the battle of Neville's Cross, was revived on May 29th, 1828. At the termination of divine service, the choristers ascended the tower, and performed the three anthems formerly sung on the occasion. In removing the old battlements of Framwellgate Bridge, in July of the same year, a large living toad was found in the very middle of the wall where it must have been confined for a considerable period. The bridge was erected by Bishop Flambard in the year 1120, but when the battlement containing the animal was built, was not known.

The ceremony of proclaiming his late Majesty William IV., at Durham, July 5th, 1830, took place under the centre of the piazza in the Market Place. The proclamation was made by T. Griffith, Esq., the under-sheriff, in presence of the mayor and aldermen, the Bishop of Bristol, Rev. W. S. Gilly, Rev. C. Thorp, prebendaries of Durham, and a great concourse of spectators. The proclamation was afterwards read in front of the county courts, at the head of Old Elvet.

On the 27th May, 1831, was opened the large tomb in the Galilee of the Cathedral of Durham, in which such of the bones of the Venerable Bede, as were in possession of the monks of Durham, were buried at the Reformation. There were present on the occasion, the Revs. W. S. Gilly, T. Gisborne, James Raine, and several workmen. After a cast had been made of the skull, the bones were carefully deposited in a strong oaken box covered with lead, together with a record upon parchment of the above particulars, and were carefully reinterred, and the massive superincumbent tomb of blue marble was replaced on the following day.

A meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the county, was held on the 31st October, in front of the Court House in the city of Durham, to deliberate on the rejection of Earl Grey's bill for parliamentary reform. The

* See Durham Cathedral, at a subsequent page.

meeting was unusually large, there being nearly ten thousand persons present on the occasion.

The royal assent was given by commission to the Durham University Bill, on July 4th, 1832. During the following September, a portion of the clergy of Northumberland and the diocese of Durham, memorialised the Lord Bishop of Durham, and also the king, on a reform in the church. The memorial to the bishop was signed by thirty-seven, and that to his majesty by forty-three clergymen; and it is said to be the first instance known of a movement of a similar nature emanating from the clergy.

On May 15th, 1833, the city of Durham was visited by a violent storm of thunder, lightning, hail and rain. The flashes of lightning were almost incessant, and the hail-stones exceedingly large, breaking several windows of the Cathedral, as well as the windows of many private houses. The University of Durham was opened on the 28th October of the same year.

A meeting was held in the city of Durham on April 27th, 1834, John Ralph Fenwick, Esq., in the chair, when it was determined to establish a literary society, to be called "The Surtees Society," in honour of the late Robert Surtees, Esq., of Mainsforth.

A grand regatta took place at Durham on the 18th June, 1834. The boats proceeded in grand procession up the river to old Durham, accompanied by a band of music. Crowds of people were attracted to witness the scene, and in the evening a brilliant exhibition of fireworks took place near the Banks Mill. These aquatic amusements have since become annual, with varied and additional attractions.

On Thursday, July 30th, 1835, a dreadful boiler explosion occurred, in the extensive worsted and carpet manufactory of Messrs. John and William Henderson, Back Lane, near Framwellgate Bridge. There were upwards of 170 persons employed in the establishment at the time, nine of whom were killed by the explosion. The amount of damage done to the property was considerable, a large portion of the building being entirely destroyed.

The first election of town councillors, under the Corporation Reform Act, took place in Durham, January 1836. Considerable interest was manifested in the city, though there was little or no canvassing for municipal honours.

The last Count Palatine Bishop of Durham, William Van Mildert, died on February 21st, 1836, in the seventieth year of his age, and his remains were interred in a vault prepared in the nave of the Cathedral. The palatinate jurisdiction of the Bishop of Durham has, from this period, been vested in the crown.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria was proclaimed, with the usual ceremonies, in the city of Durham, on the 24th June, 1837. The following month a general election took place, and the representation of the city was contested by the Hon. A. Trevor, W. C. Harland, Esq., and T. C. Granger, Esq.; the two former were declared duly elected.

Great liberality was displayed by the inhabitants of the city of Durham on the occasion of her Majesty's coronation, June 28th, 1838, when it was resolved to provide a substantial treat for the poor of the city. Considerable sums were collected for this purpose, and four fat bullocks were given away, besides bread, groceries, and ale. The bells of the churches rang merry peals during the day; various boat races took places on the Wear, and, to finish the day's amusements, a balloon was set off from the Prebend's Bridge, which excited the admiration of a crowd of spectators.

About the middle of June, 1839, a curious discovery was made in the old

tower or keep of Durham Castle, which was then being restored for the purposes of the university. Amongst the rubbish in two rooms of the lower story or crypt, several bones of a whale were dug out, consisting of about fifteen vertebræ and twenty ribs in one room, and on the opposite side of the tower, in another room, the lower jawbones were laid bare. From a letter written by Bishop Cosin to his steward, Miles Stapylton, dated in London, 30th June, 1661, in the possession of the Rev. James Raine, of Durham, the particulars of this discovery are clearly made out, as it there appears that this animal being cast ashore near Easington, the bishop ordered the skeleton to be prepared, and placed in the tower where it was found.

On the 23rd of the following October, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, accompanied by Lady Cecilia Underwood, the Earl and Countess of Lambton, and the Misses Lambton, visited the city of Durham, when he received an address of congratulation from the corporation, and was entertained in the college by the Rev. Prebendary Ogle. After attending divine service in the Cathedral in the evening, the distinguished party returned to Lambton Castle.

The first attempt to establish a fair, for the sale of horses, at Durham, was made on the 13th and 14th September, 1840. Subscriptions were freely entered into by various residents in the town, and most of the neighbouring gentlemen and agriculturists. A committee having been chosen, and judges appointed, premiums were awarded to the best harness, hunting, and draught horses brought *bona fide* for sale, as an inducement to the furtherance of this great object.

The Market Place, in the city, was considerably enlarged during the month of September, 1841, and the thoroughfare at the foot of Claypath widened; and during the same month, the dean and chapter of Durham permitted the use of the Galilee Chapel, in the Cathedral, to the curate and parishioners of St. Nicholas's, until the alterations and repairs that their parish church were then undergoing should be completed.

On October 16th, 1843, Durham Cathedral was visited by the Duke de Bordeaux, Henry V. of France; the descendant of St. Louis manifested considerable interest in viewing the ancient and sacred edifice.

The Durham Railway, being a branch of the Newcastle and Darlington Junction Railway, was opened for traffic on April 15th, 1844. The new Grammar School was opened on the 14th of the following October.

The Duchess of Gloucester and suite, with several members of the Londonderry family, visited the Cathedral of Durham on October 14th, 1846, and, during their stay, were the guests of the dean.

During the month of May, 1847, a virulent fever prevailed in the city, and, in consequence, the warden and senate of the University considered it expedient to take medical opinion upon the subject. After due inquiry, it was decided that it did not seem requisite to disperse the students, but that if any desired to leave for a time, every facility would be afforded, though it was intimated that the lectures would not be discontinued.

The foundation stone of the new building for the Mechanics' Institution was laid on March 30, 1849; J. Fawcet, Esq., performing the ceremony. So general was the interest felt throughout the city, that most of the shops were closed, and business suspended on the occasion.

Having thus completed a selection from the best authorities, of the most important events, we trust the chronological system adopted in our arrangement will not be displeasing to our readers. It would be as easy for us to

give our notices in a narrative form; but we think it must be obvious, that, by giving the express dates, the knowledge of a place within a given period is more easily attainable.

THE CATHEDRAL.

The Cathedral of Durham excels all other sacred edifices in the kingdom in the beauty of its situation; and, though not so large as some of them, its magnificence is not surpassed by any. It occupies, as has already been described, the summit of a lofty peninsula enclosed by the river Wear, extending on the west to the verge of the steep rocks which form the banks of the river. This singular position adds greatly to the striking effect and grandeur of its general appearance. The original form of the structure, as erected by Bishop Carileph, and his successor Flambard, consisted of the nave and chancel, with their side aisles, north and south transepts, two western towers, and between them a large and richly-ornamented entrance door. Successive additions, including the great central tower, built in the thirteenth century, have rendered this Cathedral a perfect specimen of the Norman style, and a highly instructive series of examples, illustrative of the gradual changes in the English style up to the beginning of the fifteenth century.

From the square called the Palace Green, by which the Cathedral is generally approached, the whole of the north front is at once seen in one unbroken and imposing view. The exterior, though much decayed, remained in its original condition till 1775, when a general repair was commenced and continued till 1795, under the direction of James Wyatt, including the western towers, the whole of the northern side of the Cathedral, and the eastern end of the chapel of the nine altars. The principal entrance was originally at the western end, but in consequence of the erection of the Galilee against that part of the edifice, the northern doorway has long formed the chief entrance to the Cathedral. This doorway is in the Norman style, and was erected by Bishop Pudsey when he built the Galilee; but various incongruities in the style and ornaments are observable, and many tasteless alterations have destroyed its character and peculiar associations.

On the door within the porch is a curious metallic ring, or knocker, sculptured with a terrific visage in bold relief, and well executed, with which persons claiming sanctuary in the night-time were accustomed to alarm the inmates of the Cathedral. Above the great window of the north transept were formerly, in two roundels, the figures of Benedictine monks, carved in relief; these, which displayed the state of the arts at the period when that division of the building was erected, have been removed, and their places occupied by two new figures: one, a prior, seated in his installation chair—the other, an effigy of Bishop Pudsey, as portrayed on the episcopal seal attached to his charter to the city of Durham. At the north end of the Chapel of the Nine Altars is a splendid window, called Joseph's Window; it is in the early decorated style, within an equilateral pointed arch. On the octangular tower, at the west angle of the Chapel of the Nine Altars, which forms the eastern extremity of the Cathedral, is the carving of the Dun Cow, representing the event which caused the latter to be founded on this spot. The figures appear in a recess of the stone work, but have been re-sculptured, and their original forms somewhat altered. The east front has been repaired and modernised. The windows, forming a double range, are all of the lancet

shape, excepting the centre window of the upper tier, which is circular. This window is coeval with the erection of this part of the edifice, and was exceedingly interesting, both as regards its architecture and painted glass; during the repairs in 1795, the stained glass was replaced, though its arrangement is not in accordance with good taste. The south front is partly enclosed by the cloisters, college, the residence of the dean, &c. The south end of the Chapel of the Nine Altars, the clerestory of the choir, and the whole surface of the transept, were restored a few years ago, under the direction of Mr. Bonomi. The restoration of the nave has just been completed; the facing of the walls is of new masonry, and properly bonded in the old work. The west front, consisting of two highly ornamented square towers, each 143 feet in height, with the Galilee* between, appears to great advantage from the opposite side of the river. The basement line of the elevation presents the projecting chapel of the Galilee eighty feet from north to south, and fifty feet from east to west, flanked by huge buttresses and arches springing out of the rock to contribute due support to its walls, which form one vast combination of security to the main edifice. Above the Galilee is the great west window, with various enriched compartments springing up to the roof. The architectural adornments of the towers are modern; and the attempt to make them accord with the original forms has, in many instances, proved unsuccessful. Their summits are crowned by pinnacles and open worked battlements. The great centre tower rises from the intersection of the nave and transept, and is singularly rich and elegant. It is surrounded by a profusion of fine tracery, pointed arches, and other ornaments; and its buttresses are graced with niches, canopied and decorated with tracery, within which various statues are placed, representing the original founders and patrons of the see. The following are the general dimensions of the edifice: Length from east to west, 420 feet; length of the nave, 240 feet; length of the choir, 117 feet; length of the transept from north to south, 176 feet; breadth of the nave and aisles, 80 feet; breadth of the choir, 33 feet; height of the centre tower, 212 feet; height of the west towers, 143 feet.

The sanctuary of St. Cuthbert extended to the church and churchyard and its circuit; and it is reasonable to suppose that this privilege was afforded to all those who came within a certain distance of these limits. At Beverley the right of sanctuary extended for a mile every way from the church, and this outward boundary was indicated by stone crosses, in convenient situations. The church of Hexham enjoyed similar privileges; and the crosses which are known to have existed at the extremities of some of the streets leading out of Durham, were in all probability erected for the same purpose.

Having now taken a survey of the exterior, let us examine the interior of this venerable edifice. On taking his stand at the west end of the nave, the

* Females were only admitted to the Galilee. St. Cuthbert had an inveterate hatred to or dread of them. The following description is curious; it explains the word "Galilee," as connected with conventual architecture:—"Galilee, a porch or porticus annexed to a church. It was used for various purposes. Public penitents were stationed in it; dead bodies were there deposited previous to interment; religious processions formed; and it was only in the Galilee belonging to certain religious houses that the female relatives of the monks were allowed to converse with them, or even to attend divine service. Much speculation has arisen as to the origin of this name. The most commonly-received opinion (founded chiefly upon a passage in the writings of Gervase of Canterbury) is as follows: When a female made an application to see a monk, she was directed to the porch, usually at the western extremity of the church; being answered in the words of Scripture, 'He goeth before you into Galilee; there you shall see him!'" (*Milner's Treatise on Eccles. Architect.*, p. 106.) The only English buildings to which the term Galilee is applied, are those attached to the Cathedrals of Durham and Ely. A porch at the south end of the great transept of Lincoln Cathedral is sometimes called a Galilee. The word has also been used to designate the name of a church, as well as of a small gallery or balcony opening towards it, from which visitors might view processions; probably, however, in the latter instance, the name is confused with that of a gallery.

visitor has an uninterrupted view of this magnificent pile, exhibiting a lengthened array of massive columns, with their high overarching roof,

> "Stretching in aisles majestical;
> In branches of embowering length
> And avenues of pillared strength,"

terminating in the graceful lines of the groined roof of the choir, and the splendid Catharine window of the Chapel of the Nine Altars. It is in very truth

> "A dim and mighty minister of old time!
> A temple shadowy with remembrances
> Of the majestic past!"

The interior of the Cathedral is highly interesting to those who wish to trace the connection between the Saxon and Norman styles, or to observe the latter in perhaps its highest stage of perfection. The comparison of these styles with the pointed may also be made, as the Chapel of the Nine Altars partakes, in its general enrichments and proportions, of the architectural character of Salisbury Cathedral; and from its singularly light appearance, presents a striking contrast to the massive Norman work prevalent in the other parts of the Cathedral. A few paces from the western entrance, there is observed in the pavement a cross of blue marble, which, as tradition reports, marks the boundary beyond which females were not permitted to advance in the direction of the shrine of St. Cuthbert; and to the west of this stands a beautiful font of Caen stone, having on its four sides bas-reliefs illustrative of the life of the patron saint of Durham.

The western end of the church possesses two beautiful painted windows, for which it is indebted to the liberality of the present bishop of the diocese. They are situated at the end of the north and south aisles respectively. The former, by Willement, contains a full length figure of St. Cuthbert, bearing the head of St. Oswald. The saint is clad in his episcopal vestments, with the crosier in his hand and the mitre on his head; and stands within a Romanesque trefoil and canopy, supported on pillars. Beneath the figure of the saint is a medallion, representing the mission of King Egfrid to the Farne Island, to request the saint to become Bishop of Lindisfarne. The remainder of the window is filled with tracery and coats of arms, and the legend, in large Saxon letters, "Sanctus Cuthbert." The window at the western end of the south aisle is occupied by a figure of Venerable Bede in doctor's robes, bearing in his hand a book, a pen, and a portable inkstand. This is surrounded by medallions, on which the various events of his life are represented, such as his ordination, death, &c.; the remainder being occupied by emblematical figures and beautiful tracery. This window does great credit to Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle, by whom it was constructed.

There are several monuments in this part of the Cathedral; one near the southern door of the Galilee, is erected to the memory of Sir George Wheler, who was buried in the Galilee, and, in accordance with his own request, as near as possible to the remains of Venerable Bede. Advancing along the nave, we arrive at the tombs of the Nevilles, which were sadly mutilated during the period of the Commonwealth. On the opposite side of the nave is a modern altar tomb, erected to the memory of the Rev. James Britton, D.D., formerly head master of the Durham Grammar School.

The north transept is terminated by a large window of six lights, the tracery of which has all the elegance of the decorated period. On its

restoration by Prior Castell, he filled it with beautiful painted glass, on which were large figures of the Blessed Virgin, and the four great doctors of the church,—St. Ambrose, St. Augustine, St. Gregory, and St. Jerome; from these last four it obtained the designation of the Window of the Four Doctors. Between two of the pillars in this transept stands a monument, by Rickman, of the Rev. John Carr, M.A., who was head master of Durham Grammar School for a period of twenty-two years. At the south end of the same transept is a large marble cenotaph to the memory of Mr. Woodifield, receiver to the dean and chapter.

The south transept contains a large perpendicular window, called the Te Deum Window, from its having, at one time, the words of that hymn painted upon it. There is a monument of Bishop Barrington, by Chantry, in this transept, which is much admired for its chaste simplicity. Between the north and south transepts, and covering the space between the nave and the choir, is the great central tower or lanthorn. It is supported by four large clustered Norman piers, with round arches, and is supposed to have been erected about the year 1474. A gallery, with an open parapet, pierced in quatrefoils, is carried round the interior of the tower stage of the lanthorn, and rests upon corbels, which are ornamented with grotesquely sculptured heads. Each side of the gallery has a door, which communicates respectively with the roofs of the nave, transept, and choir. Above this, on each side, are two lofty windows. Above the groined roof of this stage of the tower is the belfry, which contains a fine peal of eight bells.

The rood screen, which formerly separated the nave and choir, was erected by Prior Wessington, in 1416-45; and was of dark oak, ornamented with a profusion of carving, representing fruit, flowers, &c., in bold relief. This structure and the organ by which it was surmounted were removed in March, 1847, and the view of the magnificent choir is now entirely free from obstruction. The choir is entered by two marble steps; on each side are ranged the stalls for the bishop, dean, and canons, minor canons, and some of the other officials of the diocese, surmounted by canopies of rich tabernacle work. Beneath these are seats for the lay choristers, foundation scholars, bedesmen, &c. At the end of the stalls the pavement of black and white marble is again elevated by one step; and here are placed, on the north side, a pulpit in Caen stone, of beautiful early English design; and to the east of this the organ, a splendid instrument, containing 1,618 pipes, built by Schmidt, in 1584-5, and remarkable for the fulness and mellowness of its tone. On the south side, under a rich stone canopy, surmounted by an open stone screen of beautiful design and workmanship, which fills up the whole space between two piers, is the noble altar tomb of Bishop Hatfield, with a recumbent figure of the prelate in his pontifical robes and mitre, exquisitely chiselled in pure white marble. The canopy projects into the choir and forms the episcopal throne.

The altar is situated at the eastern end of the choir, whose roof, columns, and all the other architectural ornaments, are here of a richer and much more decorated character than in the other parts of the Cathedral. The altar itself is of marble, supported by six pillars of the same; immediately above it, is an alto-relievo of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper in Caen stone. Between the altar and St. Cuthbert's Feretory is the altar screen or reredos of Caen stone, "curiously wrought, reaching in height almost to the middle vault and containing the breadth of the Quire in length." Though despoiled of "the fair images of alabaster," with which it was once adorned, to the number of 107, it still remains one of the finest specimens of mediæval taste in the

kingdom. There are four Sedilia on each side of the altar, of the same period and character as the screen. In the basement of the screen are two doorways leading to the chapel called the Feretory, where, in ancient times, stood the shrine of St. Cuthbert, "a goodly monument, exalted with most curious workmanship of fine and costly green marble, all limned and gilt with gold." But its ancient splendour has vanished, and the only mark of its former reputation is to be found in a blue marble slab inserted in the pavement, and which is said by some to cover the remains of St. Cuthbert.*

The Chapel of the Nine Altars had its origin in the threatened fall of the semicircular end of the choir, and is a most interesting specimen of early English architecture, not more to be admired for the majestic effect of its clustering columns and vaulted roof, than for the exquisite perfection of some of its minor details. It measures one hundred and thirty-four feet from north to south, and thirty-eight feet from east to west, and is entered by gates leading from the side aisles. It is divided into seven compartments, the central division, with three windows, is of the same width as the choir; and the side compartments are divided by stone shafts, with columns of Frosterly marble. This chapel formerly contained nine altars, which were erected beneath the windows on the east side. "These altars," says an ancient writer, "had their several screens and covers of wainscot over-head; having likewise between every altar a very fair and large partition, varnished over with fine branches and flowers, and other imagery work, containing the several lockyers and amberies for the safe keeping of the vestments and ornaments belonging to each altar." This chapel contains the last resting place of the powerful prelate

* When the Cathedral was consecrated in 1104, the body of St. Cuthbert was examined and found to be in a good state of preservation; and the historians of the period describe with great minuteness, the coffins in which the body was enclosed, the robes in which it was clad, and the various ornaments and relics which were buried along with it. In this state the coffin was placed in the shrine in the Feretory, where it remained till the arrival of the commissioners of Henry VIII., in 1540, when it was again examined by the commissioners, Dr. Lee, Dr. Henley, and Mr. Blithman, who found several jewels in the shrine, one of which is described as of sufficient value to redeem a prince. Having taken possession of whatever valuables they could find, they "approached nearer the saint's body, expecting nothing but dust and ashes; but perceiving the chest he lay in strongly bound with iron, the goldsmith, with a smith's great forge-hammer, broke it open, when they found him lying whole, uncorrupt, with his face bare, and his beard as of a fortnight's growth, and all the vestments about him as he was accustomed to say mass, and his metwand of gold lying by him. When the goldsmith perceived *he had broken one of the saint's legs*, in breaking open the chest, he was sorely troubled at it, and cried, Alas! I have broken one of his legs; which Dr. Henley hearing, called to him, and bade him cast down his bones. The other answered he could not get them asunder, for the sinews and the skin held them so that they would not separate. Then Dr. Lee stept up to see if it were so, and, turning about, spake in Latin to Dr. Henley, that he was entire; though Dr. Henley, not believing his words, called again to have his bones cast down. Dr. Lee answered, if you will not believe me, come up yourself and see him. Then Dr. Henley stept up to him, and handled him, and found he lay whole. Then he commanded them to take him down; and so it happened, contrary to their expectation, that not only his body was whole and uncorrupted, but the vestments wherein his body lay, and wherein he was accustomed to say mass, were fresh, safe, and not consumed. Whereupon the visitors commanded him to be carried into the revestry, till the king's pleasure concerning him was further known; and upon the receipt thereof, the prior and monks buried him in the ground under the place where his shrine was exalted." This spot was afterwards covered by the blue marble slab above mentioned.

A tradition has long been in existence that the body of St. Cuthbert was removed from the Feretory to some other part of the Cathedral shortly after the events we have just narrated, and that the secret of the saint's present resting-place is known only to a chosen few of the English Benedictine Monks, who have in their possession a plan of Durham Cathedral, on which the exact spot is marked out. In 1809, we find this tradition alluded to by Bishop Milner, who, in a paper published in the "Archæologia," says, "We are informed that some of the monks contrived to steal away the body, which they buried in a private place, yet so as to transmit the secret to their successors, to be communicated to others after them, so long as Christianity should continue to be professed in Durham. This much I can say, from my certain knowledge, that there are always three gentlemen of the Benedictine order, who profess to know the identical spot at Durham where the body of St. Cuthbert rests, and who, as one of them dies, choose another to whom they impart the secret."

Influenced, perhaps, by the knowledge of the existence of this tradition, and desirous of testing its accuracy, a number of clergymen, and gentlemen, availing themselves of some repairs which were being effected in the Cathedral, procured the opening of the vault beneath the blue marble slab, on the 17th May, 1827, when they discovered a large chest, made strong originally by rods of iron, with iron rings on its sides and ends. This contained three coffins, the second of which contained several human remains; the third, which is described as being carved with rude delineations of saints, &c.,

Anthony Beck; a plain slab of blue marble is the only visible memento of his greatness. In close proximity to Bishop Beck's grave is the monument of the last prelate who enjoyed the palatine privileges, Bishop Van Mildert. It is a sitting figure of colossal size, from the studio of Gibson, and was erected by public subscription.

With this brief description of the external and internal appearance of the Cathedral of Durham, let us retrace our steps to the western end, and visit the Galilee, or St. Mary's Chapel, which, as has been observed, rests upon a solid rock, and was erected by Bishop Pudsey, in 1154-97. It is a parallelogram in form, seventy-six feet from north to south, forty-seven from east to west, and may be described as consisting of a nave, with double aisles on each side. The original entrance to the chapel was from the north, so that women might enter without passing the gates of the church; but the door was closed during the episcopacy of Cardinal Langley. The great western doorway of the Cathedral, which formed a communication with the Galilee, was also closed by the same prelate, and the two new entrances opposite the aisles were opened. Under the arch of the great western doorway was the altar of the Blessed Virgin. The altar-stone, of blue marble, yet remains; but the doorway has recently been re-opened, and the screen-work of the altar, which has stood within the recess of the arch since the days of Cardinal Langley, has consequently been removed. After a long period of desecration, the Galilee was fitted up with movable benches; and, since the year 1828, evening service has been performed in it during the summer months. In describing the monuments in this chapel, we cannot do better than quote the words of a

contained a human skeleton swathed originally in robes of great beauty, but most of them in great decay. When the skeleton was laid bare, the bones, although no longer connected by sinews and ligaments, were found to be *perfect*, and smooth, and dry, and in their respective places. The human remains which had been brought to light, were reinterred the same evening in a new coffin; and several interesting objects of antiquity which had been found during the investigation were removed into the Manuscript Closet of the Library, where they are now carefully preserved.

From the discoveries made on this occasion, the persons present concluded that they had examined the remains of St. Cuthbert, that the tradition of their removal was false, and that the story of the saint's incorruptibility was a monkish imposture. An account of the various circumstances attending this investigation was shortly after given to the world by the Rev. Mr. Raine, who was present on the occasion. A year after Mr Raine's work, Dr. Lingard, the historian, published a tract, entitled "Remarks on the St. Cuthbert of the Rev. James Raine," in which he adduced many arguments to prove that the remains examined in 1827 were not those of the patron saint of Durham. He also alluded to the tradition given above, and states that he "has been favoured with the following information from one of the monks, the depositaries of the secret: that according to the tradition which has descended to them, the body of St. Cuthbert was buried under the shrine in the reign of Henry VIII., and was taken up during the reign of Queen Mary; that the Catholic clergy, previously to their expulsion under Queen Elizabeth, buried many things which they esteemed as sacred in the vault under the place where the shrine had stood; but for greater security, deposited the saint's body in a vault in a different part of the church; and that the secret was communicated to the restorers of the English Benedictine Congregation, by some of those who had actually been employed in this removal.

In 1849, the Rev. C. Eyre, Catholic priest of St. Mary's, Newcastle, published a History of St. Cuthbert, in which he advances the following remarks, in corroboration of the opinions advanced by Dr. Lingard, "Much has been said and written of a supposed discovery of the saint's remains in the year 1827, but it is very far from being proved that those were the bones of St. Cuthbert. One thing the reader must bear in mind, that the grave in which St. Cuthbert was buried had been disturbed between the years 1542 and 1827. In 1827, an opening was found in the masonry, at the end of the vault, filled up with loose stones; a fact which proves that the grave had been opened previously to the investigation in 1827. It is stated that the bones of the skeleton, although disjointed and detached from each other, were all of them perfectly *whole;* now, it has already been shown, that one of the leg bones of St. Cuthbert was *broken* on the occasion of the opening of his tomb by the visitors appointed by Henry VIII.; so that both leg bones of this skeleton being found whole, is a proof that it is not the skeleton of St. Cuthbert." By making further inquiries into the history of the tradition to which we have above referred, the same writer says, that *he* has ascertained, from one of the Benedictines in possession of the secret—"First, that it is not confined to three of the body but is known by more. Secondly, that the traditions they possess are verbal, as well as a plan of the Cathedral, and the two entirely coincide; the original plan on paper, is in a very decayed state. Thirdly, that they do not hold this secret on oath." After bringing forward various arguments in favour of the removal of the saint's remains, and showing how easily this removal might be effected, Mr. Eyre concludes, by expressing his firm belief "that the remains of St. Cuthbert are in safe keeping in another part of the church," and adds, "that there is a tradition that this secret will be disclosed when England again becomes Catholic, and the Cathedral shall again revert to Catholic hands."

recent tourist, who says,—"But what tomb is that which looks so simple, yet so conspicuous an object in this ancient place? Read that inscription on its surface—

'HAC SUNT IN FOSSA BEDÆ VENARABILIS OSSA.'

O! 'tis the tomb of Bede! It is a treasure worthy of the place, and a place worthy of the treasure. If any spot should be honoured with his death, besides his beloved Jarrow, whence kings, nor popes, nor promises of highest allurement could draw him during life, surely no place were fitter than this. The precious shrine of gold and silver jewels, with which Hugh Pudsey marked his profound reverence for the morning star of English literature, has long vanished; but the fame of Bede is a spiritual shrine, hidden from sordid spirits, and inviolable to greedy hands, yet covering the little heap of his remains —a tabernacle of light. Here too lies, as near to him as possible, his ardent admirer, Richard, of Barnard Castle. Here rests, too, Cardinal-Bishop Langley, who, in the finest taste of his time, the fifteenth century, added light and finish to the architectural richness of this chapel. We need not say more. He who would have a full idea of what the Galilee is, and what it contains, must see it."

THE CLOISTERS, on the south side of the Cathedral, were erected between the years 1389 and 1438, by Bishop Skirlaw and Cardinal Langley, at a cost of £838. These cloisters form a quadrangle of one hundred and forty-seven feet, having eleven windows in each front, which were formerly glazed, but are now open; they were restored during the latter part of the last century, but their original character was almost entirely altered. The ceiling, which is of Irish oak, was originally ornamented with emblazoned shields of the arms of the various persons who had contributed to enrich the work by their donations; but scarcely any of these embellishments are now discernible. In the western aisle of the cloister is the *Treasury* of the church, now the Record Office, which is entered by a small pointed door-way, and remains in precisely the same state as in ancient times. Here are deposited the charters, yearly account rolls, and other records of the church, from the period of its foundation in 1093. These are preserved with the utmost care, and many of the charters relate to several of the most important families of the bishopric.

THE CHAPTER HOUSE adjoins the cloisters, and was originally erected by Bishop Rufus, about the year 1136, and, in ancient times, was considered to be without a rival in the kingdom. It was in the Norman style, and measured about eighty feet in length, by thirty-seven in breadth, and about forty-five feet in height, the east end being circular. The interior was decorated with Norman columns and intersecting arches; the roof was elegantly groined, and the floor rich with inscriptions. Against the eastern wall stood an ancient stone chair, in which the bishops of the see, from Carileph to Barrington, had been successively installed. This ancient and interesting structure was destroyed, in 1799, for no other purpose than to make a comfortable room; and no means were taken to preserve the brasses and grave stones of the bishops and priors, which ornamented the floor of the edifice. Even the episcopal chair, that interesting relic of antiquity, was not thought worthy of preservation. When the roof of the chapter house was destroyed, the eastern portion, about forty feet in length, was then pulled down, and a wall, with common sash windows, built across the remainder. The western doors and windows were then blocked up, and a plaster ceiling added. Two door-ways cut through the north wall, completed the improvement (?)

A more artistic spirit has been recently manifested, and the plaster with which the stone work was covered, has been removed, bringing to light the beautiful tracery and ornamented interlaced arches, which were so long hidden.

THE LIBRARY, belonging to the dean and chapter, is situated on the south side of the cloisters, and owes its origin, in its present form, to Dean Sudbury, who, in 1680, established it in the large hall, which, in Catholic times, served as the refectory of the monastery. The room is well lighted by a range of tall mullioned windows on each side, and is wainscotted with oak to the level of the window sills; cases for the books are arranged along the walls, projecting into the room, forming a series of recesses, with seats and desks between each. Its walls are adorned with portraits of Dean Sudbury, Sir George Wheler, Bishops Chandler and Butler, Dr. Cowper, Queen Mary, &c. The library contains upwards of 8,000 volumes, about six hundred of which are in MSS., and the munificence of the bishop and dean and chapter, are annually adding to its stores. Besides a great number of records and curiosities, the library contains a manuscript copy of the Bible, in four volumes folio, six hundred years old; and Bede's five books of history, of nearly the same date.

THE DORMITORY, on the west side of the cloister, over the common-house and the treasury, was erected on the site of a similar edifice, in the year 1398. It is in the perpendicular style, and contained, as its name implies, the sleeping apartments of the monks. It has lately been restored, and now forms a magnificent hall, and when finished it will probably be used as a library and museum.

THE COLLEGE is a spacious quadrangle, in which are the deanery and the houses of the prebendaries, which may be approached by a passage leading from the east aisle of the cloister, or through the college gateway, from the street called the Bailey. The deanery is situated at the south end of the eastern aisle of the cloister, and was originally the residence of the lord prior. It still retains some of the architectural features which prevailed at the time of its erection, especially an early English crypt, beneath what was formerly the prior's domestic chapel; but much alteration has been made lately in the arrangement and disposition of the rooms, adapting them to the requirements of the present day. A beautiful old panelled roof of carved oak remains in one of the bed rooms. Nearly a fourth of the ground of what is called the college is occupied by the gardens of the deanery. The prebendal houses are of modern date, presenting few external features of interest. A fountain, or reservoir, stands at the upper end of the quadrangle, and supplies the neighbouring families with water. At a short distance a passage leads to the banks of the river. The whole of the western side of the square, upon which stand the houses of the second, fourth, and tenth stalls, was of old occupied by the Guest Hall of the convent, and its subordinate buildings. The north-west angle of the square was occupied by the infirmary of the monastery, with its offices; other establishments filled the remaining sides of the square.

CHURCHES, CHAPELS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.

Parochial churches in most of our ancient cities are very numerous, but in Durham there are only six, viz.:—St. Giles', St. Nicholas', St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Mary-the-Less, St. Oswald, and St. Margaret's; the two latter are in the

deanery of Chester, the other four being in the deanery of Easington, they are, however, all comprehended in the archdeaconry of Durham.

St. Giles's Church, situated on the highest ground in Durham, at the head of Gilesgate, was erected by Bishop Flambard, about the year 1112, and the tower was added in 1414. This church has a great resemblance to that of Jarrow, being without aisles, narrow, long, and lofty; and consists of nave and chancel, separated by a pointed arch. Three large perpendicular windows were inserted in the nave, in 1828, and some other tasteless alterations effected. It formerly possessed a chantry or guild, dedicated to the patron saint of the parish; and, at the time of the survey made by order of Henry VIII., the incumbent was possessed of a house with two gardens, and twenty-four burgages in the street of St. Giles, altogether of the value of £4 7s. 4d. In the chancel there is a wooden effigy, said to represent one of the Heath family of Kepier, who died in 1590; the head rests upon a helmet, surmounted by the family crest, a heath-cock's head erased sable, and at the feet is the solemn warning, Hodie Mihi, Cras Tibi. There is a monument to one of the Davison family near the south porch, and a large altar tomb commemorates the Rev. Henry Egerton, M.A., who died prebendary of Durham, 28th February, 1795, in the 66th year of his age. The living, a curacy not in charge, valued in the Liber Regis at £24, was augmented, in 1768, with £400, one half of which was obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, and the remainder from a subscription of the parishioners. It is in the deanery of Easington and patronage of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry. The tithes have been commuted for a rent charge of £284, payable to the impropriators, and £42 to the incumbent. The parish register commences in 1584. Rev. Francis Thompson, M.A., incumbent; Rev. James John Cundill, B.A., curate.

The church-yard commands a beautiful and extensive prospect of the river Wear, Pelaw Wood, Maiden Castle Scar, Old Durham, Elvet, with its bridge, the Baileys, the Cathedral, &c. Further removed are the villages of Shincliffe, Houghall, Butterby, and Croxdale; while the view is bounded by the high grounds of Quarrington and Coxhoe, Ferryhill, Merrington, with its lofty tower, and Branton Hill. *

St. Mary-le Bow. — This church, situated on the east side of the North Bailey, is built of hewn stone, and was opened for service in 1685. It consists of nave and chancel, of equal width and height, with eight regular pointed lights, and a large east window; and is supposed to occupy the site of the White Church, or tabernacle of boughs, in which St. Cuthbert's body rested till the completion of the Cathedral. The west tower was erected in 1702 by the parishioners, and repaired after its original plan in 1827. The screen of open work separating the nave and chancel, was erected in 1707, and the gallery at the west end of the nave, in 1741. The interior is handsomely pewed, and Bishop Crewe's arms are repeated in compartments on the ceiling. The visitations of the bishop and archdeacon are generally held in this church. The living, a rectory in the deanery of Easington, valued in the Liber Regis at £5, is in the patronage of the archdeacon of Northumberland. The income is about £150 per annum; the parish register commences in 1687.—Rev. W. Clark King, M.A., rector.

St. Mary-the-Less.—This edifice closely adjoins the buildings of the college, and is half hidden from the street by the boughs of the trees which shade its little cemetery. It was founded at a very early period, and is

* For further information, see St. Giles' Parish, at a subsequent page.

generally ascribed to a lord of Brancepeth, of the name of Bulmer, from whose family the patronage passed, by marriage, to the Nevilles of Raby, and was subsequently transferred to the crown, with whom it still remains. The church, which is in the Norman style, consists of a nave and chancel, separated by a circular arch, and has been almost entirely rebuilt during the incumbency of the present rector. It contains some fine stained glass windows, by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle, which contribute very much to the general impressiveness of the structure. The window at the east end of the church represents the Annunciation and the Offering of the Magi; and the north window in the chancel presents a full-length figure of St. Oswald, King of Northumbria, and a half-length figure of St. Cuthbert. The others are chiefly memorial windows. The font, in the same style as the church, is from the chisel of White, of London, and is much admired. The seats in the nave are well adapted for the comfort and convenience of the congregation. The chancel screen and stall work are by Cummings, a Durham carver, and are highly creditable specimens of art. The entire restoration was effected under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Raine, assisted by Mr. Pickering, clerk of the works of the dean and chapter. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Easington; and the parish register commences in 1559. There was anciently a chantry in this church, dedicated to St. Catharine, and of the annual value of £5 7s. 9d. Rev. James Raine, rector.

St. Nicholas' Church is an ancient structure, situated on the north side of the Market Place, and consists of a nave and aisles, with chancel and square tower. This edifice is very plain and indifferently built, being constructed of small and perishable stones; and appears to have been erected at different periods, but there are no records to show the date of its foundation, which is by some authors supposed to be coeval with the first settlement of the Saxons in this city. The exterior of the building was repaired and chiselled over in 1768, when a large new window was inserted at the west end. The tower was again repaired in 1833. The recent widening of the street at the east end of the church caused that portion of the building to be taken down; and considerable alterations at that extremity of the chancel were effected. The tower occupies the south-west corner of the church, and beneath it is the principal doorway. The roof of this entrance is groined, but its external doorway has lost all its original mouldings and ornaments. The south aisle extends from the tower to the eastern extremity of the church, and is separated from the nave and chancel by pointed arches. Similar arches separate the nave and north aisle; but the chancel is divided from this aisle by circular arches; while a low pointed arch separates the nave and chancel. The windows are all modern. Near the chancel are seats appropriated to the mayor and aldermen, and the Drapers' Company. At the west end of the church is a gallery, erected in 1821, by Sir John Eden, Bart., now used by the children of the Sunday-schools, and containing an organ. Another gallery was erected over the north aisle, by voluntary subscription, in 1826. This church formerly contained four chantries, viz.:—St. Mary's, value £4, founded by Hugo de Querringdon; St. James's, value £5 18s. 4d., founded by Thomas Cockside and Alice his wife; the Holy Trinity, of the value of £7 13s. 10d; and Sts. John the Baptist and Evangelist, value £6 16s. 4d., founded by Thomas Kirkley, rector of Whitbury. The two chapels on Elvet Bridge, were also chantries belonging to this church, in which there was anciently a guild, called Corpus Christi Guild, established by virtue of a license from Bishop Langley, according to the ancient mode of instituting

fraternities of merchants, before any royal charters were granted for that purpose. The benefice was formerly a rectory, appropriated to Kepier Hospital, by Bishop Neville, in 1443; and so continued until the dissolution, when it became the property of the crown. It was afterwards granted, among other possessions, to Sir William Paget, Knt. Edward VI., in the sixth year of his reign, gave the advowson, and also that of St. Giles', to John Cockburn, lord of Ormston, from whom they were purchased by John Heath, whose daughter Elizabeth intermarried in the Tempest family; and the patronage is now vested in the Marquis of Londonderry. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the deanery of Easington, and of the certified value of £13 19s. 4d. About the year 1750, it was augmented with £800, half of which was obtained from the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty; £200 was given by Sir Philip Butler, of Kent; £100 by Mr. Forster; and £100 was raised by subscription. With this money land was purchased at Easington, worth about £30 per annum. The award for the commutation of tithes for St. Nicholas has been confirmed for a rent charge of £5 15s. payable to the impropriators. There is an evening lectureship instituted in this church, to which the mayor, recorder, and aldermen have the presentation. Its endowment arises out of lands at Easington. The parish register commences in 1553. Rev. Edward Davison, M.A., incumbent.

St. Oswald's Church occupies an elevated situation, at the top of Church-street. It is surrounded by a large burial ground, and commands a fine view of "the sunny gardens and houses of the Bailey on the opposite side, clustered at the feet of the reverend abbaye which rises proudly behind them." A church was founded here before the Conquest; but the present structure cannot lay claims to so high an antiquity. It is, however, generally considered to be the most elegant parochial edifice in Durham, though the alterations which were considered necessary a few years ago, owing to the failure of its foundations by the working of a colliery, have deprived it of much of its ancient character. It consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and tower, the latter being in the perpendicular style. During the alterations to which we have just alluded, the walls of the side aisles, and part of the chancel, were taken down and rebuilt, the original character of the windows being attended to in the restoration. The fine vaulted roof of oak, for which this church was formerly remarkable, was unfortunately almost wholly destroyed—the only portion remaining is in the north aisle. The piers of the nave are beautiful specimens of the early English style, as are also the piers and capitals supporting the arch which separates the nave and chancel. The chancel contains some remains of old desks and stall work, and also one or two monumental slabs from which the brasses have been removed. The church was repewed at the time of the recent alterations, and the nave partially filled with seats. The living, which is a vicarage, valued in the Liber Regis, at £16, is a peculiar belonging to the dean and chapter of Durham, but does not pay any procurations to their official, or to the archdeacon. Rev. E. Sneyd, M.A., vicar.

St. Margaret's Church stands in an elevated situation, at the junction of Crossgate and South-street, in the parish of St. Oswald. It consists of nave, chancel, aisles, and square tower, and is said to have been erected during the episcopacy of Bishop Pudsey. The building appears to have been subject to repeated alterations, as various styles of architecture may be discovered. There are four circular arches on each side of the nave, supported by cylindrical pillars with Norman capitals, and pointed arches

separate the chancel from the side aisles. A pointed arch supports the tower, while a circular one separates the nave and chancel. There are galleries on the west and over the north aisles, in the latter of which is an organ. On each side of the chancel there are several mural tablets; on the floor of the nave lies the grave stone of Sir John Duck, also one belonging to the Raine family. There was anciently a chantry in this church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and of the yearly value of £7 14s. 8d., out of which 40s. was annually paid to the king's receiver. Rev. John Cundill, B.D., incumbent.

St. Cuthbert's Roman Catholic Church, situated at the east end of Old Elvet, opposite to the County Courts, is a neat stone structure, in the Gothic style, erected in 1827, from a design by J. Bonomi, Esq. It possesses a fine ceiling of oak in panels, and a beautiful stained glass window, the gift of the late Rev. Thomas Witham. The altar is chaste in decoration, and surmounted by a small oil painting of the crucifixion. There is a small altar dedicated to Our Lady. There are two galleries in the church, which have been rendered necessary from the increasing number of the congregation. The presbytery, or priest's house, adjoins the church on the west. The Very Rev. Provost Fletcher, D.D. and V.G., is the incumbent.

Bethel Chapel (New Connexion), situated on the North Road, is a handsome stone edifice, erected in 1853, at an expense of £3,000, which sum includes the cost of the organ, pews, ground, &c. The ground floor is used as a Sunday-school. Rev. Thomas Cartwright, minister.

The Friends' Meeting House is situated in Claypath, nearly opposite to the Independent Chapel.

The Independent Chapel, Claypath, is a neat and commodious building, capable of accommodating 300 persons. It was much improved in 1848, by some alterations which were then effected, at a cost of £220. Rev. Samuel Goodall, minister.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel, situated in Silver-street, is a small stone building, erected at a cost of about £250, and opened for divine service in 1825. Revs. Thomas Smith, John Malfin, Charles Priestley, and William Barrass, ministers.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel is situated in Elvet, and is a spacious and convenient building, containing upwards of 1,000 sittings. It was erected in 1808, at a cost of £1,000, and opened in November of the same year. The members of this religious body formerly possessed a chapel in Court Lane, whence they removed to the present building. Attached to this chapel is the residence of the superintendent of the district. Revs. William Wilson, William Hales, and R. Stephenson, ministers.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

The following particulars respecting the past and present state of the University, its professorships, fellowships, prizes, scholarships, &c., are extracted chiefly from the *University Calendar* for the present year.

The great and increasing population of the north of England, and its remoteness from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, have long pointed out the expediency of establishing in that part of the kingdom an institution which should secure to its inhabitants the advantages of a sound yet not expensive academical education. It was perceived by the late Bishop Van Mildert, and by the dean and chapter of Durham, that the means of supplying

this acknowledged deficiency might be provided from the resources of that body, not only without contravening, but in exact conformity with the principles on which it was incorporated; the education of youth being enumerated among the objects of the establishment, both in its charter of foundation and in its statutes.* It was at the same time felt, that any institution established on these grounds must necessarily be placed in close connection with the Cathedral Church; and also that, to ensure the attainment of its objects, it must be planned and endowed on a large and liberal scale.

In accordance with these views, a scheme was arranged between the bishop and the dean and chapter, for the foundation of a University in connection with the Cathedral Church; the chapter undertaking to assign immediately to this purpose property producing £3,000 per annum; and the bishop promising to provide eventually for the warden, the professor of divinity, and the professor of Greek, by attaching prebendal stalls to the several offices. As some time would elapse before the intended provision would be available, the bishop engaged in the meanwhile to make a large annual contribution. This contribution, which was at first £1,000 and afterwards £2,000 per annum, ceased at the bishop's death.

In pursuance of this arrangement, a bill was introduced into parliament in 1832, to enable the dean and chapter to appropriate an estate at South Shields for the establishment of a University. The general principles on which the projected institution was to be conducted were clearly stated by Bishop Van Mildert during the progress of the bill through the House of Lords. "I have already noticed to your lordships," he observed, "one express provision in the printed statement of the plan, which allows persons to be admitted to public lectures in science or literature, of whatever description, without being subject, as other students will be, to the discipline of the University. By this regulation, many may avail themselves of very considerable advantages from the institution, subject to no previous inquiry or restrictions as to their religious persuasions. With respect also to those students who are to be actually members of the University, I have to state that it is intended to adopt the regulation of the University of Cambridge, which does not require tests or subscriptions at the admission of members, nor until they take degrees or other academical privileges. Such persons, however, will necessarily become subject to the discipline of the University, and, consequently, as part of that discipline, will be required to attend the daily service of the church." The bill, after this explanation, being supported by the premier, Earl Grey, in the House of Lords, and by Lord Althorp, in the House of Commons, passed the two houses, and on the 4th July, 1832, received the royal assent.

By this act, the dean and chapter of Durham were empowered to appropriate the above-mentioned estate "for the establishment and maintenance of a University for the advancement of learning, in connection with the said Cathedral Church; such University to consist of such warden or principal, of

* It is also a fact worthy of notice, that the dean and chapter were endowed by Henry VIII., not only with the revenues of the Benedictine Priory at Durham, but also with those of the college connected with it in the University of Oxford. This college, though in existence at an earlier period, seems to have owed much of its prosperity to Bishops Richard de Bury and Hatfield, and at the death of the latter prelate in 1381, it is stated to have enjoyed a provision for eight fellows, one of whom was warden or prior, and eight secular scholars. It was dissolved at the Reformation on account of its connection with the Priory of Durham; and its advowsons and other endowments were granted by Henry VIII. to the new dean and chapter. This body, therefore, is the representative of the ancient college, as well as of the ancient priory; and thus there is a peculiar fitness in their endeavour to replace the suppressed establishment for education in Oxford by the foundation of a new one of a similar nature at Durham.

such professors and readers in such branches of learning and sciences, of such tutors, students, and other officers and persons, and generally to be established and instituted, and continued, according to such scheme and regulations as the said dean and chapter for the time being shall, from time to time, by writing under their common seal, with the consent of the Lord Bishop of Durham for the time being, order and prescribe." And it was further enacted, "that the government of the said University, and the order and discipline to be observed therein, according to the scheme and regulations which the said dean and chapter of Durham for the time being, with such consent as aforesaid, are hereinbefore empowered to order and prescribe, shall be, and the same are hereby vested in the said dean and chapter of Durham for the time being;" and that "the said University shall be subject to, and under the jurisdiction of, the Lord Bishop of Durham for the time being, as the visitor thereof."

In the year 1834, Bishop Van Mildert, in pursuance of the plan arranged, as above stated, between himself and the dean and chapter, introduced a bill into the House of Lords for annexing the eleventh, first, and third stalls in the Cathedral Church of Durham to the respective offices of warden, professor of divinity, and professor of Greek, in the University, the patronage of those offices being, in consequence, vested in the Bishop of Durham for the time being. Circumstances caused that bill to be withdrawn; Bishop Van Mildert was prepared, however, in the ensuing session of 1835, to bring in another bill for the same purpose; but relinquished his intention, in consequence of the appointment of the Ecclesiastical Commission, being fully persuaded that his proposed measure would be included in the recommendations of that board.

In the meantime, the dean and chapter being unwilling to withhold from the public the advantages of the new institution, until the plans for endowing it might be fully carried into execution, had opened the University in October, 1833. The Bishop of Durham, exercising the power which was proposed to be vested in him in consequence of his annexation of prebendal stalls to the offices of warden, professor of divinity, and professor of Greek, appointed persons to fill those offices; the professor of mathematics and the other offices of the University were appointed by the dean and chapter.

Although the University was thus opened, the course of study and nearly all the arrangements for conducting its business were left open to future deliberation. Considerable progress was gradually made in completing this part of the scheme; and in July, 1835, a statute was passed by the dean and chapter, and approved, according to the provisions of the act, by the bishop, entrusting the ordinary management of the University under the bishop as visitor, and the dean and chapter as governors, to the warden, a senate, and a convocation. The senate was composed of the chief officers of the University; the convocation consisted originally of the warden, and of a certain number of doctors and masters in the faculties of divinity, law, medicine, and arts, from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; and consists at present, besides the original members, of all such persons as have been regularly admitted to the like degrees in the University of Durham, and have conformed to the regulations thereof.

The senate, in the exercise of the powers vested in them by the statute, lost no time in preparing a body of regulations for conducting the studies and the general business of the University. These regulations were submitted to convocation, and approved by it, on the 4th March, 1836.

The constitution and studies of the University having thus been satisfactorily arranged in accordance with the provisions of the act of parliament, a royal charter was granted under the great seal on the 1st June, 1837, incorporating the persons therein described by the name of "The Warden, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Durham," recognising and confirming the constitution of the University as established by the dean and chapter, and authorising the body corporate to have perpetual succession and a common seal, and to enjoy all the rights and privileges which are assured to the University by the act of parliament, or are incident to a university established by royal charter. The first degrees were conferred, under the sanction of the charter, on the 8th June, 1837.

By an act of parliament of 1 Victoria, c. 56, § 1, passed July 15th, 1837, entitled "An Act for Amending the several Acts for the Regulation of Attorneys and Solicitors," the provisions of former acts, relating to the admission and enrolment as attorneys of Bachelors of Arts or Law of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, are extended to Bachelors of Arts or Law of the University of Durham.

A further provision was made for the University by an order of her Majesty in council, June 4th, 1841, in pursuance of a recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

By that order in council, it was provided that the office of Warden shall in future be permanently annexed to the deanery of Durham; a canonry in the cathedral church was annexed to each of the Professorships of Divinity and Greek; the Professor of Mathematics was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, with an increased salary. It was also provided that, when the office of Warden shall be annexed to the deanery, a Professorship of Hebrew and the other oriental languages shall be founded; and, in addition to the six fellowships which had previously been established by the dean and chapter, eighteen other fellowships were founded.

Towards providing the funds for those purposes, certain estates were assigned to the University immediately, and a power was reserved for making a further endowment at a future period. This power has since been exercised by orders in council, conferring on the University an additional grant in money, and vesting in it landed estates in the immediate neighbourhood of Durham.

The founders of the University, in framing their plans for an efficient academical education, considered it necessary to provide, not only for the delivery of able lectures, but also for the maintenance of that system of domestic discipline and instruction which has been found to be so efficacious in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. With this view they formed, within the University, a college, to which, or to some other college, hall, or house, established on similar principles, every matriculated student is required to belong. They fitted up buildings for the reception of students, and appointed censors and tutors to watch over their conduct and direct their studies, under the superintendence of the warden. These accommodations for students have subsequently been much enlarged, especially by the addition of the Castle of Durham with its precincts, which is now held in trust by the bishop for the benefit of the University, under an order of the Queen in council, made on the 8th August, 1837, in pursuance of the act of 6 and 7 William IV., for carrying into effect the reports of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. This acquisition has provided the college with an excellent chapel and hall, besides affording a number of convenient rooms for the reception of students and for general academical purposes.

Upon the same principle of uniting domestic discipline with efficient lectures, and with the especial view of placing these advantages within the reach of persons of limited means, a new hall, called "Bishop Hatfield's* Hall," was opened in Michaelmas term, 1846, and enlarged by a considerable building in 1849. And the applications for admission at this hall continuing to increase, another hall, called "Bishop Cosin's† Hall," was opened in Michaelmas term, 1851.

The rooms in these halls are let furnished, by which plan the expenses of a student's outfit are greatly diminished; and in other respects, also, their arrangements are made on a more economical scale. Students in every faculty are received in the halls as well as in the college. The members, too, of each society are subject to the same discipline, are under the same tutors, and are eligible for the most part to the same endowments. The exceptions are, that the Pemberton fellow and scholars must be members of the University college, and that, in the appointment to Bishop Maltby's exhibition, a preference is given to Bishop Hatfield's hall.

Provision has thus been made for a regular course of general academical education, similar to that which is given at Oxford and Cambridge. The qualifications of the students to enter on this course are ascertained by examination before admission. Their proficiency during its continuance is ascertained by public examinations held annually, particularly by one at the end of the third year for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. At this last examination, by the assistance of examiners from Oxford, the same standard of attainments has been fixed for a certificate which is observed on the like occasion in that University. The standing for the degree of B.A., as for all other degrees, is the same as that which is required at Oxford.

Besides this general academical education, provision was at the same time made for a course of theological study. Those who have passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Durham, Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, are admitted as students in theology, on producing satisfactory testimonials of character. Other persons, also, between the ages of 21 and 26 (and in certain cases beyond that age), are admissible to this class; but they must previously pass an examination in the Greek and Latin languages, and in the elements of theology. At the end of the course, the students of this class, if they pass the requisite examination, and produce the necessary testimonials, receive, under the common seal of the University, a certificate of competency, which is called a license in theology. Those who have been admitted to the degree of B.A., at least, at Durham, Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, obtain a license at the end of one year. Other students cannot become licentiates till they have completed two years; and they are required, also, to pass the previous examinations appointed by the warden and senate.

In the year 1837, the benefits of the University were extended by the establishment of a course of instruction for students in civil engineering and mining. The full course of study extends over three years; and at the close of it, such as have passed all the requisite examinations are admitted to the "academical rank" of civil engineer.

In the year 1852, an addition was made to the regulations of the University, with the view of giving additional facilities for students in medicine. By

* Bishop Hatfield was a liberal contributor to the endowment of Durham College, in Oxford. See p. 148, note.

† John Cosin, translated to the see of Durham in 1660, was not only a theologian of a high order, but memorable in the diocese for the restorations he effected, and for his munificent benefactions; of which the library, founded by him for the use of the clergy, is an instance.

these regulations it is provided, that students in medicine, after residing one year in the University, and passing their first public examination, may continue to pursue their studies, either in the University or in some school of medicine within the United Kingdom which has been received into connection with the University by the authority of convocation. In every such school of medicine students must reside in some college, hall, or house attached to it, or under such general superintendence as the warden and senate shall approve. After three years thus passed in the study of medicine, and the sciences connected with that faculty, a student may present himself for the final examination in medicine, to be conducted in the University by three examiners, at least, nominated annually by the warden and approved by convocation. There is a provision, by which students who have passed the examinations for the degree of B.A. may proceed as students in medicine. Regulations are also made respecting the standing requisite for obtaining a license and admission to degrees in medicine.

In Easter term, 1852, the Newcastle-upon-Tyne College of Medicine was received into connection with the University, in conformity with the above-mentioned regulations, and the terms were sanctioned by convocation.

The regular course of academical and theological instruction is confined to the members of the University, and is conducted by the professors and tutors, who give lectures daily. Public lectures, on various branches of literature and science, are also delivered, from time to time, by the professors, readers, and lecturers. These are open, under certain regulations, to persons who are not members of the University. The following are the principal public lectures delivered in the University, in addition to the daily lectures given by the professors and tutors:—

Professor of Divinity.—Public lectures have been delivered on the Advantages of the Study of Theology, and on the Study of Church History. Courses of lectures are given to the members of the University on Sunday evenings, during Michaelmas and Epiphany terms.

Professor of Greek and Classical Literature.—Public lectures have been delivered on the advantage of classical studies, on the best mode of pursuing them, on the imitation of the ancients, and on the Greek dialects. Courses of philological lectures have been given to the members of the University, on the Philippics of Demosthenes, on Æschylus, Aristophanes, and Sophocles.

The Professor of Mathematics has delivered public lectures on the advantage of the study of mathematics, as conducive to the development of the intellectual powers; on eclipses; on the solar system, and its connection with the rest of the material universe; and has also given courses of lectures on popular astronomy to the members of the University.

The Reader in Law has delivered several lectures upon the history of the House of Commons, in which he has traced the progress of that legislative body from its earliest origin, illustrating the subject by numerous references to original documents. He has also discussed the law of tithes, and the laws relating to mines and minerals.

The Reader in Medicine has delivered courses of lectures on anatomy and other subjects.

The Reader in Hebrew delivers two courses of lectures during each academical term; on two days in the week, a perfectly elementary lecture; and on two other days, a lecture adapted to those who have made some progress in the Hebrew language.

The Reader in History and Polite Literature has delivered several

lectures upon general history; and intends to pursue the same course, together with lectures upon particular portions of ancient and modern history. In the lectures already given, Mr. Greenwood has deduced from a variety of sources information with respect to the geographical position of the place whence the present inhabitants of the world have spread; and pointed out the physical and moral causes which appear to have influenced the progress of the tide of population. He has traced the rise of the general divisions of the human race, and of the principal ancient nations, referring constantly to original authorities both in sacred and profane history; and has pursued more minutely the history of the people of Israel from the earliest period to the commencement of the Christian era. His lectures in 1846 related to the origin and growth of the papal power; and subsequently he has treated of various interesting points in the early history of England.

The Reader in Natural Philosophy has delivered courses of popular elementary lectures.

The Lecturer in Chemistry and Mineralogy has delivered courses of lectures on several departments of general chemistry, and chemistry applied to the arts; and on mineralogy and geology; and has also more especially the charge of instructing the students in civil engineering and mining in these branches of science as connected with their respective pursuit. Occasional courses of practical chemistry are also given; and laboratory pupils receive instruction, on paying an additional fee.

The French and German Languages form a part of the regular course of study appointed for students in civil engineering and mining; and any other member of the University can receive instruction in those languages.

University Fellowships.—Six University fellowships were founded by the dean and chapter in the academical year 1839-40; but by the order of the Queen in council, for the further endowment of the University, bearing date June 4th, 1841, the number of fellowships was increased to twenty-four, two of which are to be filled up every year, until the number is complete. By the order in council it is provided — That no person shall be eligible unless he has been admitted to the degree of B.A. in the University; that no person shall be eligible oftener than three times, nor at any other than consecutive elections of fellows; that, when the number of twenty-four fellows is complete, not more than eight of those fellows who have attained the age of twenty-five years shall be laymen; that the annual value of each fellowship shall be £120; and that a further annual sum of £30 shall be paid to each of the senior clerical fellows to the number of ten; that a fellowship shall be tenable for eight years, from the time of election, and for the further time of two years, by a fellow who has taken holy orders within a specified time; that a fellowship shall be vacated by marriage, or by admission to any cathedral preferment, or to any benefice; that the warden shall have power to require any fellow to take part in the public examinations, and to call him into residence, when he shall deem it expedient to do so; and that the University shall have authority to make regulations, from time to time, for securing the election of the most meritorious candidate, regard being had to moral character as well as to learning.

In accordance with the power given to the University by this order in council, the following regulations were proposed by the warden and senate, and approved by convocation, December 22nd, 1841 :—1. The University fellows shall be elected by the warden and senate, in the Michaelmas term in each year. 2. No one shall be eligible, unless he has been placed by the

examiners in the third class at least, at the public examination for the degree of B.A.; or in the second class at least, at the public examination for the degree of M.A., or has been recommended by the said examiners as eligible. 3. No one shall be eligible, unless he has produced satisfactory testimonials of character from his college, hall, or house. 4. No one shall be eligible at more than three elections, after he is admissible to the degree of B.A. 5. The warden and senate, in making their election, shall have due regard to the candidate's place upon the class list. But they shall have authority, if they think fit, to subject the candidates to further examination, either by themselves, or by persons whom they may appoint. 6. The warden and senate shall have authority to settle the form of admission to a fellowship. 7. The fellows shall be under the government of the warden; but in graver cases the warden shall consult the senate; and, with their concurrence, he shall have full power to forbid residence, to suspend the payment of the stipends, or to remove from the fellowship altogether. 8. Every fellow shall proceed regularly to the degree of M.A., unless he shall obtain the consent to proceed to a degree in another faculty. If he neglects to proceed to the required degree within a reasonable time, the warden shall have authority to declare the fellowship vacant. 9. A fellowship shall not be tenable with a foundation scholarship. 10. If any lay-fellow, when he attains the age of twenty-five years, is not included in the number of the eight lay-fellows allowed by the order of council of the 4th of June, 1841, the warden and senate shall declare his fellowship vacant.

Pemberton Fellowship and Scholarships.—A fellowship of the annual value of £100 was founded in the year 1844, by Mrs. Pemberton, of Sherburn Hall, in compliance with the recommendation of her late husband, John Pemberton, M.A., one of the first members and a constant friend of the University. The same lady has also founded two scholarships of the annual value of £30.; they are known as the Pemberton scholarships. The right of nomination is reserved to Mrs. Pemberton during her life, subject to the following conditions:—"1. The appointment to a fellowship is restricted to those who have taken the degree of B.A. at least, in the University of Durham, being members of University College, and having college testimonials; with a preference, *cæteris paribus*, to natives of the county of Durham. 2. The appointment to scholarships is restricted to students of University College, in their first Michaelmas term of residence, with due regard to moral character, attainment in classics and mathematics, and pecuniary circumstances, upon condition of residence and attention to academic discipline and studies. The fellowship is to be tenable for ten years, with a year of grace, and to be voided on marriage, and by fortune or preferment of £200 a year net income. The scholarships are tenable for three years. By a grace passed in convocation on March 4th, 1844, it was determined that, when the nomination of the fellowship and scholarships shall lapse to the University, the foundation shall be regulated by statute of the University, namely, of the warden, senate, and convocation, subject from time to time, to necessary alterations to be made by the same authority, upon the principles and conditions already indicated, vesting the election of fellows for ever in the warden, senate, and as many of the senior fellows as shall equal in number the members of the senate, exclusive of the warden; the warden having an original and casting vote: and the appointment of scholars in the warden, who shall be guided in his choice by moral character, pecuniary circumstances, and attainments, with a preference, *cæteris paribus*, to natives of the county of Durham."

University Scholarships.—There are twenty University scholarships, of the annual value of £30 each. They are in the patronage of the dean and prebendaries, the former of whom nominates to two of these scholarships, and each of the latter to one. One is filled up from the pupils of Durham Grammar School, and the remainder are given to the students who distinguish themselves at admission or at the first or second year examination in arts. The distribution of these open scholarships is regulated by the following order of senate, which was made November 17th, 1840:—"If there is only one vacancy to be filled up, the examiners for the first and second years' examination in arts shall recommend to the warden and senate the student (not being already a foundation scholar), who has acquitted himself best in the above mentioned examination. If there is more than one vacancy, they shall recommend, as far as may be, an equal number from the students in each year; provided that they do not, for the sake of preserving such equality, recommend any one who is either undeserving or decidedly inferior to the student of the other year. In any case where the merits of the students are nearly equally balanced, the examiners shall have the power of recommending two or more candidates for one vacancy, of whom the warden and senate shall elect one. If a student thus recommended by the examiners produces a testimonial from his college, hall, or house, he shall be forthwith elected, and admitted to a scholarship by the warden. If a student fail to obtain such a testimonial, the recommendation shall be considered void; and the scholarship shall either continue vacant, or shall be filled up by the student who may be recommended by the examiners, on the requisition of the warden, as having acquitted himself the next best in the examination. One scholarship, at least, if there is any vacancy available for the purpose, shall be open for competition in the Michaelmas term of each year to all candidates for admission, and to all the students in arts who are in their first or Michaelmas term of residence."

Barrington Scholarships.—The trustees of Bishop Barrington are accustomed to grant annual stipends of £35 each, for three years, for the support of students, being the sons or orphans of clergymen in the diocese of Durham.

Crewe Scholarships.—Exhibitions are granted by Lord Crewe's trustees, and the scholarships are held by students, according to certain regulations.

Van Mildert Scholarships.—On the death of Bishop Van Mildert, in February, 1836, a subscription was commenced for the purpose of endowing one or more scholarships in the University, to be called the Van Mildert Scholarships. One of these was founded in 1837; and in 1841, a further sum having been given by the subscribers to a monument in memory of the late bishop, instead of this scholarship, two scholarships were founded, of the annual value of £50 each. The first election on this foundation took place in June, 1842. The following are the regulations for these scholarships:—"1. Unless examiners shall be specially appointed for the purpose by the warden and senate, the electors for the Van Mildert Scholarships shall be the examiners for the degree of B.A. 2. The candidates for the Van Mildert Scholarships shall be such undergraduates admitted to the examination for the degree of B.A. as are desirous of becoming students in theology, and are recommended as fit by the warden and their tutor. 3. Unless there be a special examination for the purpose, the examination for the degree of B.A. shall also be the examination for the Van Mildert Scholarships. 4. The examiners shall elect that candidate who, from the talents and acquirements shown in the examination, shall appear to them to be the best qualified to

pursue the study of divinity with success. 5. The election shall be certified to the warden, in writing, attested by the signature of the examiners. 6. Each Van Mildert Scholarship shall be tenable for two years, provided the scholar shall during that time keep his terms and pursue his studies in the University of Durham as a student in theology. 7. The warden shall have authority to dispense with the keeping of one term during the two years. 8. If a Van Mildert scholar shall, without such dispensation, fail to keep any *one* term, as a student in theology, or if, under any circumstances, he shall fail to keep any *two* terms as a student in theology, during the two years, the warden shall declare the scholarship vacant, and direct the examiners to proceed to a new election. 9. In such cases the scholar shall receive only such portion of the proceeds of the scholarship as may be due for the terms which he has kept. The residue which may be occasioned, either by this or any other circumstances, shall be either laid out in prizes for those who distinguish themselves at their final examination in theology, or applied in any such other manner as the warden and senate may think most conducive to the interests of the University. 10. No Van Mildert scholar shall receive the proceeds of the scholarship, unless he produces a certificate from the tutor of good conduct and attention to his studies. 11. The University shall have the power to alter or amend these regulations from time to time, provided that the Van Mildert Scholarships shall always be applied to the encouragement of theological learning in the University."

Gisborne Scholarship.—This scholarship was founded in 1841, by the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, M.A., canon of Durham, who, at the period just mentioned, placed at the disposal of the dean and chapter £500 for the benefit of the University, and the capitular body having determined that the sum should be applied to the foundation of a scholarship, a grace was passed in convocation, on December 22nd, 1841, for adding to this sum £100, previously given by Mr. Gisborne to the University, and for founding a scholarship of the annual value of £30, to be known by the name of the Gisborne Scholarship. At the same time power was given to the warden and senate to make regulations for the Gisborne Scholarship. It is tenable for two years.

Thorp Scholarship.—This scholarship was founded in Easter term, 1843, in consequence of the executors of the late Robert Thorp, Esq., having offered to the University a sum of £420 for its foundation. It is of the value of £21, and is filled up annually on the nomination of the warden.

Newby Scholarship.—This scholarship was founded by convocation on October 31st, 1848, in conformity with the wishes of the pupils and friends of the late Rev. George Newby, who subscribed funds for its establishment. The following are the regulations for this scholarship, viz.:—"1. The Newby Scholarship shall be open to all undergraduates who are not yet qualified to present themselves for the final examination for the degree of B.A., and to all persons not yet admitted to be students in the University. 2. Every candidate must produce to the warden satisfactory testimonials of character before he can be admitted to examination. 3. Unless examiners are specially appointed by the warden and senate, the examiners for the first and second examination in arts shall be examiners for the Newby Scholarship. The examination shall be exclusively classical. 4. The Newby Scholarship shall be tenable until the scholar is of standing to present himself for the final examination for the degree of B.A., provided the scholar during that time keep his terms and pursue his studies in the University."

LINDSAY SCHOLARSHIP.—Ralph Lindsay, Esq., has founded a scholarship, of the annual value of £40, tenable for four years by natives of the Diocese of Durham, who shall have been educated for three years at the Grammar School at Durham.

BARRY SCHOLARSHIP.—James Barry, Esq., late of the city of Durham, who died November 4th, 1847, by his last will, devised to certain trustees therein named, such part of his effects, as should enable them to invest in their names in some of the parliamentary or public stocks or funds of this kingdom, such a sum as would produce an annual dividend of £30, for the establishment of a Divinity Scholarship in the University of Durham. The right of election to this scholarship is vested in the Dean of Durham, or in case of his absence such one of the canons of the Cathedral as he shall name in his stead, the canon of the Cathedral in residence, the warden of the University, the professor of divinity, and the professor or reader in Hebrew. The scholarship, which is of the value of £30 per annum, is tenable for one year only, and the candidates must be undergraduate students who have been pursuing their studies in the University as divinity students during three successive terms then next preceding the time of election. It is requisite that candidates should produce to the electors satisfactory testimonials of good conduct and studious habits, signed by the divinity professor, the senior tutor to the house or college to which the student shall belong, and the proctors of the University. The candidates are required to deliver to the electors three weeks at least before the day of election, one or more essay or essays, either on the Liturgy of the Church of England, or on such part thereof, or on such one or more of the Articles of the Church of England as the professor of divinity shall appoint. The electors, or any three of them, having appointed some day in the month of May in each year for the election, are to meet in the chapel of the University, and cause the authors of the two essays, which the said electors, or any three or more of them which the said electors shall declare to be the best, to be read by the respective authors openly and audibly: and for the encouragement of elocution as well as composition, they are to adjudge the scholarship to the candidate who has read his essay in the best manner.

ELLERTON SCHOLARSHIP.—This scholarship was founded in February, 1848, by the Rev. Edward Ellerton, D.D., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. It is open to the natives of the north riding of the county of York, with a preference to a candidate educated at Richmond Grammar School, and is tenable in ordinary cases for three years. We subjoin the regulations for this scholarship. "1. The Ellerton Scholarship shall, in ordinary cases, be elected by the warden and senate in the Michaelmas term of each year. 2. Each candidate, before he is admitted to examination, must submit to the warden testimonials of character and certificates to show that he possesses the qualifications specified in the deed of foundation. 3. The examination for admission to the scholarship shall be conducted by two or more examiners, to be nominated by the warden. The examiners, being furnished with a list of the candidates, shall make to the warden and senate a report of the proficiency of each. 4. The Ellerton scholar will be required to keep his terms, and pursue his studies in the University as a student in arts. 5. The warden shall have authority to dispense with the keeping of not more than one term of residence in the course of two years; and not more than two terms of residence in the course of three years. 6. In such cases the scholar shall receive only such portions of the proceeds of the scholarship as may be due

for the terms which he has kept. The residue which may arise either from this cause, or from any other circumstance, shall be added from time to time to increase the value of the scholarship. 7. The University shall have power to alter and amend these regulations from time to time, consistently with the deed of foundation."

School Scholarship.—A subscription has been set on foot and several sums have been already contributed by former and present members of Durham Grammar School, towards the foundation of a scholarship.

Prizes.—Prizes of various kinds have been given from time to time by the University and its friends, which have been devoted to encourage proficiency in the various arts and sciences. The foundation of a permanent Prize Fund has also been laid by several liberal donations.

University College.—This college was formed, at the opening of the University, for the purpose of uniting a system of domestic discipline and superintendence with academical instruction. Several houses, conveniently situated in the neighbourhood of the castle, were thrown together and divided into rooms for the reception of students. Since the castle has been held in trust for the University by the Bishop of Durham, much additional accommodation for students has been obtained within its walls. The hall of the castle has been occupied as a college hall, and its chapel as a college chapel. Every student *in statu pupillari* must reside within the College, unless a dispensation to reside elsewhere be granted by the warden; and thus the control under which the students are placed is similar to that which is exercised in the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. College examinations, independent of those appointed by the University, are held at the end of every term.

Bishop Hatfield's Hall.—A convenient site and premises having been purchased by the warden and senate, this hall was opened in October, 1846, for the reception of students in any faculty; and a new building was added to it in October, 1849. Members of the hall are classed under the various professors and tutors, according to their qualifications and attainments; and in this respect, as also in their being eligible to all fellowships and scholarships,* with the exception of the Pemberton foundation, are exactly on the same footing as members of University College. In the management of this hall, the greatest regard is paid to economy.

Bishop Cosin's Hall.—This hall was opened in October, 1851. Premises conveniently situated, and already in the possession of the University, were fitted up at once for the reception of students in any faculty. The arrangements in this hall are the same as in Bishop Hatfield's hall, and its members are eligible to fellowships and scholarships.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne College of Medicine.—This college was founded in 1851, and was admitted into connection with the University at a convocation holden on the 27th January, 1852. Students in medicine, who desire to avail themselves of this connection, are matriculated into the University, and may proceed, in the first place, to a license in medicine, and subsequently to the degrees of bachelor and doctor in the same faculty. One year's residence in the University, and attendance on appointed lectures, are required preparatory to an examination in the rudiments of religion, literature, and science. In order to obtain a license in medicine, students who pass the above examination must afterwards pursue their studies at this college for three years, and may then present themselves for the final examination in

* In addition, the Bishop of Durham has founded an exhibition, with a preference to a member of the hall.

medicine, which is directed to the medical sciences, and is conducted by the University. The Winter Session commences on the 1st of October, and the Summer Session on the 1st of May, in every year. Students, who are members of the University, are subject to the same discipline as collegiate students of the University. Students within the schools are under the control of the president and council. Matriculated students are eligible to scholarships in the University. Two exhibitions have been founded, each amounting to £15 per annum, and tenable for two years. They are awarded by examination, and are open to all students of the college. Students of the college have daily access to extensive libraries in the college and infirmary. The museums of anatomy, pathology, and materia medica, and the laboratories, are open daily.

Neville Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—This hall was opened by the University in October, 1852, for the reception of students in medicine. Special leave may be given in certain cases, by the warden of the University, for students in medicine to reside elsewhere. Other students, who must conform to the regulations of the hall, may be received in it as residents. The hall is under the general charge of the resident principal.

The University Library.—The University Library was founded on the opening of the University. The books consist principally of donations from various members and friends of the University. Bishop Van Mildert contributed, with many costly and useful works, a splendid collection of the Benedictine Fathers; and many other friends of the University have contributed liberally to the library. A fund for maintaining and increasing the library is raised by a tax on the members of the University, out of which useful books are purchased from time to time. The library is open daily, during term, from twelve to one o'clock; and, during the vacations, on Mondays and Wednesdays, at the same hour. The University library is under the direction of a board of curators. Books may be taken from the library by the members of the University, under regulations fixed by the curators. The books are chiefly deposited in an oaken gallery, erected in Bishop Cosin's library, on the Palace Green, at the sole expense of the late munificent Bishop Van Mildert.

The Museum.—Soon after the University was founded, the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, canon of Durham, purchased and presented to the University a valuable collection of objects of natural history. These have been deposited in a commodious building, fitted up for the purpose, on the banks of the river Wear, and have since received several valuable additions, by donations from the members of the University and others. The museum, which is open to the public, now contains nearly a complete collection of British birds, and is under the direction of a board of curators.

The Observatory.—In the year 1839, an opportunity occurred of securing a valuable collection of astronomical instruments, including a transit instrument, a telescope of above eight feet focal length, by Fraunhofer, and a clock, by Hardy. A liberal subscription was made among the members and friends of the University, and the instruments were purchased to furnish an observatory. An eligible site was obtained upon elevated ground belonging to the dean and chapter of Durham, to the south-west of the city, upon which the building is erected. The observer resides at the observatory, and observations are regularly made. The Duke of Northumberland, in 1846, made an important addition to the instruments, by presenting an excellent refracting telescope. The observatory is placed under the direction of a board of curators.

HOODS—INSIGNIA OF DEGREES.—The following hoods are adopted by the University of Durham: B.A., black silk or bombazine, lined with white wool; M.A., black, lined with palatinate purple; B.D., entirely black; D D., scarlet lined with palatinate purple. For the University regulations, &c., see the University Calendar, published annually.

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.—Visitor: the Lord Bishop of Durham. Governors: the Dean and Chapter of Durham. Warden: the Ven. Charles Thorpe, D.D., F.R.S. Sub-Warden: Rev. John Edwards, M.A. Senate: the Warden; the Professors of Divinity, Greek, and Mathematics. Professor of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History: Rev. Henry Jenkyns, D.D. Professor of Greek and Classical Literature: Rev. John Edwards, M.A. Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy: Rev. Temple Chevallier B.D. Proctors: Rev. Charles Thomas Whitley, M.A.; Rev Joseph Waite, M.A. Pro-Proctors: Rev. James J. Hornby, M.A.; Rev. Robert H. Blakey, M.A. Tutors: Rev. Joseph Waite, M.A.; Rev. Jas. J. Hornby, M.A.; Rev. Edward Parry, B.A.; Rev. John Pedder, M.A. Reader in Law: William Gray, M.A. Reader in Medicine: Dennis Embleton, M.D., F.R.C.S. Reader in Hebrew: Rev. Temple Chevallier, B.D. Reader in History and Polite Literature: Thomas Greenwood, M.A. Reader in Natural Philosophy: Rev Charles T. Whitley, M.A. Lecturer in Chemistry: James F. W. Johnson, Hon. M.A., F.R.S. Registrar: Rev. Temple Chevallier, B.D. Librarian: Rev. Charles T. Whitley, M.A. Sub-Librarian: Rev. Robert H Blakey, M.A. Observer: George Rümker, Esq. Treasurer: W. C. Chaytor, Esq. Auditor of the University Accounts: William Lloyd Wharton, M.A.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, situated at the southern end of South-street, is a handsome stone building, in the Tudor style; on its western side is attached the residence of the head master, and, at a short distance, a separate and commodious dwelling has been erected for the second master. This school is in connection with the Cathedral, and its establishment is almost coeval with that of the church itself. Previous to the suppression of the religious houses, the Monastery of Durham possessed two schools; one was situated in the cloister, where novices were taught by the ablest and most learned of the monks; the other was in the infirmary, beyond the abbey gates, where the boys of the almery were educated. On the extinction of these seminaries at the dissolution, Henry VIII. appointed commissioners "to set out dwelling houses, for the master and usher of the new Grammar School;" and, by the 28th chapter of the school statutes, it is ordained, "that there shall be constantly maintained eighteen poor boys of apt parts, whose friends are not able to give them education, but not to be admitted until they have learned to read and write, and, in the dean's judgment, are sufficiently grounded in the first rudiments of grammar; after admission, to be maintained by the church, until they completely understand grammar, and can read and write Latin, for which they shall be allowed four years, or, with the dean's assent, five at most; none shall be admitted above fifteen years of age. The choristers shall not be limited to that age, but may be admitted scholars if they are fit; in case they have proved themselves particularly serviceable to the choir, and skilful in music, they are to be preferred before others." During the parliamentary wars, this school was suffered to fall into decay, or, according to some writers, was destroyed by the Scots in 1640. After the Restoration, it was re-founded by the dean and chapter, under whose patronage the course of instruction continued to be exercised in the building on the Palace Green until 1844, when the present school-house was provided by the liberality of the capitular body. The head master is to be "learned in the Greek and Latin languages, of good fame, sound faith, and pious life; and, besides the

eighteen boys maintained by the church, he is also to teach all others that shall resort to his school." The usher, or second master, is also to have an unexceptionable character, similar to that required of the head master; and they are "to teach such books and rules, and follow such order as the dean and chapter, with the bishop's assent, shall prescribe." This establishment has, for many years past, enjoyed a high reputation, both from the respectability and attainments of its teachers, and the many distinguished persons who have been educated within its walls. Among its eminent scholars, we find the present Bishop of Chester; the Ven. Archdeacon Thorp, D.D.; the Rev. Ralph Tatham, D.D., Master of St. John's College, Cambridge; the Rev. Frederic C. Plumptre, D.D., Master of University College, Oxford: Viscount Hardinge; Sir Roderick I. Murchison, F.R.S.; Robert Cadell, the eminent publisher of the works of Sir Walter Scott, &c., &c. There are eighteen King's Scholarships, of the annual value of nearly £40 (£30 in money, besides exemption from classical fees), tenable at the school for four years, to which period a fifth may be added at the discretion of the dean. The dean and chapter fill up the vacancies every year, on the first Saturday after the 20th November, by examination; and any one under fifteen years of age, whether previously at the school or not, is admissible as a candidate, provided always that his parents are not in *wealthy* circumstances. The following scholarships and exhibitions are attached to the school, at the universities:—Two scholarships of £15 a year each, founded by Dr. Hartwell, canon of Durham, and tenable at any college or hall at Oxford or Cambridge. Five scholarships of £10 a year each, founded by Bishop Cosin, at St. Peter's College, Cambridge. Six scholarships of £10 a year each, at St. John's College, Cambridge. One scholarship, at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of £16 a year, for which a preference is given to Durham and Newcastle schools. One scholarship, of £30 a year, at the University of Durham. One scholarship, of £15 a year, at the University of Durham. One exhibition, of £40 a year, founded by Ralph Lindsay, Esq., formerly a king's scholar at Durham school, and tenable at the University of Durham by natives of the diocese who have been educated at the school for three years. The Patynson Scholarship, of Christ's College, Cambridge (value about £20 a year), was founded by Dr. Patynson, with a preference to natives of Northumberland, or, in default of such, to natives of the diocese of Durham; in default of such again, it is open to all. The nomination to it is vested in the dean and chapter of Durham, who are not obliged, however, to nominate a boy from their own school. Governors: the dean and chapter. Head Master: Rev. Henry Holden, MA. Second Master: Rev. Henry Stoke, M.A. Mathematical Master: Rev. T. C. Durham, M.A. First Assistant Master: E. H. Goldsmith; Second Assistant and Foreign Language Master: Mr. Brunner. Arithmetic and Writing Master: Mr. Forster. Drawing Master: Mr. Newton.

Durham United Blue Coat and Sunday Schools.—This establishment, erected in 1810-11, is situated on the south side of Claypath, and comprises two large school-rooms, with class-rooms, &c, annexed. The Blue Coat School had its origin in 1708, in the application of some portion of the charitable funds of the city; only six boys were then educated, but, in 1736, six girls were added to the establishment. In 1753, seven additional boys were admitted, in consequence of a bequest from Mrs. Ann Carr, of the interest of £500. From 1718, the Blue Coat School had been kept in the New Place, an old house belonging to the corporation, near the church of St. Nicholas (recently taken down, and the site occupied by the new markets). In 1810, the Sunday

Schools were united to the Blue Coat School, and the present buildings were erected for their reception. The new schools were opened in January, 1812. In the year 1851, an infant school was added, which has always been well filled, and is now of great importance as a place of sound preparation for other schools. The total average attendance at these schools is 498 children. President: the Ven. Archdeacon Thorp. Vice Presidents: the Dean of Durham, Rev. Dr. Townsend, Rev. Canon Douglas, Rev. Canon Jenkyns, A. Wilkinson, Esq., J. F. Elliot, Esq. Treasurer: Jas. Brooksbank, Esq. Secretary: Rev. James Raine. Superintendent: Rev. John G. Cromwell. Teachers; J. Reed, Miss Greener, and Miss Allen.

Durham Diocesan Training School.—This school is delightfully situated on that part of the banks of the Wear, called Pelaw Leazes, near Gilesgate, and commands interesting views of the city and neighbourhood. It was established in October, 1841, and has for its object, as its name implies, the preparation of pupils for the profession of schoolmasters, Candidates must be communicants of the Church of England, not under sixteen years of age, and must produce certificates of baptism and character, signed by the minister of their respective parishes, and one of health, signed by a surgeon, when they appear for the admission examination. This examination embraces reading, spelling, grammar, scripture history, general religious knowledge, the church catechism, geography and arithmetic. The payment required from the pupils is at the rate of £20 a-year, payable in advance, at the commencement of each term. The committee, however, offers to the competition of the most deserving students five exhibitions of £10 and six of £5 each, tenable for one year, but renewable for the same period, if an exhibitioner shall show at the annual examination that he has made great progress during the preceding year; and *all pupils above* 20 *years of age are eligible, at the end of their first year's residence, for Queen's Scholarships of* £20 *or* £25. These limitations do not apply to *pupil teachers*, who *may obtain Queen's Scholarships at the first examination that follows the completion of their apprenticeship*. Instruction is given in—I. Scripture and ecclesiastical history, evidences, exposition of scripture, the church catechism, liturgy and the thirty-nine articles.—II. History.—III. Geography.—IV. Grammar.—V. Mathematics.—VI. Agricultural chemistry.—VII. Vocal music.—VIII. Model drawing. A large garden is cultivated by the pupils; and those who show an aptitude, have opportunities of using bookbinders' and carpenters' tools. The usual period of training extends over two years. The pupils attend the practising school a stated number of times during the week, where they are practised in the art of teaching. On Sundays they attend, in rotation, the services of the Cathedral; while those not at the Cathedral are engaged at the Sunday-school connected with the practising school, and accompany the children to church.

In the annual report of the sub-committee of management, presented January 11th, 1855, it is stated, that during the year 1854 nineteen pupils have been admitted into the Training School, ten have been sent out to schools, and thirty were resident in the institution at the end of the year. The examination held in December, 1853, resulted in the award of certificates to sixteen pupils. This was the second occasion when every candidate presented for examination succeeded in gaining a certificate of merit. At the examination held at Christmas, 1854, twenty-three students were presented as candidates, twenty of whom gained certificates. A new dormitory, kitchens, &c. have been recently erected, at a cost of £1,107 18s. 8d., towards which the

Privy Council contributed £450, and the National Society £110. In making these alterations, due care has been taken to provide better means than were before possessed for maintaining good discipline, and for enforcing those habits of order, propriety, and cleanliness, which it is so essential to inculcate upon the teachers of elementary schools. The possibility of a further extension of the school has not been overlooked, and the recent alterations have been so contrived that additional accommodation could be provided at no very considerable expense.

The Society of the Durham Diocesan Training School is governed by a committee, which consists of the Bishop of Durham, the Dean and Chapter of Durham, the Archdeacons of Durham, Northumberland, and Lindisfarne, and two deputies, one of whom at least shall be a layman, appointed by the subscribers in each of the following deaneries:—Stockton, Darlington, Easington, Chester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Corbridge (including Hexhamshire), and in the remainder of the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne.

Committee, as at Present Constituted.—The Bishop of Durham, president; the Dean and Chapter of Durham; the Archdeacons of Durham, Northumberland, and Lindisfarne.

Deanery Deputies.—*County of Durham.*—Stockton—T. R. Grey, Esq.; Rev. T. L. Strong, Sedgefield. Darlington—J. H. Aylmer, Esq., Walworth Castle; Rev. W. Beckett, Heighington. Chester—Ralph Carr, Esq., Dunston Hill; Rev. James Carr, South Shields. Easington—Rowland Bourdon, Esq., Castle Eden; Rev. A. Bethune, Seaham. *County of Northumberland.*—Newcastle—John Clayton, Esq., Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Rev. C. Reed, Tynemouth. Corbridge (including Hexhamshire)—W. B. Beaumont, Esq.; Rev. F. Gipps. The Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne—The Earl Grey, Howick; Rev. Dixon Clark, Belford. Morpeth—J. H. Atkinson, Esq., Angerton; Hon. and Rev. F. R. Grey, Morpeth.

The management of the Training School is vested in a sub-committee of not less than five, nor more than seven, named by the committee: the treasurer and secretary being members *ex officio.*

Present Sub-committee of Management.—The Dean of Durham; the Archdeacon of Durham; Rev. Professor Jenkyns; R. Burdon, Esq.; John Fawcett, Esq.; Rev. James Raine; and Henry Stapylton, Esq.; treasurer—J. F. Elliott, Esq.; secretary—Rev. J. D. Eade.

Officers of the Society.—Chairman of the sub-committee of management—The Dean of Durham; principal—Rev. J. G. Cromwell, M.A.; vice-principal—Rev. R. D. Dingle, B.A.; treasurer—J. F. Elliott, Esq.; secretary—Rev. John D. Eade, M.A.; master of practising school—Mr. John Fish; singing-master—Mr. Ashton; drawing-master—Mr. W. Newton.

Durham School of Art.—This institution was established in January 1853, and has already more than realised the expectations of its promoters. From April 1854 to April 1855, the number of individual students who have attended the school for various periods has been—40 in the morning class, and 70 in the evening class; the four subscribing schools give a further addition of 100, which makes a total of 210 students who have received art instruction, more or less through the instrumentality of the institution. At the present time there are 20 in the morning class, and 39 in the evening class. Several medals have been gained during the last two years by the scholars of this school, and the department of science and art has also appointed two of the students pupil teachers. The attendance at the evening class continues steady, which shows that the institution is productive of benefit to the city. To increase its usefulness some additions to its stock of examples are desirable, for both morning and evening classes; and for the use of the latter a small library of works of art should be, if possible, obtained.

Patron, the Dean of Durham; treasurer, J. Howison, Esq.; hon. sec., Rev. T. C. Durham; drawing master, Mr. G. Newton.

THE RAGGED SCHOOL, Clock Mill, Millburngate, has for its object to relieve the public from juvenile vagrancy, mendicancy, and consequent depravity. To rescue as many children as possible from degradation and misery; to prepare them for a useful and respectable course of life; to try the power of kindness over the young and destitute; and thus to discharge a Christian duty towards a class which particularly requires attention and amelioration. Chairman of committee, Rev. J. Cundill; treasurer, Mr. Backhouse; secretary, Mr. Bonomi; teacher, Miss Carter.

ST. OSWALD'S NATIONAL SCHOOL, Church-street Head, was erected in 1845, at a cost of about £1,500. It is a substantial stone building, comprising schools for boys, girls, and infants, and is numerously attended. There is a dwelling-house and garden for the master, at the back of the school. William Lawson, Flora Watson, and Fanny Porter, teachers.

ST. CUTHBERT'S (CATHOLIC) SCHOOL is a neat stone structure, beautifully situated in Old Elvet, and is attended by about 120 children of both sexes. Thomas Chapman and Miss Malone, teachers.

THE WESLEYAN DAY AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, situated in New Elvet, were erected in 1847, at an expense of £295. They are supported by voluntary subscriptions. John Champion, teacher.

Besides the above there are infant schools in Framwellgate and Gilesgate; Sunday-schools in connection with the various churches and chapels; and several private academies and boarding schools, the situation of which, with the names of the teachers, will be found in the Directory.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, INSTITUTIONS, SOCIETIES, ETC.

THE CASTLE.—This spacious and ancient structure is situated on the north side of the Palace Green, and is supposed to have been first built by William the Conqueror, who, in the year 1072, ordered a fortress to be erected here, to secure the governor of the province from tumult and insurrection, and also to protect the bishop and his church. On the erection of Framwellgate Bridge, the fortifications were continued from the keep along the brow of the hill, so as to command the passage. This part of the castle was destroyed by fire in the time of Bishop Pudsey, who rebuilt it about the year 1174. Several additions were made to the edifice in 1348, by Bishop Hatfield, who erected the great hall, and also the constable's hall; but the latter, which is described as having "two princely seats, one at each end," was altered by Bishop Fox, about the year 1494, and part of it converted into a kitchen, and stewards' apartments. A staircase tower and a new chapel were built by Bishop Tunstall. The fabric was repaired and enlarged in 1619, by Bishop Neile, at an expense of £3,000; and Charles I., when entertained here by Bishop Morton, expressed his approbation of the alterations. The castle was sold by the parliament to Thomas Andrews, lord mayor of London, May 2nd, 1649, for the sum of £1,267 0s. 10d., when it was miserably defaced. After the Restoration, Bishop Cosin placed it in a complete state of repair; and during the episcopacy of Bishop Crewe the chapel was enlarged, a portion of the tower rebuilt, and the structure adorned with new windows. Bishop Butler, in 1752, began to rebuild a great part of the north wall, and to insert several new gothic windows, which were finished by his successor, Bishop Trevor, who made considerable additions. Bishop Barrington, in 1791, rebuilt Tunstall's Gateway, and cleared the arch of

Pudsey's great doorway from the numerous coats of white-wash which had from Tunstall's time downwards, concealed its splendid decorations. Several other improvements were effected during the latter part of Bishop Barrington's episcopacy; and his successors, Bishops Van Mildert and Maltby have continued the work of restoration.

The most ancient part of the castle is the keep, a lofty octagon of irregular sides, supposed by some to have been originally the work of William the Conqueror, but afterwards re-built by Bishop Hatfield. It occupies the summit of an artificial mount, forty-four feet high, and is supposed to be supported by crypt work beneath. Since the appropriation of the castle to the University, the keep has been admirably restored under the superintendence of Mr. Salvin. The rest of the building is a curious mixture of different and utterly incongruous styles; which, however, produce an effect perhaps more pleasing than a rigid adherence to any one would have done. The various styles, too, form an interesting guide to the chronology of the place. From the Norman chapel of the Conqueror—the more ornate Norman of Pudsey—the richly decorated style of Hatfield's magnificent hall—down to Cosin's Ionic columns and Italian screen work, all the changes in architectural taste may be distinctly traced. Hatfield's great hall, with its open roof of oak, is still a noble apartment; it is now used as the dining hall of University College. Its walls are adorned with the portraits of Bishop Van Mildert, the last count palatine, and other founders of the University. Adjacent to this hall, on the north side, and once forming part of it, is a parlour, which contains, amongst other interesting relics, two old paintings, representing the castle and cathedral as they were two centuries ago. From this parlour a door leads to the great staircase, by which we may proceed to the drawing room of the castle, and some of the state apartments. A door at the foot of this staircase gives access to a gallery, hung with some ancient tapestry, leading to the chapel, a building with few pretensions to architectural elegance, of the time of Bishop Tunstall. On the north side of this gallery is a richly ornamented Norman door-way, of the date of Pudsey, which had been long concealed by lath and plaster, but was restored to light under the auspices of Bishop Barrington. The most ancient portion of the castle is the Old Chapel, which may with certainty be assigned to the time of William I., and is an interesting specimen of the Norman style. It was long shut up, or used as a receptacle for fuel and lumber, but since it came into the possession of the University it has been treated with a little more respect. The castle is no longer the property of the bishop; and had not the University been founded when it was, this interesting relic of antiquity would have become the property of the ecclesiastical commissioners, "in which case," says a local writer, "it might, perchance, have been sold to some successful stock jobber, or millionaire, railway contractor; perchance have been converted into a mechanics' institute, museum, or a mustard manufactory."

The Town Hall.—The old Town Hall, on the west side of the Market Place, was erected and given to the city by Bishop Tunstall, about the year 1555. It is not known whether there was a Common Hall prior to the building of this edifice; but there was a Toll Booth in the centre of the Market Place, where weights and measures were adjusted. In 1752 and 1754, the edifice was partly re-built and enlarged, and a new cupola added to the centre of the roof. This edifice, though suitable at the time of its erection, became at length too small for the increasing business of the city, and in 1849, the mayor, William Henderson, Esq., suggested the erection of

a new Town Hall. This suggestion was favourably received by the inhabitants, who subscribed liberally to the proposed undertaking. A committee was at once formed for carrying the object into effect, and P. C. Hardwick, Esq., appointed architect. The new edifice was completed in January, 1851, and on the 29th of the same month, formally opened by the mayor, J. H. Forster, Esq., on the occasion of the annual civic banquet. The entrance is by a broad lobby, sixty feet in length, "whose subdued light," says a local writer, "happily prepares the stranger for the brilliant appearance which presents itself on the great doors being thrown open." "There are few persons," he adds, "who have not been taken by surprise at the view of the hall thus suddenly exhibited; and it is one of the great triumphs of an architect thus to impress the visitor of his works with a sudden burst of magnificence." The same writer continues, "the hall is of that kind of pointed architecture which time and experience have conceded to be the most appropriate for public rooms of great size; its length is seventy-two feet, beadth thirty-six, and height, to the ridge of the roof, fifty-six feet; the roof is open and similar in style, though of course much smaller in extent, to that of most of the open roofs of the middle ages. The effect produced by a contrast of bright colours, is strikingly exhibited in the shields borne on the breasts of angels, twelve in number, which form the termination of the hammer-beams. In addition to these, within the spandrils of the arched beams are quatrefoils enclosing shields, sixteen in number, on each side eight, on which are emblazoned the arms of sixteen of the incorporated companies. The four spandrils at the ends of the hall are, of course, only emblazoned on one side, and together with the shields on the breasts of the angels, complete the number of coats to which the incorporated companies are entitled. Brackets, four on each side, of ironwork, very gracefully executed, stand out from the walls about eight feet, immediately under the cornice. From these depend ornamented pipes conveying gas to four burners, disposed around corona, quatrefoil in form. Brackets, pipes, and corona, are painted, in blue, red, and gold. Besides these, there is a corona in the centre of the room, painted as the rest, and containing eighteen lights. The walls are panelled several feet high round the ceiling, and at the west end this panelling is made to support the arms of twenty families of note and degree in the county and city. Here are the coats of Shipperdson, of Durham; Wharton, of Dryburn; Wilkinson, of Durham; Shafto, of Whitworth; Russell, of Brancepeth; Backhouse, of Darlington; Clavering, of Greencroft; Musgrave, of West Auckland; Eden, of Beamish; Eden, of Windlestone; Standish, of Cocken; Dean Waddington; Archdeacon Thorp; Baker, of Elemore; The University of Durham; Salvin, of Croxdale; Fawcett, of Durham; Fenwick, of Durham; Surtees, of Mainsforth; Allan, of Blackwell. A number of other coats appear in carved oaken frames upon the walls, to which each year additions are made. At present there are placed there those of the Rev. G. T. Fox, of Durham; Francis Dixon Johnson, of Aykley Heads; Gustavus F. H. Russell, of Brancepeth (Viscount Boyne); John Pemberton, of Sherburn; Ralph Stephen Pemberton; Ralph Lindsay, of London; Rev. James Baker, of Nuneham; John Burrell, of Durham; Martin Dunn, of Durham; Henry Fenwick, M.P., of South Hill; T. C. Granger, of Durham; Rev. W. Nicholas Darnell, of Stanhope; J. R. Mowbray, M.P., of London; and W. Atherton, Q.C., M.P., of London. A series of smaller panels show the appointment of the several mayors and officers of the corporation since the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill; a panel being selected each year to

commemorate the holder of the civic office. The following list gives the names of those already inserted:—

T. Greenwell, mayor, 1st January, 1836.
H. Stapylton, recorder, 1st January, 1836.
Rev. J. Raine, chaplain, 1st January, 1836.
J. Hutchinson, town-clerk, 1st January, 1836.
T. Greenwell, mayor, 9th November, 1836.
J. Burrell, mayor, 9th November, 1837.
T. Greenwell, mayor, 9th November, 1838.
A. W. Hutchinson, mayor, 20th June, 1839.
A. W. Hutchinson, mayor, 9th November, 1839.
J. Bramwell, mayor, 9th November, 1840.
J. Bramwell, mayor, 9th November, 1841.
R. Hoggett, mayor, 9th November, 1842.
R. H. Allan, mayor, 9th November, 1843.
R. Hoggett, mayor, 9th November, 1844.
J. Bramwell, mayor, 9th November, 1845.
W. Davison, mayor, 9th November, 1846.
J. Tiplady, town-clerk, 9th November, 1846.
M. Story, mayor, 9th November, 1847.
W. Henderson, mayor, 9th November, 1848.
R. Thwaites, mayor, 9th November, 1849.
J. H. Forster, mayor, 9th November, 1850.
R. Thompson, mayor, 9th November, 1851.
J. Bramwell, mayor, 9th November, 1852.
G. Robson, mayor, 9th November, 1853.
M. Story, mayor, 9th November, 1854.

The beautiful projecting fire-place is the leading feature of the room; the raised hearth is inlaid with encaustic tiles of good pattern; and the back and splays are similarly ornamented. The grate is, as a specimen of iron-work, entirely without a rival in this part of the country. The andirons are full of artistic merit, and will bear the most careful examination. The stone work is well designed, the lines entirely satisfy the most critical artist, whilst the beautiful tint of the Prudhoe stone adds to its grace and beauty. A Latin inscription as follows runs round the cornice: Hæc aula in publicos dicatur usus Gulielmo Henderson præfecto anno dom. MDCCCXLIX pecunia contata. In panels on the side are the initials of two of the gentlemen who formed the building committee: Mr. Mark Story, Mr. J. H. Forster. A battlement surmounts the principal inscription. In the wall immediately above the fire-place, and forming its fitting termination, are the arms of Bishop Maltby impaled with those of the see, those of the city of Durham, and the initials of Mr. William Henderson. Upon the corbels supporting the roof of the hall, twelve in number, occur the initials of the twenty-four councillors and aldermen who sanctioned the erection of the building. These are cut on the stone in relief. This spacious hall is lighted from the north side, and from an oriel on the south, through which the sun streams pleasantly, making the room warm and cheerful, a quality in which these large apartments are usually deficient. There now only remains to describe the great west window: the effect of this at sunset is most striking; the upper portions of the tracery contain the arms and quarterings of R. Allan, Esq., of Blackwell; those of Mr. Shipperdson, of Durham; and those of Mr. Wharton, of Dryburn. The arms of the architect likewise appear in this position. The upper and lower side lights represent four Bishops of Durham, who were among the most eminent benefactors to the city, these are, Bishop Pudsey, who gave the first charter to the burgesses of Durham; Bishop Pilkington, who appointed an alderman to be elected yearly by the trades; Bishop Matthew, who gave a charter for a corporation, to be presided over by a mayor; Bishop Lord Crewe, who, besides recovering the charter after it had been taken away by James II., was the most munificent benefactor to the town, and the giver of the plate which is now displayed at the civic banquets. The three upper centre lights exhibit the ancient procession of the citizens to the Cathedral on Corpus Christi Day, with their tapers and trades' banners, so fully described by the

author of the 'Rights and Monuments of Durham Abbey.' The three under lights are intended to show how the citizens of Durham so distinguished themselves by their loyalty and honesty as to call forth the public thanks of King Edward III.; and the moment for picturing this is, when surrounded by his barons, the sovereign is acknowledging the valuable services of the inhabitants. Besides the window there are on the left, against the west wall, the arms of the houses of Raby, Eldon, and Lambton, emblazoned very richly, and of large size; on the right are those of Wynyard, Ravensworth, and Scarborough. The hall is raised upon arches, and the space beneath and round it forms the New Markets." Public meetings on all matters connected with the borough are held in this magnificent hall; its use is also gratuitously afforded for all charitable, social, and festive assemblies. Adjoining the hall and connected with it are the Justices' Room and the City Police Station.

The Gaol, County Courts, &c., situate at the head of Old Elvet, were erected in 1809-11, from designs by Mr. Bonomi, at a cost of nearly £140,000. The buildings form a large quadrangle, on the north side of which is the court house, with the Crown and Nisi Prius Courts, besides numerous offices for the judge, jury, counsel, &c. The exterior is decorated in the centre with Tuscan pilasters, supporting a pediment; and on the top is a cupola and clock. The governor's house is an excellent building, and so contrived that the prison yards are under constant inspection. The buildings of the prison are separated into three divisions; the central and largest one containing the men's prison and house of correction, with the chapel attached. The internal regulations of the gaol and house of correction are conducted on the most humane principles consistent with a due regard to the safe custody and improvement of the inmates; and in conformity with the acts of parliament which prescribe the classification of prisoners, and the returns to be made periodically to the Secretary of State. The whole of the arrangements are also subject to the inspection of the visiting magistrates, and the grand jury make a thorough survey of the gaol at each spring and summer assize. The governor is appointed by the Bishop of Durham, and has a salary of £300 per annum. The magistrates appoint the chaplain, whose salary is £200 a year; he is not allowed to engage in any parochial duty, and is required to read divine service in the chapel twice, and to preach every Sunday, and on Christmas-day and Good Friday; to read prayers daily, and to attend prisoners under sentence of death, unless in such cases where prisoners, dissenting from the Church of England, desire to be attended by a minister of their own religion. A surgeon is appointed by the magistrates, with a yearly salary of £40, and an allowance for medicines at prime cost. Besides the schoolmaster, taskmaster, and matron, there are a turnkey, a porter, and other subordinate officers. Mr. W. Green, governor; Rev. Alan Greenwell, chaplain; George Shaw, surgeon.

Durham County Infirmary, a handsome stone edifice in the Elizabethan style, situated on the North Road, was erected in 1849-50, at a cost of £7,518. 14s. 10d., and possesses accommodation for forty-eight in-patients. It commands beautiful and extensive views of the city and neighbourhood, and is furnished with every modern appliance tending to promote the convalescence of the inmates. The building is surrounded with gardens; and an elegant terrace, the centre having an ornamental open parapet, adds much to its external appearance. We subjoin the following extracts from the last annual report of this praiseworthy institution, hoping that by thus giving them publicity, the usefulness of the establishment may be more appreciated:

"Annual subscribers of one guinea or upwards, or benefactors of ten pounds or more, at one time, are trustees, and have the direction of the affairs of the Infirmary. A committee of trustees attends monthly to examine the accounts and to superintend the conduct and expenses of the house.

"At the general meetings, held in February, 1851 and 1852, the privileges of the subscribers to this hospital were enlarged:—1. By entitling an annual subscriber of £2. 2s. to recommend five out-patients (four having been the previous number), and so on in proportion for larger subscriptions. 2. By entitling the possessor of three out-patient tickets to recommend an in-patient, four having been the previous proportion.

"The result of these changes has been a very considerable increase in the number of patients. In 1850 the number was as follows:—In-patients, 139; out-patients, 514. Total, 653. In 1853 the number was as follows:—In-patients, 184; out-patients, 744. Total, 928.—Thus it appears, that in the course of three years, the benefits conferred by this institution have increased in the proportion of thirty-two per cent in the in-patients, and forty-five per cent in the out-patients.

"Meanwhile the funds have not received any material augmentation; yet, by careful management, they have been found sufficient to meet the increased expenses. Insomuch that the committee have thought themselves justified in endeavouring to extend still farther the usefulness of this hospital; they therefore proposed, and the general meeting have adopted, the following resolution:—'For the year 1854, and longer, should the funds of the institution permit, two out-patients' tickets shall be sufficient for the admission of one in-patient—instead of three, as is the present rule.' Consequently, the privileges of the subscribers stand for the present year as follows:—Every subscriber of £1. 1s. per annum may recommend two out-patients, or one in-patient. Every subscriber of £2. 2s. per annum may recommend five out-patients, or two in-patients and one out-patient, or one in-patient and three out-patients, and so on in proportion for larger subscriptions.

"Whether these additional privileges and advantages shall be permanent or not, must depend, of course, entirely on the support which the institution shall continue to receive, and which ought to be somewhat augmented. Townships, parishes, bodies corporate, societies, or companies, subscribing to the charity, obtain the following privileges, viz.:—For a benefaction of ten pounds, they have the same privileges during the period of ten years (exclusive of the year of subscription) as a benefactor of ten pounds; and for a subscription of any smaller sum, they have the same right as a private subscriber to the same amount, and may nominate a person to exercise those rights. By the eleventh rule it is provided that, at all elections of officers, no subscriber whose subscription is in arrear shall vote. Ladies are allowed to vote by proxy appointed in writing. Of other subscribers, those only shall vote who attend in person.

"Sudden accidents or diseases which require the immediate help of a surgeon, are received at any hour of the day or night without recommendation. But such patients cannot be retained upon the list of the institution (if, according to the opinion of the medical attendant, they are removable to their own homes), unless the parties sending them are subscribers, or pay the sum of 10s. 6d. for every such out-patient, and two guineas for every such in-patient. Patients of other descriptions cannot be admitted unless they bring a recommendatory letter, which may be thus expressed, but which must be signed by a subscriber."

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.—President: the Very Rev. the Dean of Durham. Committee: the President, the Ven. Archdeacon Thorp, Mr. Wharton, Mr. A Wilkinson, Mr. Elliot, Mr. A. W. Hutchinson, the Rev. J. Cundill, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. William Henderson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Brooksbank, the Rev. H. Douglas, the Rev. E. H. Hopper. Physicians: John Trotter, M.D., and T. L. Watkin, M.D. Surgeons: Mr. Green and Mr. Shaw. House Surgeon: Mr. Robert Webster. Matron: Miss Caroline M. Taylor. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. Francis Greenwell.

LYING-IN CHARITY.—This establishment for the relief, at their own homes, of poor married women, was commenced many years ago, and is supported by the contributions of the ladies of Durham. About one hundred and fifty women now annually receive the benefits of this admirable charity. Its affairs are managed by a committee of ladies resident in the city, who have three matrons engaged, to whom is paid an annual salary of six guineas each, the medical gentlemen giving their attendance gratuitously. Besides the subscriptions, the committee receive annually £8. 5s., being the dividend upon £275 stock, three-per-cent consols, appropriated for the purposes of this charity. Mrs. Tristram, treasurer and secretary.

THE DURHAM COUNTY PENITENTIARY, a neat stone building, favourably situated in Gilesgate, was erected by subscription in 1852. It was opened in August of the same year by the reception of two inmates, and the chaplain entered on his duties, being licensed by the bishop of the diocese; the domestic chapel having also been licensed for the celebration of divine service. After seven inmates had been admitted, an assistant matron was appointed, and a laundry opened as a means of remunerative employment. The inmates previously had been employed in making clothing and household furniture for the establishment. Thirty-nine inmates have been fully admitted to the institution since its establishment. Of these, thirteen are now in the house; thirteen, who have left, are living reputably; the condition of two is unknown; whilst eleven are ascertained to be now leading a sinful life. Nine, however, of these eleven, remained only for a short time in the establishment.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.—Governors: Mr. Johnson, Aykley Heads, Chairman; Rev. Dr. Gilly, Mr. Stobart, Etherley; Rev. T. Chevallier, Rev. G. T. Fox, Rev. H. Douglas, Rev. E. H. Hopper, Rev. A. Greenwell, Mr. William Henderson, Mr. J. C. Backhouse, Hon. Geo. Liddell, Rev. Jas. Carr, South Shields; Rev. J. J. Cundill, *ex-officio*. Secretary: Mr. John Howison, Durham. Treasurer: Mr. Thomas Greenwell, Old Elvet, Durham. Local Treasurers: Mr. G. Hodgson, Sunderland; Rev. Jas. Carr, South Shields; Mr. J. C. Backhouse, Darlington; Mr. Jas. Clephan, Gateshead. Trustees: Mr. W. L. Wharton, Mr. J. F. Elliott, Mr. William Henderson. Auditors: Mr. Green, Rev. G. T. Fox. Chaplain: Rev. Edward Prest, M.A. Hon. Surgeon: Mr. Jepson. Matron: Mrs. Wilson. Assistant Matron: Mrs. Hobson.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL SOCIETIES.—Amongst the religious and moral societies of Durham we may mention the AUXILIARY TO THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, which is supported by Dissenters, and annually makes a remittance to the parent society; the CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, which has been established upwards of a quarter of a century; the CLERICAL INSURANCE FUND, established in 1810, by private benefactions and subscriptions, which has for its object the insurance of the lives of incumbents and curates, and now possessing a fund of about £10,000; the DIOCESAN SCHOOL SOCIETY, established in 1809, for the encouragement of parochial schools in the diocese of Durham; it is under the patronage of the bishop, and the superintendence of the parochial clergy; the DIOCESAN SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE; the DURHAM AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY; and the SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.

Durham Baths and Wash-houses.—This establishment is handsomely situated on the right bank of the river Wear, and close to Elvet; and was erected by the corporation in 1854-5, at a cost of £5,000. The structure is of hewn stone, in the Italian style, from a design by John A. Curry, Esq., and comprises two swimming baths, each fifty feet by twenty, beside twelve private baths. There are also twelve washing stalls fitted up with every requisite convenience.

The Durham Poor Law Union embraces an area of sixty-five square miles, and comprehends the following parishes and districts, which contained, in 1851, a population of 35,877 souls: — Bailey (North), Bailey (South), Brancepeth, Brandon, Broom, Cassop, College, Coxhoe, Crossgate, Elvet, Framwellgate, Hett, Kimblesworth, Pittington, Quarrington, St. Giles, St. Nicholas, Shadforth, Sherburn House, Shincliffe, Stockley, Sunderland Bridge, Tudhoe, Whitwell House, and Willington. The receipts from the poor rates during the year ending 25th March, 1855, amounted to £6,043 15s. 9¾d., and the cost of maintenance for the same year was £195 17s. 8¾d.; the out-relief amounted to £1,811 4s. 4d. Total receipt for union, exclusive of balances, £5,806 0s. 6d.; total expenditure, exclusive of balances £5,482 3s. 10½d. George Smith, clerk to the guardians.

The Union Workhouse occupies an agreeable and pleasant situation in Crossgate. It is a plain stone building, erected in 1837, and contains ten rooms as sleeping apartments, a dining hall, which also serves as a chapel; a room for the meetings of the guardians, together with the other requisite offices, &c. It generally contains about 150 inmates, and the greatest order and cleanliness prevail throughout the entire establishment. Charles W. Buddle, master; Ann Buddle, matron.

Framwellgate Bridge.—This ancient structure, connecting the borough of Framwellgate with the city, was built by Bishop Flambard, about the year 1120, and is a very excellent piece of masonry. It has one pier, and two elliptic arches of ninety feet span, so flat as to be constructed on the quarter section of a circle, calculated to suit the low shores on each side. A large tower gateway, which stood at the city end of the bridge, was removed in 1760. The widening of this bridge is at present in contemplation.

Elvet Bridge, of eight arches, was erected by Bishop Pudsey, about the year 1170, and repaired by Bishop Fox, who granted an indulgence to all who contributed towards defraying the expense. It was improved by widening it to twice the breadth, in 1806. Upon, or near it, were formerly two chapels, dedicated respectively to St. James and St. Andrew. Two-thirds of this bridge are in the parish of St. Nicholas.

The Prebend's Bridge is an elegant structure, erected between the years 1772 and 1777, at the expense of the dean and chapter. It crosses the river Wear opposite the extremity of the South Bailey, and consists of three semi-circular arches, with a balustrated battlement, designed by Nicholson, architect to the dean and chapter. The old bridge, which stood higher up the river, was carried away by a destructive flood, in November 1771, when the water rose eight feet ten inches higher than had ever been recorded in the annals of Durham.

Pelaw Leazes Bridge.—The want of a communication between Elvet and Gilesgate has long been felt by the inhabitants of the city; and it is in contemplation to erect a new bridge close to the baths, for the accommodation of persons visiting them, as well as for the convenience of the inhabitants of Elvet and the south end of Durham.

THE DURHAM AND AUCKLAND BRANCH RAILWAY STATION is situated on the North Road. This line, the property of the North-Eastern Company, was commenced in August 1853, and is expected to be opened in September 1856. It possesses a double line of rails, and will be used for the conveyance of passengers and merchandise.

CITY OF DURHAM GAS COMPANY.—The city of Durham was first lighted with gas in the year 1824, through the enterprising spirit of Mr. West, who erected a gas works on the banks of the river, behind Framwellgate, in 1823. In 1845 a joint-stock company was projected, with a capital of £10,000, in 2,000 shares of £5 each; the project was favourably received by the public, and soon afterwards the promoters entered into an arrangement with Mr. West for the purchase of his establishment. The new company has supplied the town with gas since 1846, and its capital is now upwards of £11,500. There are about 180 street lamps in Durham, which are lighted by the company at £1 9s. 3d. for each lamp per annum; the charge to private consumers is on a scale according to quantity, varying from 3s. to 4s. per 1,000 cubic feet. Offices, 24, Market Place.

DURHAM WATER COMPANY.—The Water Works are situated on the road to Shincliffe, and close to Shincliffe Bridge, about a mile and a half from the city. The works belong to a private company, which was registered in 1847, and commenced supplying water in 1849. The capital, £14,000, with power to raise it to £20,000, is divided into shares of £5 each. The company is not incorporated, and the liability of its proprietary is unlimited. The water is pumped from the Wear into filtering beds, and thence flows into a tank from which it is forced by a steam-engine into the service reservoir, capable of containing about 500,000 gallons. From this reservoir it is conveyed through pipes to the city and neighbouring villages, Belmont Railway Station, Shincliffe Colliery, &c. During 1854, the works were enlarged, a storehouse added, and the property protected on the river side by a fence wall; the cost of these improvements was about £380. The company convey the service pipes to the outer wall of each house; the interior fittings are at the cost of the consumer. The supply of water is constant, so that no tanks or cisterns are required except by those who are supplied by quantity. We subjoin the scale of quarterly charges for domestic purposes.

	Yearly Rent of House.	per Quarter.	Yearly Rent of House.	per Quarter.	Yearly Rent of House.	per Quarter.	Yearly Rent of House.	per Quarter.
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Not exceeding	3	1 1	18	5 0	48	9 6	90	14 0
"	4	1 6	20	5 6	52	10 0	95	14 6
"	5	1 9	22	6 0	56	10 6	100	15 0
"	6	2 0	24	6 6	60	11 0		
"	8	2 6	28	7 0	65	11 6	Above £100	
"	10	3 0	32	7 6	70	12 0	per annum,	
"	12	3 6	36	8 0	75	12 6	£3 per cent	
"	14	4 0	40	8 6	80	13 0	on rent.	
"	16	4 6	44	9 0	85	13 6		

Offices, 20, Elvet Bridge; W. Hutchinson, secretary.

THE SURTEES SOCIETY was established in 1834, by a number of the friends of the late Robert Surtees, Esq., the historian of Durham; and has for its

object "the publication of such inedited manuscripts as illustrate the intellectual, the moral, the religious, and the social condition of those parts of England and Scotland, included on the east between the Humber and the Frith of Forth, and on the west between the Mersey and the Clyde, from the earliest period to the time of the Restoration." A committee was appointed at the general meeting held on the 7th February, 1849, to revise the rules of the society. The report of the committee was received at a general meeting held on the 31st May, of the same year, and it was agreed that there should be a patron of the society, and that the Lord Bishop of Durham should be the first patron; that the warden of the University of Durham, for the time being, shall be president of the society; that there shall be twenty-four vice-presidents, of whom four shall be such of the professors, tutor, or fellows, of the University of Durham as shall be members of the society; that there shall also be a secretary and two treasurers; that these officers shall form the council, any five of whom, including the secretary and treasurers, shall be a quorum, competent to transact the business of the society; that the subscription of each member shall be reduced to one guinea annually; that an octavo volume at least, shall be supplied to each member every year free of expense; and that the armorial bearings of the University of Durham, in conjunction with the armorial bearings of Mr. Surtees, shall be used in each publication.

Bishop Cosin's Library.—This library, which occupies an ancient stone building on Palace Green, was founded by the prelate whose name it bears, in 1669, "for the common benefit of the clergy, and others that should resort thereto." The library contains a large and valuable collection of printed books, chiefly in theology, and a few manuscripts. Several additions were made to the collection by Bishop Barrington, who also substantially repaired the library buildings. The public lectures of the university and the meetings of convocation are held in this edifice.

Durham Mechanics' Institute.—This institution, situated in Gilesgate, has been recently erected at a cost of £760, and contains the usual departments of such an establishment. The newsroom is well supplied with the various metropolitan and local journals and periodicals; and the library contains an extensive collection of works in the various departments of the arts and sciences, many of which have been presented to the institution by J. R. Fenwick, Esq. and G. E. Shipperdson, Esq. Patron, Mr. J. R. Fenwick; president, Mr. Alderman Bramwell; vice-presidents, H. J. Spearman, W. L. Wharton, Mr. A. W. Hutchinson, Rev. W. S. Gilly, D.D., Mr. John Fawcett, Mr. Henry Stapylton, Mr. John Ward, Mr. A. Wilkinson, and Mr. J. F. Elliott; treasurer, Mr. T. Hopper; secretary, Mr. W. Hutchinson; librarians, Mr. George Sewell and Mr. John Usher.

Durham Athenæum.—This institution, situated in the Market Place, was founded in 1848, and possesses a handsome newsroom, where a number of daily and weekly papers, as well as the leading reviews and magazines, may be found. Electric telegraph despatches, containing the latest news, are received twice a day. There is a well-selected library, and classes have been formed for the study of various branches of knowledge. Lectures are also given during the winter season. Patron, the Lord Bishop of Durham; president, Mr. W. L. Wharton; vice-presidents, the Rev. Dr. Townsend, the Rev. Temple Chevallier, B D., Mr. J. F. W. Johnston, F.R.S.; treasurer, Mr. T. B. Rule; hon. secretary, Mr. Bonomi; acting-secretary, Mr. W. R. Fitzgerald.

Subscription Library and News Room.—This institution was established in 1802, in a building erected for the purpose on the site of the old gaol,

Sadler-street; the library contains about 5,000 volumes in history, philosophy, and science. There are ninety members, who pay each an annual subscription of one guinea. The Subscription News Room is held in a portion of the same building, and is confined exclusively to gentlemen and members of the learned professions. There are forty members—subscription, one guinea per annum.

NEWSPAPERS.—Durham possesses two newspapers, the "Durham Advertiser," and the "Durham Chronicle," both of which appear every Friday morning. The "Advertiser" was commenced by Mr. Francis Humble, in September, 1814, and at the time of its first publication was the only newspaper published between York and Newcastle. In politics it is what is called liberal conservative. Shortly after the decease of Mr. Humble, the "Advertiser" became the property of the Messrs. Duncan, the present proprietors. The "Durham Chronicle" was established by Mr. John Ambrose Williams, in January, 1820, under the auspices of John George Lambton, Esq., M.P., afterwards Earl of Durham. It was subsequently carried on by Mr. John H. Veitch, and is now printed for the proprietor, by Mr. W. L. Robertson. This paper is liberal in politics, and very ably conducted.

THE DURHAM COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY has been in existence many years, and was originally established for the purpose of exciting emulation in the breed of horses, cattle, &c., and to encourage improved methods of cultivation.

BANKS.—THE NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM DISTRICT BANKING COMPANY have a branch office in this city; the head office being in Grey-street, Newcastle. It is a joint-stock banking company, with a paid-up capital of £600,000, divided into shares of £10 each. This company issue the notes of the Bank of England, and draw upon Messrs. Barclay & Co. and Messrs. Glynn & Co., London. Messrs. BACKHOUSE & Co.—This firm has carried on business in the city of Durham for about forty years, and issue their own notes, which, by Peel's Act, are limited to £86,212. The establishment has long had the entire confidence of the public, and is much resorted to by depositors throughout the district. The head office is at Darlington, where it was established in 1774. The SAVINGS BANK is held in the Town Hall, and is open every Saturday afternoon, from two to three o'clock.

FREEMASONS' HALL.—This building, situated in Old Elvet, was built by subscription fifty years ago, and dedicated on the 9th May, 1811; donations of ten pounds or more rendering the givers free for life. This lodge, called the "Marquis of Granby Lodge" and numbered 146, is very prosperous, and numbers about eighty members, comprising many of the principal gentlemen in the city of Durham. Meetings held on the first Tuesday in each month. There is also a chapter attached to this lodge, called the "Chapter of Concord." Meetings last Tuesday in the months of January, March, September, and November. Present constitution of the lodge dated 19th September, 1763, in which year the lodge met at the sign of the Marquis of Granby. This lodge has borne the numbers 304, 245, 195, 166, and 204. In 1739, the lodge met at the Bird and Bush; 1745, at Clement Schaffs, Framwellgate (then a principal street); 1746, at the Shoulder of Mutton. 1747, at the Fox. 1763, at the Marquis of Granby, Castle, private room at T. Richaby's. The foundation stone of a new lodge was laid on 2nd of February, 1741, of which no further notice appears. 1745: in this year a Swiss regiment was quartered at Durham, commanded by General Hertzell, when Solomon Hertzell, his son, and several other officers of the regiment were made masons. 1763, September 19th: The lodge was constituted by Dr. Nicholas,

Master of the Marquis of Carnarvon Lodge, in Sunderland. 1772, August 17th: The brethren of this lodge laid the foundation stone of the present noble bridge over the river Wear, built by the dean and chapter of Durham and called the Prebend's Bridge. 1786: William Henry Lambton, Esq, raised to the degree of Master Mason. 1788, September 2nd: R. J. Lambton. Esq., made a Mason; and in this year his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland appointed William Henry Lambton, Esq., M.P., Provincial Grand Master for the province of Durham, who was duly installed into that office on the 9th September of that year, being the first G.M. of this province. In 1789, 5th August, Jno. Tempest and Ralph Milbanke, Esqrs, made Masons. 6th July, 1790: the brethren laid the foundation stone of a new theatre. 1801, November 3rd: Sir H. V. Tempest made a Mason. At the head of the lodges in the province, the P.G.M. assisted in laying the foundation stone of the splendid iron bridge over the river Wear, 24th September, 1793; the honour of laying the stone being conceded to Rowland Burdon, Esq., M.P., the projector. Mr. Lambton was succeeded by Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart., M.P. for the county in 1799, and during the presidency of that nobleman (July 29th, 1809), the foundation stone of the County Courts was laid by Sir H. V. Tempest, Bart., M.P., appointed P.G.M. pro. tem., on the 3rd July, 1809, at the head of the Provincial Lodge, attended by the bishop (Barrington) of the diocese, the magistrates, clergy, and gentry of the county. The procession moved from the Granby Lodge. On retiring from the representation of this county, Sir Ralph Milbanke resigned the office of P.G.M., his successor being Jno. Geo. Lambton, Esq., M.P. for the county (afterwards Earl of Durham), who was installed 27th July, 1818, and under his benignant rule, Freemasonry has flourished in numbers and increased in honour. He presented a splendid and complete suite of furniture and jewels to the Provincial Grand Lodge, which are still used by the lodge; he also established a provincial fund, and drew up with great care a code of rules and regulations for the management of the same, which have been acted upon with great success and with signal advantage for the benefit of the less fortunate brethren. On the 28th October, 1814, Jno. Geo. Lambton, Esq. (afterwards Earl of Durham), made a Mason. On 30th August, 1822, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, G.M. of the United Grand Lodge of England, visited Durham province, and was pleased to express his unqualified approbation of the state of Masonry in the province; and as an especial testimony of his favour, he granted permission to the P.G.M. to establish the Lambton Lodge, each member having the privilege to wear a medal in commemoration thereof. On the 2nd September, 1822, the Provincial Lodge attended his royal highness to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the province of Northumberland, to assist in laying the foundation stone of the Literary and Philosophical Society. In 1834: the P.G.M., with a munificent hospitality (perhaps without a precedent in the annals of Masonry) invited the whole fraternity of this province to dinner at Lambton Castle, where they were received with that urbanity and fraternal kindness by which he was so eminently distinguished. The brethren eagerly availed themselves of this festive occasion to present their P.G.M. with a splendid Masonic jewel.* In the same year the Earl of Durham was appointed D.G.

* This splendid Masonic jewel is oval shaped, bordered with flowers in various tints of gold of exquisite workmanship, and in the centre, on a blue enamel ground, is placed the square and compasses, with a star of five points in brilliants. The design is chaste and elegant, and it bears the following inscription:—"Presented to the Earl of Durham, P.G.M., by his grateful brethren. 21st January, 1834."

Master of England (30th April), which important appointment he resigned on being appointed ambassador to the court of Russia. Sir Cuthbert Sharp, Bart., was the successor of the Earl of Durham as P.G.M., and on his relinquishing the office, it was conferred on John Fawcett, Esq., of the city of Durham, then high sheriff for the county, who still retains it. In the month of March, 1849, at the head of the lodges in the province, the P.G.M. laid the foundation stone of the new building of the Mechanics' Institute in the city of Durham.

The Theatre is a commodious building, situated in Sadler-street. The foundation stone was laid on July 6th, 1791, and the theatre opened for public performance in the following March, under the management of Mr. Cawdell. He was succeeded by Stephen Kemble, Esq., Messrs. Anderson and Faulkner, Mr. Bland, Mr. Mitchell, Messrs. Beverley and Roxby, and Mr. J. W. Benson.

The Race Course adjoins the suburb of Old Elvet, and commands picturesque views of the surrounding country. The races take place about the first week in May.

Markets, Trade, Fairs, &c.—The New Markets.—The erection of this desirable accommodation was proposed to the inhabitants of Durham in 1832, and, after lying dormant for twelve years, the scheme was again revived in 1851, when, under the guidance of W. L. Wharton, Esq., of Dryburn, an act of parliament was obtained, and a body of shareholders incorporated, with a capital of £12,000. The site of the new markets comprises an area of 2,191 square yards, and the buildings are, in point of construction, somewhat after the manner of a railway station, being lighted and ventilated from the roof and sides; the height of the wall, at the lower portion of the Back Lane, is sixty-six feet, and this great elevation has necessarily occasioned the walls to be of immense thickness. The principal portion of the ground occupied by the New Market Buildings was formerly the site of the palace and gardens of the Neville family; the former stood at the extreme north-west corner of the Market Square, and was an object of great interest to antiquarians until its demolition in 1851, being erected in the style of architecture prevalent in the 15th century. The formation of the New Markets beneath and around the Town Hall has led to the improvement of much of the frontage on that side of the Market Place. The market day is Saturday.

The general trade of the city is chiefly of a local character, though two or three manufactories are carried on to a considerable extent. The carpet establishment of Messrs. Henderson & Co., enjoys a very high reputation, and affords employment to about 400 persons. There are two carriage building establishments in Elvet, one the property of Mr. Cairns, the other that of Messrs. Hodgson & Co.; cabinet makers and upholsterers, are amongst the trades pursued in the city, and curriers are described as doing a somewhat extensive business.

There are six fairs held at Durham during the year, for the sale of horned cattle, sheep, and horses, at the following periods:—March 31st; Tuesday in Easter week; Saturday before May 13th; September 15th; Saturday before Martinmas Day, November 11th; and Saturday before November 23rd.

Incorporated Companies.—Durham formerly possessed sixteen incorporated companies, but that of the dyers having become extinct, the number at present is fifteen. The election of town councillors was restricted to thirteen of these companies until the passing of the Municipal Reform Act. The ordinances of the various companies differ but little in form and sub-

stance; and we may form a tolerably correct idea of what they were from the agreement of the Weavers' Company, the preamble of which is to the following effect:—"In the worship of God, and the sustentac'on of the procession, and the play on Corpus Christi Day, in the city of Durham, after the old custom, for the wele, profit, and right of all the king's people, it is ordained and assented by all them that occupy the weaver craft, in the said city of Durham, &c., that they meet yearly and choose two wardens and two searchers; that they may make procession on Corpus Christi Day; and to play and go to play, the play that of old times 'longes to yaire craft,' penalty 6d. To obey the ordinances stipulated by the wardens, under the penalty of 4d. That none shall set up and exercise his trade till his looms and his proficiency in the trade be certified by the wardens, under the penalty of 6s. 8d. No Scotchman to be taken apprentice, penalty of 6s. 8d. No one to weave till he has taken oath before the bishop's officer, to be trewe, and trewely to occupy and use his craft to the profet of the co'mon people, and no dissaite to use in his craft, and trewely on his party to fulfill his ordonance on pain of xxs. Imprisonment on refusing to take the oath. Also, that no man shall go into the said city, to desire no other men's customers or werk from him; penalty 3s. 4d. to the bishop, and 3s. 4d. to the craft."—*Rudd's MSS.* The companies are weavers; cordwainers; barbers; skinners and glovers; butchers; goldsmiths; drapers and tailors; mercers, grocers, haberdashers, and ironmongers; salters; carpenters and joiners; fullers and feltmakers; curriers and chandlers; masons; smiths; saddlers and upholsterers; barkers and tanners, and dyers and listers.

Corporation, &c.—Durham was in ancient times governed by a bailiff nominated by the bishops, but of its ancient privileges as a borough history is silent. Bishop Pudsey granted to the burgesses a charter, by which the inhabitants were for ever freed from in-toll and out-toll for all their merchandise; they were also exempted from heriots and other burdens. The city continued under the government of a bailiff from the time of Bishop Pudsey until after the Reformation, when Bishop Pilkington granted a charter bearing date January 30th, 1565, whereby he ordained that the city of Durham and Framwellgate should be united, and should be governed by an alderman and twenty-four assistant burgesses, who were empowered to publish laws, statutes, and ordinances for the common benefit; to sue and be sued, and to have a common seal, &c. The city was governed by this charter till 1602, when a more ample one was granted by Bishop Matthew, by which the burgesses and inhabitants were constituted a body politic and corporate, consisting of a mayor, twelve aldermen and commonalty, with divers privileges, liberties, and free customs, with powers to make laws and regulations far the better government of the city. Under this charter the corporation thus constituted continued to exercise their power till 1678, when, in consequence of various disputes arising in the corporate body, the requisite numbers could not be obtained to carry into effect the several powers of the charter, which, in this manner, became obsolete, and the city was again placed under the government of bailiffs. This state of things continued until October 1780, when a new charter was granted by Bishop Egerton. This instrument remedied the defects of the previous charters, and confirmed the power and privileges of the corporation and citizens. The city continued to be governed by this charter till the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill, by whose provisions the municipal borough is divided into three wards, termed respectively North Ward, South Ward, and St. Nicholas' Ward, for each of

which six councillors are elected. The revenues of the corporation are rather limited; they are derived from the market tolls held by lease under the bishop. The revenue from this source is about £225 per annum. Their jurisdiction includes the extra-parochial districts of the Castle Precincts, the University, and St. Mary Magdalen; the parishes of St. Mary in the South Bailey, St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Nicholas, and St. Giles; and parts of the parishes of St. Oswald and St. Margaret, or Crossgate, of which the latter includes part of the township of Framwellgate, and is itself an ancient chapelry in St. Oswald's parish. For corporation of the city see the end of this work.

Members of Parliament.—Durham was not represented in parliament till the time of the Commonwealth, a circumstance which may undoubtedly be ascribed to the vast power and influence of the bishop, in ancient times, when returning members to parliament was considered as grievous and inconvenient rather than useful or honourable. In the last parliament of the Commonwealth neither the city nor county was represented; but, after the Restoration, efforts were made to procure an act to enable both to send members, which, though strenuously opposed by Bishop Cosin, was at length carried in 1673; and since that time the city has returned two members to parliament. The mayor is the returning officer. Members for the city, William Atherton, Esq., Q.C.; John Robert Mowbray, Esq.

THE COURTS OF DURHAM.

As we have elsewhere described the buildings in which the various courts are held, we purpose in this section to notice the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical and other courts, the proceedings in some of which are peculiar to Durham.

Ecclesiastical Courts.—The ecclesiastical laws of this country have principally originated from the authority exercised by the Roman pontiffs in the different states of Europe during the middle ages, with the "constitutions" promulgated in this country at various periods by the papal legates, and decrees passed by the national councils of the English church, from 1237 to the reign of Henry VI.; and also the "canons" of the English Protestant Church, passed in convocation in 1603. The ecclesiastical laws, as now existing, have been for three centuries administered, in the principal courts, by a body of men associated, as a distinct profession, for the practice of the civil and canon laws. The ecclesiastical courts are the prerogative courts of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York in their respective provinces, and the consistory courts of the bishops in their respective dioceses. The Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of York has jurisdiction over all wills and administrations of personal property left by persons having *bona notabilia*, or effects of a certain value in the archdiocese of York, and has also concurrent jurisdiction in these matters with all the consistory courts in the province of York, including of course that of the see of Durham. If the deceased leaves *bona notabilia* in only one diocese his will may be proved either in the consistory court of such diocese, or in the prerogative court of the province, but should a party leave property in more than one diocese, then recourse must be had to the prerogative court only. The Consistorial Court exercises jurisdiction throughout the diocese. The proceedings of the court are held in the Galilee of the Cathedral, and the documents connected with it are deposited in the register office, on the Palace Green. The causes which come within the jurisdiction of this court are of a civil and temporal nature;

different parts of the county, at stated periods throughout the year, the officers of which are as follows:—Steward—Alexander Atherton Park, Esq.; Deputy Steward and Clerk—Joseph Davison; Steward of Howdenshire—Lord Howden; Steward of Allertonshire—Earl of Harewood; Steward of Bedlingtonshire—Alexander Atherton Park; Deputy—Joseph Davison.

Courts of Assize.—The Assizes for the county of Durham are held in the County Courts, head of Elvet, twice a year, generally about the last week in February and the first week in August. The business is, as a matter of course, confined to the civil and criminal affairs of the city and county.

Quarter Sessions.—The Durham General Quarter Sessions are held in the County Courts, on the Monday in each week appointed by the statute, viz.: the first week after Epiphany, the first week after the close of Easter, the first whole week after the feast of St. Thomas a'Becket (Midsummer), and the first whole week after the 11th October (Michaelmas); and inquire into "all manner of felonies, poisonings, sorceries, trespasses," &c. The general business connected with the county relates to bridges, prisons, rates, &c.

New County Court.—The proceedings of this court are held once a month in a portion of the buildings of the County Courts, Elvet. Actions can be brought in this court for the recovery of debts not exceeding £50; and the practice and jurisdiction are the same as in other counties, and in accordance with the recent acts of parliament. The Durham County Court circuit embraces, besides the city, the following other towns in the county, viz.:—Barnard Castle, Bishop Auckland, Darlington, Hartlepool, Shotley Bridge, South Shields, Stockton, Sunderland, and Wolsingham. Gateshead is included in the Northumberland circuit. Judge—Henry Stapylton, Esq.; Clerk—John Edwin Marshall; High Bailiff—George Taylor; Appraiser—William White.

The Dean and Chapter.—By a foundation charter of Henry VIII., a dean and twelve prebendaries were instituted to the Cathedral Church of Durham, and they and their successors were incorporated under the title of "The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Christ and Blessed Mary the Virgin," empowering them, under that denomination, to perform all legal acts, and to sue and be sued. By this charter, the dean and chapter were also invested with considerable powers, which were afterwards confirmed in the first and second years of the reign of Philip and Mary. The dean is the head; and, in questions affecting the government of the church, his power and jurisdiction are supreme. Disputes among the prebendaries on any chapter matters are determined by the chapter, and must be submitted to without having recourse to common law.

Officers.—Steward of the Manor Courts—William Grey. Registrar—William C. Chaytor. Deputy Treasurer—S. Rowlandson. Deputy Receiver—William Peele. Land Steward—T. Davison. Official to the Dean and Chapter—Charles Thorp, D.D. Deputy Registrar—John Burrell. Keeper of the Woods—John Forster. Clerk of the Works—Gibson Kyle.

CHARITIES.

Bishop Langley's Schools and Bishop Cosin's Almshouses.—These formerly occupied buildings situated on the east side of Palace Green; but the tenements being required for the University, the almspeople have been removed to a new dwelling of appropriate character, recently erected at the head of Queen-street. The almshouse was founded in 1688, by Bishop Cosin, for the reception and perpetual maintenance of four poor men and four poor women, and was endowed by him with a rent-charge of £70 out of

lands in Great Chilton. The almspeople are appointed by the bishop from the poor of Durham, except two, one of each sex, from the parish of Brancepeth. The persons appointed are never under fifty years of age, and receive £1 13s. 4d. each per quarter. They also receive eighteen shillings a year for coals, besides cloaks and gowns once in three years. In addition to these sums, they also receive £2 annually from Lord Crewe's trustees, and £3 a year each from Bishop Barrington's charities. The Song Schools, said to be founded by Cardinal Langley, were situated at each end of the old almshouses, and were endowed with £16 13s. 4d. per annum, out of the manor of Kaverdley, in Lancashire, and £2 a year each from the revenues of the bishopric. The school has long fallen into disuse, and its mastership become a sinecure.

Bishop Wood's Charity.—Thomas Wood, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, by will, November 11th, 1690, bequeathed a rent-charge of £20 per annum out of his lands and tenements in Egglescliffe, to be devoted to the release of prisoners in Durham Gaol for debts not exceeding £5 each. A considerable sum having accumulated in the hands of the trustees, it was invested in the three-per-cent consols, and the interest and annuity were applied to the release of prisoners, whose debts, exclusive of costs, did not exceed £20; the applications from £5 debtors being very rare. At the time of the charity commissioners' report, there was a balance of £128 7s. 7d. stock in the three-per-cent consols, and £72 5s. 4d. in the hands of the treasurer.

Cradock's Charity.—Thomas Cradock, Esq., "long since deceased," bequeathed £500 to be lent, without interest, and to be employed in building a workhouse, and carrying on a woollen manufactory in the city of Durham. In respect of this legacy, there is now a sum of £401, which was lent out, in 1814, to the late Gilbert Henderson, for the purpose of carrying on his manufactory, and employing such poor of the county as were willing and fit to work. The charity commissioners add, "The manufactory carried on by the late Gilbert Henderson is now carried on by John Henderson, his son, who is under the same agreement."

Donor Unknown.—The yearly sum of £12 11s. 4d. (from which 1s. 4d. is deducted for a stamp, &c.) is paid by the receiver of the crown rents of the five northern counties to the mayor of the city of Durham. The payment is made soon after Michaelmas, and the amount is distributed, in sums of 1s. each, among poor men and women of Durham, according to the directions of the mayor, except 10s. which is given to the sergeants-at-mace for their trouble in the distribution.

Frankeleyn's Charities.—John Frankeleyn, by his will, bearing date 19th November, 1572, directed that £100 should be delivered to the corporation of Newcastle, to be lent by them to one or two honest young men, upon good security, at ten per cent interest. Part of this was directed to be given to the poor of Newcastle and Houghton-le-Spring, and the residue, which amounts to £3 6s. 8d. per annum, is received by the Mayor of Durham, who, in accordance with the expressed wishes of the donor, gives to the churchwardens of the parishes of St. Giles and St. Nicholas, 7s. 4d. each, and to the governor of the county gaol £2 12s. The two former are distributed, with the produce of other charities, to the poor of the respective parishes above named, and the remainder is divided by the governor of the gaol equally amongst all the prisoners, whether criminals or debtors.

Hartwell's Charities.—William Hartwell, D.D., by his will, dated March

9th, 1724, devised his landed estate at Fishburn, producing a rental of £80 per annum, to be disposed of in the following manner, viz.:—£20 a year to the corporation of Durham, which was to be bestowed, in two sums of £10 each, upon two merchants or tradesmen of the Established Church that should have served out their time in the said city, and should want some assistance to commence business with. He further gave £20 per annum, to be divided into two exhibitions of £10 each, towards the maintenance of two scholars, to be sent to either of the universities out of the schools of Durham or Newcastle; such exhibition to continue for four years, with a year of grace to take a degree, if the trustees should think fit. He also gave £10 yearly for the relief of two ministers' poor widows in the communion of the Established Church, and whose husbands had either benefice or curacy in the diocese of Durham, £5 each, to be continued during their widowhood, and so long only as they should continue objects of charity. He further gave to the Gaol of Durham £20, to be disposed of under the same restrictions as the charity of the like kind left by Bishop Wood, and, in the application of it, respect should be first had to the parishioners of Stanhope. He also gave, towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster in the town of Stanhope, £6 yearly, with an additional £2 for the purchase of books. The charity commissioners state, that, at the time of their inquiry, the following payments were made by the treasurer, under the direction of the dean and chapter:—1. To two tradesmen, £15 each, on the production of a certificate, signed by the mayor and six aldermen, stating that they have chosen the person therein named. 2. To two scholars brought up at the school of Durham (none having been appointed from the school of Newcastle for many years), an exhibition of £15 each. 3. To two ministers' widows, appointed in like manner, an annuity for their lives of £15 each. 4. For the discharge of debtors in Durham Gaol, there is paid such sum as may be required, not exceeding £30 a year. 5. To the master of Hartwell School, in the parish of Stanhope, for his yearly stipend, and for the purchase of books, &c., the yearly sum of £12. (See Stanhope parish.)

Kirby's Charity.—John Kirby, by his will, left £30, to be paid to the alderman and wardens of the Merchants' Company in Durham, to be by them distributed amongst the poor of the said company. The amount of this legacy is invested in the three-per-cent consols, and the interest, 30s., is paid to the widow of a deceased member, there being no other poor belonging to the company to receive.

Charity of Kirby and Messenger.—In the parliamentary returns of 1786, it is stated, under the head of St. Nicholas, that Messrs. Kirby and Messenger gave land for forty poor housekeepers not receiving relief, then vested in the mayor and two aldermen of Durham, and producing £2 2s. annual rent. A small garden, let at £4 4s. a year, is the only land supposed to belong to this charity. The rent is given away by the mayor to poor persons of the city and suburbs of Durham, in sums of 2s. each.

Smith's Charity.—Henry Smith, by his will, bearing date 20th July, 1598, being possessed of several coal mines and coal pits, "devised the same to the city of Durham; and thereby declared that he gave the same chiefly that some good trade might be devised for the setting of the youth and other idle persons to work, as should be most convenient, whereby some profit might arise to the benefit of the city, and relief of those who were past work, and had lived honestly upon their trades." This bequest was shortly afterwards employed in establishing a cloth manufactory, which appears to have been inefficiently conducted, and lands and tenements were subsequently purchased

with the capital. The property belonging to the charity, at the time of the charity commissioners' report, consisted of the following particulars:—1. The premises called the New Place, in the parish of St. Nicholas, let to nine tenants at rents amounting to £82 10s. per annum, with about £5 10s. for a place to deposit the market stalls. 2. The copyhold premises in the barony of Evenwood, called Wide Hope Leazes, let at a rent of £220 per annum. 3. An allotment at West Auckland, having a rental of £6 a year. 4. The farm called Hager Leazes, in the township of Lynesack and Softley, let for £40 per annum. 5. A messuage or tenement, called "The City Tavern," in the parish of St. Nicholas, whose yearly rent is £48. 6. A small house in the North Bailey, let at £6 10s. per annum. 7. The governors are also possessed of a small estate, called Glake Hall, in the township of Witton Gilbert, let at £27 a year. 8. The only remaining property is the manufactory, situated in the Back Lane, let on a lease, in 1824, to Gilbert Henderson, at a yearly rent of £28 16s. The lessee, Gilbert Henderson, is dead, and the business is carried on by his son, John Henderson. The annual income from the rents above mentioned may be stated at £464 6s. per annum, out of which about £300 is distributed annually amongst the poor of the city and suburbs of Durham, in sums varying from 5s. to 20s. They are selected by the mayor and aldermen, and the sergeants-at-mace go from house to house with the money.

Tempest's Charity.—This was a charity for the benefit of the debtors in Durham Gaol, bequeathed by Elizabeth Tempest, in 1785. Nothing has ever been received on its account.

Wall's Charity.—William Wall, September 24th, 1679, amongst other legacies, bequeathed the yearly sum of 15s. to the prisoners in Durham Gaol, which, at the time of the charity commissioners' report, was paid by Mr. Thomas Beacock, of Bishop Auckland.

Lord Crewe's Charity for Apprenticing.—Amongst other charities, Lord Crewe directed that £100 a year should be paid to the mayor and aldermen of Durham, for putting out apprentices in the city and suburbs. In the year 1780, £1,014 17s. 6d. due for arrears, was invested in the three-per-cent consols, and, when the charity commissioners made their inquiry, it had increased to £1,880 2s. The dividends, amounting to £56 8s. per annum, and the yearly sum of £100 received from Lord Crewe's estates, are distributed in sums of £4 each, nominally as a premium to the master, but, in point of fact, £1 is paid thereout for a stamp, and the residue is generally paid over to the parents or friends who maintain the apprentice during the term.

Parish of St. Nicholas.—*Callaghan's Charity.*—Francis Callaghan, by will, 7th February, 1675, bequeathed, out of the rent of certain shops which he possessed in the city of Durham, to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of St. Nicholas, the annual sum of 20s. at Christmas, to be by them distributed amongst the most needy persons of that parish; and to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of St. Giles, the like sum of 20s. at Christmas, to be by them distributed amongst the most needy persons of that parish; also, that there should be paid out of the rents of the said shops, to the vicar of the parish church of St. Nicholas, and his successors, 20s. yearly at Christmas; and also to the lecturer or preaching minister of St. Nicholas, £4 yearly at Pentecost, on condition that the said lecturer should preach a sermon yearly in the said church on the day on which the testator should happen to be buried there, and give notice thereof by causing the bells of the church to be rung as was usual in case of divine service; in recompense

for which ringing, he directed there should be paid, out of the profits of the said shops, to the bell-ringers, 5s. yearly at Pentecost; and, in case the said lecturer should at any time neglect to preach, he directed that the said legacy of £4 should for ever cease, as if it had never been given. These payments are made in accordance with the regulations of the testator.

Cooper's Charity.—Thomas Cooper, by his will, dated 6th March, 1702, assigned a yearly rent-charge of £5 4s., to be paid half-yearly out of his lands at Fishburn, to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Nicholas, for the time being, to be by them laid out in bread, and distributed in the parish church every Sunday, 2s. weekly, amongst the poor people attending divine service there. Twelve twopenny loaves are distributed accordingly.

Hole House Farm.—This is a farm in the parish of Wolsingham, which is supposed to have been given for the purpose of providing, out of the rents thereof, for the repairs and ornaments of the parish church of St. Nicholas. It is not known at what period it was given; but it appears that the churchwardens have demised it from time to time, at least from the year 1699. It is now let by the churchwardens at a yearly rent of £20, which is carried to their general account.

Lost Charities.—John Sparke, 25th July, 1638, bequeathed the interest of £6; Anthony Fawell gave to the poor a rent-charge of 10s.; and —— Hedley a rent-charge of £1. Nothing is now paid on account of these charities.

Surtees' Charity.—Robert Surtees, by his will, December 27th, 1617, gave out of his dwelling-house, in the Market Place in Durham, 6s. 8d. yearly to the poor of this parish. This bequest is still paid by the owner of the house to the churchwarden, who disposes of it according to his discretion.

Out Rents.—The churchwardens of this parish, as well as those of all the parishes in the suburbs of the city, are possessed of houses, shops, and small plots of land, the fines and rents from which are carried, under the name of out-rents, to the account of the respective churchwardens.

Parish of St. Giles.—*Finney's Charity.*—Jane Finney, by her will, bearing date 14th November, 1728, devised a close, in or near Claypath, to trustees, to pay the profits thereof to the minister of this parish for the time being, to be by him distributed yearly among such poor people of the said parish not receiving alms, as he should think most proper objects of charity. She also gave a house, garth, and garden, for the support of the charity school of blue coat boys and girls in Durham. This last-mentioned property was sold in 1799, for £140, and the produce invested in the funds for the benefit of the said school. With respect to the close in Claypath, the trustees being long dead, a contract was made about the year 1810 by the Rev. Joseph Watkins, incumbent of the parish of St. Giles, for the sale thereof for £150 to John Hancock, upon condition that any heir of the trustees might, notwithstanding this contract, resume the property. The sum of £150, the consideration for this sale, was never paid, and the purchaser mortgaged the property, for 2,000 years, to Mr. Watkins, for the purpose of securing the principal with interest at five per cent. From the period of this transaction, the yearly sum of £7 10s. has been paid as the interest on the purchase money, and the lessee, or his representatives, have built on the land, treating it as their own property. As the incumbent had no authority to alienate the property, the charity commissioners recommended that steps should be taken for appointing new trustees, to whom the premises should be conveyed, and that, in consideration of the money which had been laid out in building thereon, a lease for forty years should be granted, at the yearly rent of £7 10s.

These proposals were acceded to. The yearly sum of £7 10s. which, according to the will of the donor, ought to have been distributed amongst poor persons not receiving parochial relief, has hitherto been applied in providing for the education of the poor children of the parish.

Smith's Charity.—Jane Smith, by her will, bearing date 14th July, 1785, bequeathed to John Tempest, Esq., £60, to be applied in such manner as he should think fit, for the benefit of the poor boys and girls of the charity school in Gilligate. In respect of this charity there is a sum of £75 three-per-cent consols; and the dividends, amounting to £2 5s. per annum, are received by the schoolmaster, who, for this sum, and £7 10s. derived from the charity of Jane Finney, instructs thirteen poor children of the parish.

Parishes of St. Mary-le-Bow and St. Mary-the-Less.—*Hutchinson's Charity.*—Barnabas Hutchinson, by will, bearing date 11th of December, 1633, charged his house with 20s. a-year for the poor of the North and South Bailey. Nothing has been paid on account of this charity since 1751, and as the property has been divided, and sold to different parties, it would be impossible to establish a claim legally against any one of such parties, without being furnished with evidence to show which was the house belonging to the donor, and in which he lived.

Parish of St. Oswald.—*Cock's Charity.*—The Rev. John Cock, by will, dated 27th May, 1701, bequeathed to trustees the sum of £600, to purchase lands and tenements, whose yearly rents should be paid to the ministers and churchwardens of this parish, for distribution in the following manner:—£2 10s. for Bibles, prayer books, the Whole Duty of Man, and some brief explanation of the creed; the same to be distributed among such poor inhabitants of the said parish as should not, by reason of their poverty, be well able to buy such books for themselves; £5 in physic and other necessaries for the sick poor, if required; £5 for clothes for poor widows, widowers, or housekeepers, and £5 in money; £4 for teaching and instructing the young daughters of the poor to read, spin, knit, and sew, and their sons to read, write, and cast accounts; £6 for setting out yearly one poor boy, of good character, who should be able to read, write, and cast accounts, and repeat the Church Catechism; and the surplus, if any, to be applied in furnishing some apprentice in the said parish with tools, and setting him up in business, the sum allowed not to exceed 40s. This legacy was applied to the purchase of a farm at Cockerton, in the parish of Darlington, for £660, which is let at a rent of £70 per annum. Since the land has been let at the present rent, the annual distribution has been generally as follows:—

Bibles, prayer books, and other religious books	£6	0	0
Paid to a surgeon for attending poor persons	10	0	0
For coats and gowns about Christmas, for ten old men and ten old women, two of whom are of the township of Shincliffe, and two of the township of Broom	10	0	0
£2 is given to the churchwardens of Shincliffe, and £1 to the churchwarden of Broom, which they distribute to their respective poor, in sums varying from 1s. to 3s.	3	0	0
To a schoolmistress for instructing 12 girls on weekdays, and for keeping a girls' Sunday-school	10	10	0
To a schoolmaster for instructing 24 poor boys on weekdays, and attending a Sunday-school	21	10	0
For clothing two apprentices annually, £3 to each	6	0	0
From the residue, £2 is given to each of two tradesmen, to set up his trade, and buy tools	4	0	0
	£70	10	0

With respect to the sum directed to be distributed to poor widowers, &c., nothing has been given in money in the township of St. Oswald since 1816, when, in consequence of a loss sustained by the failure of a bank in Durham, the payment of £3 was suspended, and several other items of expenditure reduced; but £25 was received on the notes of that bank in 1826.

Dixon's Charity.—David Dixon, by will, gave to the overseers of the poor of this parish £50, the interest of which was to be distributed among the poor of the parish, numbering those of Shincliffe. This sum was lent, in 1757, on mortgage of a house in Gilesgate, held on lease of forty years from the dean and chapter. £2 10s. per annum was paid as the interest of this money up to 1824, but nothing has been paid since.

CHAPELRY OF ST. MARGARET.—*Charities of Andrews and Simon.*—The Rev. John Simon, in 1739, gave £12 12s.; and Catharine Andrews, in 1782, bequeathed £100, to the poor of this chapelry not receiving parochial relief. These sums, in 1784, were invested in the three-per-cent consols; and the dividends are divided into three parts, one of which is distributed by the curate to the poor of the chapelry generally, and the other two parts by each of the chapelwardens of Crossgate and Framwellgate, amongst the poor of their respective districts, in sums varying from 1s. to 2s 6d.

Donor unknown.—A rent charge of 20s. per annum is paid out of the Bowes' estate at Alwent, to the chapelwardens, who distribute it at Easter, in sums of 1s. each to the poor of the chapelry.

Hutchinson's Charity.—Alderman John Hutchinson, in 1702, bequeathed 52s. a year, issuing out of two houses in Framwellgate, to be distributed in bread, every Sunday, to twelve poor people attending divine service in the church. Small loaves are provided and given away in accordance with the intentions of the donor.

Surtees' Charity.—Robert Surtees, by will, dated December 27th, 1617, left a rent charge of 6s. 8d. a-year to the poor of St. Margaret's chapelry, out of his lands at Northwart, near Stockwellheugh, but it has not been paid for the last half century.

White's Charity.—Ralph White, by will, 1799, bequeathed £10 to the poor of South-street. This sum is now vested in the chapelwardens, who pay 10s. at Easter annually to ten poor widows.

THE DIOCESE OF DURHAM.

The Christian religion, established in Northumbria by the preaching of Paulinus and the zeal of King Edwin, became almost eradicated after that monarch's death, and idolatry again prevailed until the reign of St. Oswald, who, as soon as he ascended the throne, sent to the Scots, among whom he had dwelt during the period of his exile, desiring they would send him a bishop by whose instruction and ministry his people might be taught the advantages of Christianity, and receive the sacraments. His request was at once complied with, and Aidan, a monk of Iona, was consecrated bishop and sent into Northumbria, to reconvert the inhabitants to the Christian faith. The king himself assisted the missionary in his apostolic labours, travelling with him through his kingdom and interpreting the holy bishop's discourses to the people, so that by the exertions of the bishop and king, Christianity was soon re-established in the country. Aidan received from the king the island of Lindisfarne, since called Holy Island, in which he built a monastery, from which all the churches from the Tyne to the Tweed, had their beginning, as had some of those of Deira, from the Tyne to the Humber. Lindisfarne was

probably chosen by Aidan as a secure retreat from the ferocious and unconverted states by which he was surrounded, and also for its proximity to Bambrough, the royal residence, and principal fortress of the Northumbrian kingdom. Aidan died in 651, after an episcopacy of seventeen years.

FINAN, a Briton, and a member of the same community as Aidan, was the second bishop of Lindisfarne; and during his episcopacy, he had the happiness of baptising two royal converts, Peada, son of Penda, King of the Mercians, and Sigeberct, King of Essex; both of whom returned to their respective dominions, accompanied by missionaries invested with episcopal powers. Finan erected a church after the Scottish manner in the island of Lindisfarne, the seat of his bishopric. This edifice was not constructed of stone, but of hewn oak, covered with reeds, and was dedicated to St. Peter. He died in 661, having held the see ten years, and was succeeded by COLMAN, of the same monastery, who resigned the see at the end of three years, having for his successor TUDA, who fell a victim to the plague in the year 664.

The fifth bishop of Lindisfarne was EATA, a "most meek and reverend man," who was succeeded by ST. CUTHBERT. The latter, Bede tells us, "from his very childhood had always been inflamed with the desire of a religious life; but he took upon him the habit and name of a monk when he was a young man. He first entered the monastery of Melrose, then under the government of the Abbot Eata, who was afterwards Bishop of Lindisfarne." Cuthbert was subsequently made abbot of the Melrose Abbey, where he instructed many in a regular life, both by the authority of a master, and the example of his own behaviour. After remaining fourteen years at Melrose he was removed by Bishop Eata to Lindisfarne, where he remained for twelve years. But yearning after a closer communion with God, and desiring more time for meditation and prayer than the duties of his position in the monastery allowed, he retired with the permission of his superior, to the largest of the Farne Islands, opposite to Bambrough, where he led the life of an anchoret. He had a cell and a small oratory, both of which were enclosed with a wall so high, as to cut off his view from every sublunary object. He enjoyed this solitary life for nine years, when he heard with the deepest sorrow, that he had been unanimously elected by the synod of Twyford, to be bishop of the Church of Hexham. After much opposition on his part, he was induced by the prayers of the king, the archbishop, and the whole body of the clergy, to receive the episcopal consecration, but from his great predilection for Lindisfarne, he was allowed to exchange sees with Eata, who, for that reason, was translated to Hexham. Following the example of the apostles, he became an ornament to the episcopal dignity by his virtuous actions, for he both protected the people committed to his charge, by constant prayer, and excited them by most wholesome admonitions to heavenly practices. Previous to the episcopacy of St. Cuthbert, the northern churches had received but few endowments; but several munificent donations were afterwards made by the Northumbrian kings, nobles, and others. He received a grant of all the land from St. Peter's, at York, round to the south wall of the city, and also the village of Craike, where he founded a monastery. He was also invested with the city of Carlisle and the lands for fifteen miles around it. Here the pious bishop restored a decayed nunnery, and instituted a public school. But the value of these, and many other gifts received by the saint, were greatly enhanced by privileges and immunities subsequently annexed to them. Having spent two years in his bishopric, he returned to his island and monastery, where he died

two months afterwards, in the thirty-ninth year of his monastic profession, A.D. 687. So highly was the memory of this saint revered in the north, that more than forty churches and chapels were dedicated in his honour; and King Alfred even had the saint's name stamped on the coin of the realm. Often did the name of St. Cuthbert rouse the men of the north to the defence of their country, and often did his banner lead them on to victory.

Shortly after the demise of St. Cuthbert, EADBERT was consecrated bishop. He erected the Cathedral of Lindisfarne, and, on the right side of the high altar, caused a beautiful tomb to be constructed, in which he deposited the remains of his sainted predecessor. Bede informs us that on the opening of the grave, eleven years after the saint's death, the body was found whole, as if it had been alive, and the joints pliable, more like one asleep than a dead person; besides, all the vestments the body had on were not only found, but wonderful for their freshness and gloss.

Eadbert died in 698, and was succeeded by EADFRID, a learned man, who made a translation of the Gospels into Latin; and under his patronage the Venerable Bede wrote the life of St. Cuthbert. He died in 724, and was succeeded by ETHELWOLD, abbot of Melrose. CIGNEWOLF, the next bishop, was consecrated in 740; but having incurred the displeasure of King Eadbert, in consequence of his refusal to give up to the monarch a criminal who had taken refuge in the church of Lindisfarne, he was kept a close prisoner at Bambrough for a considerable period. This bishop held the see for more than forty years, and died at the Farn hermitage in the year 781. HIGHBALD, his successor, occupied the episcopal throne for twenty-two years, during which period the church of Lindisfarne, and many other religious establishments in the north were plundered and desecrated by the pagan Danes, whose course, in 797, was marked by the mangled bodies of monks and priests, and nuns, whom they had violated and massacred. Highbald's immediate successors, EGBERT and HEATHERED, are scarcely mentioned in history; but EGFRID, who became bishop in 830, is described as having contributed largely to the honour and opulence of the church, by bestowing upon it several manors which he possessed in various parts of the country. After holding the see for fifteen years, he died in 845, and was succeeded by EANBERT, who survived him ten years. EARDULPH, the sixteenth and last bishop of Lindisfarne, possessed the see at the time of the second Danish invasion, when they pillaged and destroyed Tynemouth Priory, and afterwards proceeded northwards, destroying and plundering almost every church and monastery in Northumberland. Before these barbarians could reach Lindisfarne, the bishop and monks had fled, taking with them the body of St. Cuthbert, with many other precious relics; and away they went, wandering through the country like the Israelites of old, not knowing where they might find rest. The Danes, on their arrival at Lindisfarne, being disappointed of their anticipated booty, immediately set fire to the sacred edifices, and thus an end was put for ever to the glories of Lindisfarne.

BISHOPS OF CHESTER-LE-STREET.—After wandering about for the period of seven years, the monks settled at Craike, in Yorkshire, where they remained till the re-establishment of peace, when they removed to Chester-le-Street, of which place Eardulph was the first bishop. Here Guthred, King of Northumberland, had built for them a church, and the see received from the gratitude of the sovereign, a larger territory and franchise than any yet conferred by former benefactors. Eardulph died in the year 900, after an episcopacy of forty-six years.

He was succeeded by CUTHEARD, who was studious to augment the possessions of the bishopric, with which view he purchased the manor of Sedgefield, and the district of Bedlingtonshire, which, though situated north of the Tyne, remained a portion of the county of Durham, till the year 1844, when it was united to Northumberland by the acts 7 & 8 Vic. c. 61. Cutheard died in 915, when TILRED succeeded to the bishopric, which he held till his demise in 928, when WIGRED became bishop. He possessed the see for sixteen years, and was succeeded by UCHTRED; at whose death, in 947, SEXHELM was raised to the episcopal throne. He had for his successor ALDRED, who enjoyed the see till 968, when ELFSIG became its bishop. The latter was succeeded by ALDUNE, the ninth and last bishop of Chester-le-Street. This prelate was raised to the episcopal dignity at a very critical period, for Northumberland was again plundered by the Danes, the city and castle of Bambrough were burned; and Aldune and his ecclesiastics determining to escape the storm by flight, deserted Chester-le-Street, and retired with the holy relics to the monastery of Ripon, which became their resting place for a few months, until the Danes had departed, when they set out on their return to their forsaken church. On their way they were intercepted by some invisible power at Wardenlaw, and it was only on the third day after a solemn fast and supplication, that St. Cuthbert, in a vision to a monk named Eadmer, commanded that their course should be directed towards Dunholme, the present Durham, where his church was in future to find a secure establishment. When the monks pitched their tent on the summit of the hill at Durham, there were a few cottages on its sides occupied by rustics employed in reducing its romantic neighbourhood into a state of cultivation. A temporary resting place for the remains of St. Cuthbert was the first object of the bishop and clergy; and Simeon of Durham informs us, that a small church made of the branches of trees, was the first to receive the treasure. A small stone structure was erected shortly afterwards for the same temporary purpose; and in the meantime were laid the foundations of a cathedral.

BISHOPS OF DURHAM. — Aldune now became the first bishop of Durham, where he died in 1018, after an episcopacy of twenty-eight years. During the time he held the see, he received the following donations for the augmentation of the bishopric: viz., Darlington, with its appendages, together with the lands in Coniscliffe, Cockerton, Houghton, Normanby, and Seaton.

The see was vacant for three years after Aldune's death, and EDMUND, a secular priest of noble birth, was promoted to the bishopric by accident. Casually entering the church whilst the chapter were hesitating in the choice of a successor to Aldune, he carelessly exclaimed, "why then cannot you make me bishop?" The inadvertent expression surprised the assembly, but recollecting that Edmund was a man of strict piety and virtue, they agreed in his election. Being convinced of their sincerity he reluctantly accepted the mitre, and was consecrated in the following year, 1020, by Wulstan, Archbishop of York, at Winchester. This prelate greatly augmented the possessions of the see, and during his episcopacy we find Canute, the Dane, making a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Cuthbert, as an atonement for the crimes of his countrymen. He died in 1041, and was succeeded by EADRED, a secular priest, who only held the bishopric one year.

EGELRIC, a monk of Peterborough, was the next bishop; and on his elevation to the see of Durham, he commenced the construction of several religious edifices. While removing the foundation of the old wooden church

of Chester-le-Street, which he had intended to re-build with stone, he discovered a large treasure, which, appropriating to his own use, he transmitted to the Abbey of Peterborough, and soon afterwards retired thither himself. Being charged by the clergy of the church of Durham with embezzling the treasures of the bishopric, he was sent for to London, where he died in confinement.

Egelwin, the brother of Egelric, was inducted to the bishopric on the removal of the last bishop, and during his prelacy, the clergy of Durham, anxious to elude the vengeance of the Conqueror, who marched a powerful army to the north, in order to revenge the massacre of the Norman soldiery which had taken place in the city of Durham, fled, taking with them the body of St. Cuthbert, and the other holy relics, with which they retired to Lindisfarne, where they remained till peace was established. Egelwin resigned the see in 1072, after an episcopacy of fifteen years.

Walcher, a noble native of Lorraine, succeeded to the bishopric, after it had been vacant about a year. This prelate was distinguished by sanctity and learning, and received from the Conqueror the dignity of Earl of Northumberland, and is supposed to have been the first bishop who exercised the palatine jurisdiction in the county of Durham, where he extended his authority, not only to his own demesnes, but likewise to the manors of all other men. During his episcopacy, Aldwin, a Mercian monk, with two associates, determined to visit the ruined kingdom of Northumbria, the ancient home of piety and learning. The wanderers first settled at Monkchester, now Newcastle; but Walcher, bishop of Durham, persuaded the distinguished strangers to remove under his jurisdiction, and assigned the sacred spot of Jarrow for a residence, the whole of which is represented at this time as being in ruins, but the new possessors contrived to place a rude roof of logs and straw thatch upon the naked walls, and raise for themselves a few huts under the shelter of the building. Here their exemplary austerity, abstinence, patience, and self-denial, attracted a vast influx of persons of all ranks; and the delighted bishop gave them in frank possession several manors in the county. Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, gave them also the church at Tynemouth, with all its lands and possessions, together with the body of St. Oswin. The house of Jarrow being thus so amply endowed, Aldwin re-built the church, and the monastery was soon populous enough to throw off several colonies; and whilst Reinfred migrated to Whitby, Aldwin himself moved northwards, and settled amongst the ruins of Melrose. Walcher, though himself a pious, learned, and good man, was unfortunate in the choice of his ministers; and, through their cruelty and oppression, he brought upon himself that storm of faction, which ended in the catastrophe of Gateshead, where he fell a victim to popular rage, on the 14th May, 1080. *

William de Carileph was nominated Bishop of Durham, in 1080, and was consecrated at Gloucester on the 3rd January, 1082, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of the king and the assembled prelates of the realm. His talents and learning acquired him the confidence of his sovereign, and the office of chief justice of England; and his influence was exerted in restoring peace and rest to the distracted district over which he presided. On the accession of Rufus, Carileph was included in the list of Norman nobles who declared for Robert, the eldest son of the Conqueror. On the suppression of the insurrection the bishop fled into Normandy, but was restored to his see in 1091. During his episcopacy the secular clergy were

* See Gateshead.

ejected from the Cathedral Church of Durham, and their places were filled by Benedictine monks from the monasteries of Wearmouth and Jarrow. In 1093, the bishop began to erect the present stately cathedral, and about this period the church of Durham received the abbey and lands of Coldingham, from Edgar, king of Scotland. The same monarch also presented the town of Berwick to Bishop Carileph; but it was afterwards resumed by the Scottish monarch. Bishop Carileph died at Windsor, in January 1096, and the see remained vacant nearly four years.

In 1099, RALPH FLAMBARD was appointed bishop, and though of lowly origin, his genius, ready wit, and eloquence raised him to the episcopal throne. During his prelacy the erection of the cathedral proceeded, and before his death he had the satisfaction of seeing the nave, with its aisles, finished up to the roof. In 1112, he founded the hospital of St. Giles, of Kepier, Durham, "for his own good estate, and for the redemption of the souls of his first patrons, King William who conquered England, and Maud his queen; and for the soul of that other King William who raised him to the bishopric; of King Henry, who confirmed him in it, and of all Christians who have given or shall give alms to the church of St. Cuthbert." He also built the city wall betwixt the castle and the cathedral at Durham, erected Framwellgate Bridge, and, in 1121, erected Norham Castle. He died in 1128, and by his last testament, ordered all the money due to him to be given to the poor.

GILFRID RUFUS, chancellor of England, was consecrated bishop of Durham on the 6th August 1133; the see having been vacant for five years. The ceremony was performed at York by Archbishop Thurstan. This prelate does not appear to have taken any active part in the troubles which happened during his episcopacy, though he preserved a strict adherence to the interests of King Stephen, by whose authority he secured the liberties of his palatinate, and obtained a grant for the establishment of a mint at Durham. That interesting and almost unique fabric, the Chapter-house, was built during the time of Bishop Rufus. He held the see till 1140, when he died, and the bishopric was usurped by a priest named William Cumin, in whom Bishop Gilfrid had placed great confidence, and by whom that prelate had been attended on his death-bed. Cumin was supported in his usurpation by that monarch and the Empress Matilda, with the assurance that the Convent of Durham would suffer no injury under his authority. Every effort, however, to induce the prior and archdeacon to proceed to his election proved ineffectual. In the third year after the death of Gilfrid, in spite of the precautions of Cumin, some of the monks escaped to York, and armed with the authority of the Roman pontiff, there made choice of William de Sancta Barbara, their dean, who received consecration at Winchester. He immediately afterwards proceeded towards Durham, in the hopes of Cumin's submission, but was obliged by the forces of the latter to seek refuge in the Church of St. Giles, near Kepier, from whence he with difficulty escaped. After much violence and tumult, the contending parties agreed upon a suspension of hostilities, till a messenger could be sent to the Holy See for instructions, during which time Cumin was to hold possession of Durham Castle, with one-third of the revenue of the lands between the Tyne and Tees, and everything else within the bishopric was surrendered to the bishop elect. But the usurper soon violated the terms of this truce, and his soldiers, commanded by his nephew, made an unsuccessful attack upon the bishop and his retinue at Jarrow. The bishop deeming himself insecure on the south of the Tyne, retired privately to Lindisfarne; and after Cumin and his followers had committed numerous

depredations in the diocese, he returned to Durham, accompanied by the Archbishop of York, and the Bishop of Carlisle. But what was his surprise, when, on entering the city, he found his haughty adversary awaiting his arrival in the garb and attitude of a penitent. Prostrate at the feet of the prelate, the sanguinary Cumin testified the deepest contrition for his offences, promised restitution to every one according to his power, and, influenced by whatever motives of penitence or necessity, surrendered without reserve or stipulation the whole of his power and possessions, committing himself and his followers to the entire discretion of the prelate, who imposed on his humbled opponent no other than ecclesiastical penance. On taking possession of his see, the first care of the bishop was to restore the ruined churches and public buildings of his bishopric, and to alleviate the distresses his people had suffered in the late civil broils. Being intent on works of charity, he is said to have inspired all who knew him with love and veneration, and after his death in 1152, his memory was long cherished by posterity.

Hugh de Pudsey, bishop of Winchester, and nephew of King Stephen, was translated to Durham in 1153. He afterwards received the earldoms of Northumberland and Sadberge, and was appointed Chief Justiciary of England and governor of Windsor Castle and the adjacent forests. These honours and offices he subsequently lost. In 1164 he granted to the burgesses of Gateshead liberty of forestage, and the same liberties and burgages which the burgesses of Newcastle enjoyed from theirs. He also incorporated the borough of Sunderland about the same period, and shortly afterwards re-built the borough of Elvet. The Boldon Book was compiled by his orders about the year 1183. It comprises a survey of all the lands of the see, held in demesne or by tenants in villianage, taking no notice of tenants in capite by knight's service. Besides this work we find that Bishop Pudsey made several additions to the cathedral, and granted foundation charters to the burgesses of Durham, and Finchale Priory. He also re-built the Castle of Durham, together with the church at Darlington, and many other magnificent edifices. He died at Howden, in March 1194.

Philip de Poictou, a native of Aquitaine, one of the king's privy councillors and favourites, was elected Bishop of Durham, in 1195, after the see had been vacant for nearly two years. He was consecrated at Rome by Pope Celestine, and the most prominent part of his character was his violent persecution of the monks. He placed the monastery in a state of siege, forbade the importation of provisions, blocked up the passage to the abbey mill, demolished the common furnace or oven in Elvet, destroyed the fish-wear at Finchale, and killed the cattle in Bear Park. He even surrounded the church with soldiers, applied fire and smoke to the doors and windows, and dragged the prior and clergy from the altar during the celebration of the holy mysteries on the festival of St. Cuthbert. Dying whilst under sentence of excommunication, in consequence of his supporting King John in his resistance to the see of Rome, he was buried without the precints of the cathedral, A.D. 1207.

Richard de Marisco, chancellor of England, was nominated to the see of Durham, which had been vacant nine years, in 1217, and was consecrated on the 24th June, 1218. He imitated his predecessor in persecuting the monks; and his prodigality left the see encumbered with a debt of £11,000. He died at Peterborough, in 1226.

Richard Poor, bishop of Salisbury, the next bishop, was translated to the see in May, 1228, and enthroned on the 4th September following. He

terminated the disputes which had existed between the monks and his two predecessors, by a solemn act of convention in 1231, and liquidated the debt with which Richard de Marisco had encumbered the revenues of the church, He died in 1237; and the see remained vacant for four years.

NICHOLAS DE FARNHAM was chosen bishop in 1241, and was consecrated at Gloucester on Trinity Sunday by the Archbishop of York, in the presence of the sovereign and a splendid court. He was enthroned at Durham on the ensuing festival of St. Cuthbert; but voluntarily resigned his bishopric in 1249, and died at his manor of Stockton in 1257.

WALTER DE KIRKHAM, dean of York, the next bishop, was elected in 1249, shortly after the resignation of Nicholas de Farnham. History is almost silent with regard to this prelate; he died at Howden in 1260.

ROBERT STICHILL, prior of Finchale, succeeded Bishop Kirkham, in 1260, and was consecrated at Southwell, by the Archbishop of York, on the 13th February, 1261. He founded Greatham Hospital, and was present at the council of Lyons, returning from whence, he died at the Castle of Abypeyllis in 1274, having lived in the greatest concord with the monks, and joined them in their religious exercises. This prelate was bred a monastic at Durham, and during his noviceship incurred, for some youthful levity, the shame of a public penance. He had even resolved to apostatise from the religious life, and was actually endeavouring to make his escape, when he was arrested by a miraculous voice or impression, which occasioned an entire change in his character, and laid the foundation of his future fortune.

ROBERT DE INSULA, prior of Finchale, was elected bishop in September, 1274, and consecrated at York in the October following. This prelate was of humble birth, and on his elevation to the episcopal dignity did not forget his lowly origin. The following characteristic anecdote is preserved by Greystanes:—"The bishop was once at Norham, and the Lord Scremerston sent him a present of some country ale. The bishop had long been disused to such humble beverage, yet, from respect to the donor, and to the good report of the liquor, he tasted a cup of it. 'See,' said he, 'the force of custom; you all know my origin, and that neither from my parents nor my country I can derive any taste for wine, and yet now my country liquor is rendered utterly distasteful to me.' To his mother he gave a train of male and female servants, and an honourable establishment. Once when he went to see her, 'and how fares my sweet mother?' said he. 'Never worse,' quoth she. 'And what ails thee, or troubles thee?—hast thou not men and women, and attendants sufficient?' 'Yea,' quoth she, 'and more than enough; I say to one, go, and he runs; to another, come hither, fellow, and the varlet falls down on his knee; and in short all things go on so abominably smooth, that my heart is bursting for something to spite me, and pick a quarrel withal.'" This prelate occasionally resided at the Castle of Middleham, where he died in 1283, having previously given the church of that place to Finchale for the augmentation of four monks.

ANTHONY BECK, archdeacon of Durham, was elected bishop, July 9th, 1283, and was consecrated by the Archbishop of York, on the 9th January following. This prelate's life was spent in the court and in the camp, and he bore a prominent part in the important transactions which marked the reign of Edward I. In 1307, he obtained from Edward II. a grant of the regal dignity of the Isle of Man. He had previously received from Rome the patriarchate of Jerusalem, and he now enjoyed the accumulated dignities of bishop, count palatine, patriarch, and king. Under this bishop the palatine

power "reached the high meridian of its greatness," and the court of Durham exhibited all the appendages of royalty. Surrounded by his officers of state, or marching at the head of his troops, in peace or in war, he appeared as the military chief of a powerful and independent franchise. Nobles addressed the palatine sovereign kneeling, and, instead of menial servants, knights waited in his presence chamber, and at his table, bareheaded and standing. He founded the Colleges of Chester and Lanchester, erected towers at Gainford and Coniscliffe, and added to the buildings of Auckland and Barnard Castles. He died on the 3rd March, 1310, at his manor-house of Eltham, and was the first prelate of Durham who was buried within the cathedral.

Richard Kellow, a monk of Durham, was the next bishop. He was unanimously elected bishop on the 31st March, 1311, and consecrated at York on the 30th May following. This prelate carried with him to the palatine throne the piety and humility of the cloister, and maintained a cordial and uninterrupted intercourse with his former brethren, selecting from them his seneschal, his chancellor, and confessor. He observed the strictest impartiality in the exercise of his authority, and never spared an offender on account of his rank. Without assuming the pomp or splendour of his predecessor, Bishop Kellow engaged the chief vassals of the palatinate in his service by honourable retainers; and he knew how to avail himself of their services in suppressing mutiny and disorder with prompt though unostentatious vigour. He died universally lamented in 1316; and if he fell short of his predecessors in works of public liberality, the calamitous period of his episcopacy affords a sufficient reason.

Louis Beaumont, a descendant of the royal blood of France, and kinsman of the Queen of England, was elevated to the chair of St. Cuthbert in 1318, and consecrated at Winchester on the 26th March of the same year. By the ancient writers, this prelate is described as ignorant, vain, and petulant; and his conduct towards the convent, to whose liberality he was deeply indebted, is stated to have been marked by the most capricious exercise of power, and by the most childish expressions of enmity. His private expenses were enormous; his public works were confined to the building of a spacious hall and kitchen, and a chapel at his manor of Middleham. He died suddenly, on the 28th September, 1333, and was interred, with great funeral pomp, near the high altar of his cathedral.

Richard de Bury was consecrated bishop of Durham in December 1333. This prelate, after studying at Oxford, became a monk in the Convent of Durham, and was shortly afterwards selected to be preceptor to Edward, Prince of Wales. On the accession of his pupil to the throne of England, his road to honour and wealth was opened; he became, in rapid succession, cofferer, treasurer of the wardrobe, archdeacon of Northampton, prebendary of Lincoln, Sarum, and Lichfield; and lastly, keeper of the privy seal; and whilst in possession of the latter office was twice ambassador at Rome. He became dean of Wells in 1322, and during his second embassy to Rome was promoted to the see of Durham. On the day of his installation at Durham, he gave a splendid feast to the royal and noble persons who attended the ceremony. The King and Queen of England, the King of Scotland, two archbishops, seven bishops, five earls, and all the northern nobility, were entertained with magnificent hospitality. In the following year, he became lord chancellor, and in 1336, treasurer of England; and continued till death to hold his many honours and enjoy the unabated confidence of his sovereign. But his high offices did not engross the whole of his attention, for his memory

has come down to our own times as one of the earliest and most munificent patrons of literature and learning. His charities knew no bounds; his gates were ever open to the poor and needy; besides the fragments of his table, four quarters of wheat were distributed to them weekly, and those who came too late were relieved by a small sum of money. Every time that the bishop travelled from Durham to Newcastle he gave twelve marks in charity, between Durham and Stockton eight marks, between Durham and Auckland five marks, and from Durham to Middleham a hundred shillings. But the noblest instance of his generosity was the extensive public library which he founded at Oxford, for the use of the students of Durham, now Trinity College. Having employed himself some years in works of charity and munificence, he died at his manor house of Auckland, on the 14th April, 1345, and was interred in the west angle of the cathedral on the 21st of the same month.

Thomas Hatfield, the king's secretary, and keeper of the privy seal, was consecrated bishop of Durham on the 9th July, 1345, and enthroned on Christmas-day the same year. Under his firm and vigorous administration the see of Durham lost nothing of its ancient dignity and splendour. Like Bishop Bury, he maintained a princely hospitality, and dispensed daily and extensive charity. Generous, open, and sincere, he was just and beneficent to his subjects, and to his dependents liberal and indulgent. The Cathedral of Durham is indebted to the prelacy of Bishop Hatfield for some of its fairest ornaments. He re-built or repaired many edifices belonging to the see, and also erected a sumptuous palace in the Strand, London, for the residence of himself and his successors, whilst attending parliament. Bishop Hatfield died at his manor of Alford near London, on the 8th May, 1381. His body, attended by the Bishop of Hereford and a numerous train, was brought to Durham and interred in the tomb, on the south side of the choir, which he had prepared during his lifetime.

John Fordham was elected bishop of Durham in 1381; he was prebendary of York and Lincoln, secretary to the king, and soon afterwards lord treasurer. He was an active minister during the minority of Richard II., and is said to have been one of those evil counsellors who inflamed the passions and precipitated the ruin of that unfortunate monarch. In 1388, he was deprived of the see of Durham, but was permitted to retire to that of Ely.

Walter Skirlawe, the next bishop, was translated from Bath and Wells, on the removal of Bishop Fordham, and is described by the historians of the period as a pious and humble prelate, who was renowned for his works of charity and mercy. He was a native of Skirlaugh, in the parish of Swine, in Holderness, where he erected a handsome Gothic church. He built and repaired many public edifices in his diocese, and the bridges at Shincliffe, Yarm, and Auckland, owe their origin to his munificence. He began the cloisters at Durham Cathedral, and, leaving the work unfinished, gave by his will £400 for its completion. After wearing the mitre of Durham in peace and honour for seventeen years, Bishop Skirlawe died, full of years and good works, on the 24th March, 1405.

Thomas Langley, dean of York, and lord chancellor of England, was elected bishop of Durham in 1406, when, it is said, he resigned the great seal, and was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury in St. Paul's Cathedral on the 8th August, the same year. In June 1411, he received the cardinal's hat from Pope John XXII., and, in 1414, was sent as ambassador to France. In 1417, he again accepted the chancellorship, which he retained till the

death of Henry V., when he resigned; but resumed the office, at the request of the parliament, in 1423, and continued to discharge its duties till 1425, when he finally retired from office, and directed his attention to the affairs of his palatinate. Cardinal Langley's age was spent in honourable retirement within his diocese, and his public works were numerous and munificent. He built the whole of the old gaol in the city of Durham, and founded two schools on Palace Green, the one for grammar and the other for plain song. Cardinal Langley died in 1437, having held the see for thirty-one years, and was buried in the Galilee.

Richard Neville, the next bishop of this ancient see, was translated from Salisbury, on the 27th January, 1437; received the temporalities, April 8th, 1438; and was enthroned at Durham on the 11th of the same month. He was the son of Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, brother of Richard, Earl of Salisbury; and, by his mother, Joan of Lancaster, sister of Henry IV., he was nearly related to the reigning sovereign; and his family claimed alliance with all the ancient nobility and gentry of the north. His life seems to have passed in dignified retirement and tranquillity; the only public business in which we find him mentioned being the negotiation of truces with Scotland; and the city of Durham was, in his time, frequently the place appointed for the deliberations of the English and Scottish commissioners. He built the Exchequer, on the Palace Green, where the Neville's arms and crest still remain above the doorway. He died on the 8th July, 1457, and was interred in the south aisle of the Cathedral.

Laurence Booth, chaplain to Queen Margaret, was raised to the see of Durham by a papal bull, bearing date the 15th September, 1457. This prelate incurred the displeasure of Edward IV. by supporting the interests of Queen Margaret, in consequence of which the king seized the temporalities of the see in 1462, and retained them till the year 1464. In 1473, he was appointed chancellor of England, and three years afterwards, on the death of Archbishop Neville, he was translated to the metropolitan see of York. Bishop Booth was the first prelate of Durham who was removed to the archbishopric.

William Dudley, dean of Windsor, was elected bishop of Durham the 26th September, 1476, and did homage and was invested with the temporalities on the 14th October following. During the episcopacy of this prelate, three commissions of array were issued for calling out the armed force of the palatinate; one of these is directed to the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., as lieutenant of the north. Bishop Dudley died in London, in November 1483, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

John Sherwood, S.T.P., archdeacon of Richmond, a learned divine and civilian, was the next bishop. Leland describes him as "a learned man; and, from similitude of studies, an intimate friend of Roch, the Carthusian monk; both courting the muses, and being good poets." He died at Rome on the 12th January, 1493.

Richard Fox, bishop of Bath and Wells, was translated to the bishopric of Durham in 1494. He was one of the Englishmen who, at Paris, bound themselves by oath to assist Henry, Earl of Richmond, to dethrone Richard III.; and, whilst bishop of Bath, he was one of the sponsors for Prince Henry, afterwards Henry VIII. From the see of Rome he had the title of apostolical delegate in the realm of Scotland; he was also secretary of state; and, from the time of his promotion to the see of Durham, the whole management of the north, and of the Scottish border, was committed to his charge. He was translated to the see of Winchester on the 6th October, 1501.

WILLIAM SEVER succeeded Bishop Fox in October 1502. He is said to have been the son of a sieve-maker, and a native of Shincliffe, near Durham. After being successively warden of Merton College, provost of Eton, chancellor of the diocese of Oxford, abbot of St. Mary's at York, and bishop of Carlisle, he was translated to Durham, the temporalities of which had been entrusted to his management after the translation of his predecessor. Bishop Sever died in 1505, and was buried in the Abbey of St. Mary at York, the see remaining vacant for two years, during which time the crown supplied all the principal officers of the palatinate, and enjoyed the revenues of the bishopric.

CHRISTOPHER BAINBRIGG, the next bishop, was elected in 1507; but, in the following year, he was translated to the see of York, of which he had previously been dean. This prelate was a native of the village of Hilton, near Appleby, in Westmorland, and was educated at Queen's College, Oxford.

THOMAS RUTHALL, dean of Salisbury, was nominated to the see of Durham on the 28th April, 1509. This bishop was a member of the privy council to Henry VII. and Henry VIII., and held the office of secretary of state under the latter monarch. On account of his singular wisdom, Chambre informs us, he was constantly retained at court, so that he had no time to attend to the interests of his bishopric. The immense riches which this prelate had accumulated were the ultimate cause of his ruin. By order of Henry VIII., he compiled an account of the lands and revenues of the crown throughout England; at the same time he drew up a statement of his own riches. The two volumes were, it is said, bound exactly alike in vellum, and Ruthall, by mistake, delivered into the hand of Wolsey the inventory of his own private fortunes, instead of a survey of the royal revenues. The cardinal instantly discovered the mistake, but carried the book to the king, observing, that though he would be disappointed in meeting with the information he expected, he need be under no difficulty where to apply for the assistance which his necessities required. It does not appear that Henry took any advantage of the knowledge; but the grief of the bishop was so great, when informed of this discovery, that he was seized with a mortal illness, and died in London on the 4th February, 1522. Bishop Ruthall repaired the third part of Tyne Bridge on the south, and began to build the great dining hall at Auckland, but did not live to complete it.

CARDINAL THOMAS WOLSEY was elected to the see of Durham, on his resignation of the bishopric of Bath and Wells, in February 1522. He received the investiture of the temporalities on the 30th April, 1523, and continued to hold, with the bishopric of Durham, the archiepiscopal see of York. Wolsey held this diocese for about six years, during which time he never once visited it. In 1528, he resigned Durham, and was translated to Winchester.

CUTHBERT TUNSTALL, bishop of London, was translated to the see of Durham in 1530, when the bishopric had been vacated by Wolsey about a year. In 1534, when Henry VIII. assumed the title of supreme head of the English Church, Tunstall hesitated, argued, and submitted; and, soon afterwards, publicly defended the royal supremacy from the pulpit. By some writers it is said there was only one blot on his character, viz., "his being seduced and drawn in by the king to assert, that his marriage with Catherine of Spain might and ought to be dissolved, and to write a book, wherein he endeavours to prove it." In 1535, he acted as one of the commissioners for valuing all ecclesiastical benefices, and settling the first fruits and tenths on the crown. By the act 27 Henry VIII., the bishop was deprived of nearly

all the ancient honours and peculiar privileges which had been lavished, during six centuries, by kings and princes, on the see of Durham. To these changes Bishop Tunstall submitted in silence, and enjoyed, during the remainder of Henry's reign, a considerable degree of personal influence and favour. On the accession of Edward VI., the cautious yet open conduct of Bishop Tunstall seems, for a time, to have saved him from ruin; he had been dismissed from the council in 1548, but suffered no further molestation during the first years of the young king's reign. The ambitious views, however, of the daring and profligate Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, impelled him to hasten the downfall of the unoffending prelate. He was deprived by a court of lawyers and ecclesiastics, and his bishopric was not only suppressed, but out of it two others were formed, in such a manner that a large portion of the revenues and lands were reserved to the government. The death of Edward defeated the projects and ambition of Dudley; and, on the accession of Mary, the eldest daughter of Henry VIII., Tunstall was released from the Tower and reinstated in his bishopric of Durham, which was at once re-established. In 1554, we find Bishop Tunstall employed by Queen Mary to make new statutes for the government of collegiate churches; and during the whole of Mary's reign, we do not discover that any one suffered for religious opinions throughout the whole diocese; hence we may conclude, that the old religion was more prevalent here than in some other parts of England. When Elizabeth came to the throne, in 1558, her first care was to re-establish the Protestant religion, and hopes were entertained by many that Bishop Tunstall would not refuse taking the oath of supremacy. Without, however, expressing any hostile feeling to the queen, he declined taking the oath, and was, in consequence, deprived of his bishopric. He died on the 18th November, 1559, in the 85th year of his age.

James Pilkington, the first Protestant bishop of Durham, was elected on the 26th December, 1560. This prelate was the third son of Richard Pilkington, of Rivington, in Lancashire, and, having imbibed the principles of the reformers, was a voluntary exile from his native land during the reign of Mary. He returned on the accession of Elizabeth, under whose auspices he was appointed bishop of this see, and had confirmed to him by patent, under the great seal, all the old charters relative to the palatinate of Durham. He visited his Cathedral in 1561 and in 1567. On the breaking out of the rebellion under the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, Bishop Pilkington went into the south with his wife and children. With regard to the latter, Fuller says, "I have heard that Queen Elizabeth, being informed that Dr. Pilkington, bishop of Durham, had given £10,000 in marriage with his daughter, and being offended that a prelate's daughter should equal a princess, in future took away £1,000 a year from that bishopric, and assigned it for the better maintenance of the garrison at Berwick." Bishop Pilkington died at Auckland on the 23rd January, 1575.

Richard Barnes was translated to the bishopric of Durham, from Carlisle, in April 1577. He was a native of Bold, near Warrington, in Lancashire, and is said to have been learned, affable, and generous; though, according to the contemporary historians, he "mearvailously exasperated" his people, by his persecution of those who clung to the ancient faith, and by countenancing the most rapacious acts in his ecclesiastical court, where John Barnes, his brother, presided as chancellor, and conducted himself with the greatest corruption and viciousness. After an episcopacy of eleven years, Bishop Barnes died at Auckland, where he chiefly resided, on the 27th August, 1587.

MATTHEW HUTTON, dean of York, the next bishop, was elected on the 9th January, 1589. According to the most generally received accounts, he was descended from a family seated at Priest Hutton, in Lancashire. In 1546, he became a member of the University of Cambridge, and, in 1562, he was selected as one of the preachers at Whitehall, by Archbishop Parker. Hutton's character was now established as one of the soundest scholars and most eloquent preachers of the age; and it appears to have been at the particular request of Lord Burleigh, that he was promoted to the bishopric of Durham. After an episcopate of five years, he was removed, in 1594, to the metropolitan see of York. He died the 18th October, 1605, in the 80th year of his age.

TOBIAS MATTHEW, dean of Durham, succeeded to the bishopric in March 1595. He was one of the commissioners appointed by Queen Elizabeth to treat with Scotland, and redress grievances on the borders. He was universally allowed, even by his adversaries, to be one of the most able controversialists, as well as one of the most eloquent preachers, of his age; and, in private life, he was much beloved for his steady friendship, his liberal bounty, and the cheerful and unaffected freedom of his conversation. On the 26th July, 1606, he was translated to York, where he remained till his demise in 1628.

WILLIAM JAMES, the next bishop, was elected to the see of Durham on the 5th August, 1606. He was consecrated on the 17th September, had restitution of the temporalities on the 16th, and was enthroned by proxy the same day. This prelate was elected master of University College, Oxford, in 1572; in 1584, he was promoted to the deanery of Christ's Church; and, in 1596, was removed to that of Durham. He was also archdeacon of Coventry in 1577, and chaplain to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. During the last year of his episcopacy, he had the honour of entertaining King James at Durham, on his progress to Scotland. This prelate died in his 75th year, on the 11th May, 1617, and was buried near the entrance of the choir in Durham Cathedral.

RICHARD NEILE, bishop of London, was translated to Durham on the 13th November, 1617. He has been justly stigmatised as one of those unprincipled courtiers who flattered King James's vanity at the expense both of truth and honesty. Waller, the poet, calling to see King James on the day after parliament had been dissolved, and finding the Bishops of Durham and Winchester standing behind the monarch's chair, overheard a remarkable conversation, in which the king said—"My lords, cannot I take the money of my subjects when I want it, without all this formality in parliament?" To this the Bishop of Durham readily answered, "God forbid, sire, but you should; you are the breath of our nostrils." James then turned to Winchester, saying, "Well, my lord, what say you?" The bishop replied, "Sire, I have no skill to judge of parliamentary cases." The king answered, "No put offs, my lord; answer me presently." "Then, sire," said Winchester, "I think it lawful for you to take my brother Neile's money, for he offers it." In 1627, Bishop Neile was translated to Winchester, and, in 1631, he was promoted to the archbishopric of York.

GEORGE MONTEIGNE, S.T.P., bishop of London, was translated to Durham on the 3rd March, 1627. This prelate, who was of humble parentage, and born at Cawood in Yorkshire, only wore the mitre of Durham three months, being again removed to the archbishopric of York on the 16th June. He died on the 6th November, in the same year.

JOHN HOWSON, S.T.P., who was translated to Durham, from Oxford, on the 28th September, 1628, held the see till his death, in February 1631. The short period during which he sat at Durham presents no remarkable features.

THOMAS MORTON, S.T.P., bishop of Lichfield, was translated to the see of Durham on the 2nd July, 1632, and filled the high and opulent station for more than twenty years, with remarkable moderation, justice, equity, and charity. On the advance of the Scotch army, in August 1640, Bishop Morton fled to London, where he was soon after maltreated by the mob while on his way to the House of Lords. Bishop Morton and eleven other bishops were committed to the Tower, on a charge of high treason, in December 1641; but, on the same day, the Bishops of Durham and Coventry were excepted from the order on account of their age and infirmities, and were transferred to the custody of the usher of the House of Commons. After remaining a month in custody, without being called on for any defence, they were suffered to retire to their own houses. Bishop Morton never again saw his diocese. He continued to reside in perfect privacy till the beginning of 1645, when, on some new pretence, he was dragged from his retirement, and again committed to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms. He was kept prisoner six months, and on the 10th May, 1646, when the whole of the revenues of his see were taken from him by parliament, he had £800 per annum voted to him for life; but whilst he was able to subsist without, he never applied for it; and when his necessities required an application, he found the vote to be totally ineffectual, as it was not stated from whence or by whom the money was to be paid. Subsequently, either at the importunity of old Sir Henry Vane, or some other of the bishop's friends, the sum of £1,000 was ordered to be paid to the bishop's use, who, with that sum, paid all his debts, and purchased an annuity of £200 per annum, which was regularly paid till the bishop's death, on the 22nd September, 1659, in the 95th year of his age. After twenty years of the most dreadful anarchy and confusion, and twelve years' total subversion of the constitution, the affairs of England assumed a brighter aspect, by the restoration of Charles II.; and the see of Durham, which had for a long period been suppressed, was re-established with all its former dignities and possessions.

JOHN COSIN, S.T.P., dean of Peterborough, who had been severely persecuted during the Commonwealth, was nominated bishop, by Charles II., in November 1660. Among the many liberal and high-minded prelates who have held the see of Durham, the name of Cosin stands eminently distinguished for munificence and public spirit. His first care was to reform the abuses that had crept into the churches of the diocese during the period of the Commonwealth; and, by his generous and sympathising temper, and courteous deportment, he was soon universally respected and esteemed. He reared almost from the ground the noble palace of Auckland, which now exists on the site of the old castle. To this he added the chapel, with all its splendid collection of books, plate, ornaments, &c. He placed the Castle of Durham in complete repair, and restored the episcopal residence in Darlington from a state of entire dilapidation. At Durham he also rebuilt and augmented the endowment of Bishop Langley's hospital and schools, and erected the bishop's library. In 1664, he was chiefly instrumental in procuring the rebuilding of the Guild Hall, or Town Hall, at Durham, as well as in repairing the courts of justice, the Exchequer, and the Court of Chancery. He died on the 15th January, 1671.

THE HON. NATHANIEL CREWE, the next bishop, was translated from the see of Oxford to that of Durham in October 1674, and was enthroned on the 10th November following. Bishop Crewe, or as he is more frequently termed, from his subsequent accession to the family title, Lord Crewe, was the fifth son of John, first Lord Crewe, of Stene, in Northamptonshire. This prelate,

in 1676, was one of the privy council of Charles II., and, on the accession of James II., was still in great favour in court, being then made dean of the Chapel Royal. After the revolution of 1688, Bishop Crewe was excepted, by name, out of the general pardon granted by William and Mary, and, in February 1689, fled to Holland. He returned to London in July, and having made his peace, he took the oaths to William and Mary at Guildhall. He afterwards remained in obscurity for some time, and was deprived of his lord lieutenancy of Durham, which he had held under James II. By the death of his two brothers, in 1691, he became Baron Crewe of Stene, and was, of course, summoned to parliament both as baron and bishop, being the first instance in England of such a union of a temporal and spiritual peerage. On the accession of Queen Anne, Lord Crewe again enjoyed some gleams of royal favour; he again solicited the restoration of his lord lieutenancy, but did not obtain it till the year 1712. From the accession of George I., Bishop Crewe's life was spent in comparative retirement. In 1715, the bishop's brother-in-law, John Forster, Esq., M.P. for Northumberland, general of the English part of the rebel army, forfeited his estates, of which Bambrough Castle was the principal seat. Lord Crewe purchased the whole of the family possessions, then valued at £1,314 per annum, from the government commissioners, and, by his last will, settled the whole of the present and future revenues on charitable uses. Under this will, and under the great increase of rental in the Forster estates, the princely establishment of Bambrough has arisen, where the trustees of the benevolent bishop have fitted up apartments for the reception of shipwrecked mariners; and a constant patrol is kept, every stormy night, along this dangerous coast for the space of eight miles, by which means numerous lives have been preserved which must have otherwise perished. A list of signals are made use of at Bambrough Castle, in case vessels are perceived in distress, driven on the beach in fogs, &c. The liberal bequest of this humane prelate is not confined to shipwrecked mariners alone, but extends to the diffusion of knowledge and happiness among the labouring and indigent classes of the neighbourhood. Children are taught gratis, and amply supplied with books. Under the same charity, provisions are sold to the labouring poor at reduced prices. An infirmary is also kept there at the expense of the charity; an experienced surgeon attends, and gives medicine and advice, gratis, to the poor. Bishop Crewe, after holding the see of Durham forty-seven years, died on the 18th September, 1722.

William Talbot, S.T.P., bishop of Salisbury, was translated to the see of Durham, in October, 1721. In the same year he was made governor of the Charter House; and was afterwards appointed Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county palatine of Durham. This prelate is stated to have been so extravagant that the ample revenues of his bishopric were not adequate to his expenditure. He died in London, October 10th, 1730.

Henry Chandler, S.T.P., the next bishop, was translated from Lichfield, in November, 1730. History is almost silent with regard to this prelate, but we are informed that he was a learned divine, who never sold any of his patent offices, though he was offered large sums of money for them. He held the see of Durham twenty years, and died in London, on the 20th of July, 1750.

Joseph Butler, bishop of Bristol, succeeded to the see of Durham in September, 1750, and was enthroned by proxy on the 9th of the following November. During the short time which Bishop Butler held this see, he conciliated all hearts; and in advanced years, and on the episcopal throne, he retained the same genuine modesty and native sweetness of disposition which

had distinguished him in youth and retirement. His constitution, originally delicate, was at the time of his removal to Durham, evidently sinking under the attacks of disease; and he expired at Bath, within the second year of his translation, on the 16th June, 1752.

RICHARD TREVOR, S.T.P., bishop of St. David's, succeeded Bishop Butler, and was enthroned at Durham on the 29th December, 1752. This bishop held the see for nineteen years, during which time he resided alternately at Durham or Auckland; and by his contemporaries is described as a sincere friend, a generous patron, and a splendid and munificent prelate. He died in London, after a long and painful illness, on the 9th June, 1771.

JOHN EGERTON, D.C.L., the next bishop, was translated from Lichfield to Durham, on the 8th July, 1771. He made his public entry in the diocese, on the 3rd of the following September, and soon became deservedly popular with all ranks; nor is it too much to say, that of the many noble and generous prelates who have worn the mitre of Durham, few have ever exercised the palatine privileges with more liberal discretion, or passed through the high office with less blame or envy, than Bishop Egerton. After presiding over this see seventeen years, he died in London on the 18th January, 1787, and was privately interred in St. James's Chapel.

THOMAS THURLOW, D.D., bishop of Lincoln, was translated to the see of Durham, in 1787. This prelate was the second son of the Rev. Thomas Thurlow, of Ashfield, in Suffolk; fellow of Magdalen College, in Oxford; and Rector of Stanhope, in the county of Durham, 1771. In 1773, he was promoted to the Mastership of the Temple, and to the Deanery of Rochester, in 1777. Two years afterwards he was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln; and held with the bishopric the Deanery of St. Paul's. He only enjoyed the see of Durham during four years, for he died in London, May 27th, 1791.

THE HON. SHUTE BARRINGTON., D.D., bishop of Salisbury, succeeded Bishop Thurlow, in June, 1791, and made his public entry into the diocese on the 5th of the following August. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and was for some years fellow of Merton College. In 1761, he was made canon of Christ's Church, Oxford, and shortly afterwards residentiary of St. Paul's. In 1769, he became Bishop of Landaff, holding that see till 1783, when he was translated to Salisbury, and, in 1791, he was removed to the opulent see of Durham. In his episcopal character, Bishop Barrington was a strict observer of discipline amongst his clergy, and made it his constant business to seek out such worthy and able men as were best entitled to preferment. His private beneficence was most princely, and it is said that £100,000 would not exceed the amount of his benefactions. In 1809, he was involved in a law-suit respecting the rents of some lead-mines belonging to the see, the leases of which had expired for several years, without being renewed; and the case being decided in the bishop's favour, who thereby recovered nearly £60,000, he appropriated the whole to the establishment of schools in his diocese, and the formation of a fund for poor clergymen and their widows. He made a similar application of the proceeds which accrued to him on the division of Framwellgate and Brasside moors and Wilton Gilbert common. When he had attained the fiftieth year of his prelacy, the clergy of his diocese erected at the cost of £2,300, a large charity school at Newcastle, and distinguished it by the name of Jubilee, in commemoration of the event. *(See the history and description of Newcastle at a subsequent page.)* He died, at his house in Cavendish-square, London, after an illness of six weeks, on the 25th March, 1826, in the 93rd year of his age.

WILLIAM VAN MILDERT, D.D., was translated from the see of Landaff to that of Durham, in 1826, and was installed on the 21st July of the same year. This prelate was the grandson of Abraham Van Mildert, of Amsterdam, and was born in London in the year 1765. He received his education at Merchant Tailors' School, and at Queen's College, Oxford, where he took the degree of D.D. in 1813. He afterwards became curate of Witham, in Essex, and in April, 1812, was elected to the preachership of Lincoln's Inn. In September, 1813, he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford; in March, 1819, he was made Bishop of Landaff; and became Dean of St. Paul's in the following year. He then resigned his professorship at Oxford; and in March, 1826, on the death of Bishop Barrington, he was translated to the episcopal chair of Durham. As a theological writer, Dr. Van Mildert holds a distinguished position; and his "Boyle's Lectures" are an excellent performance, while his "Life of Waterland" is a model for compositions of that kind. The two volumes of sermons preached at Lincoln's Inn, and published in 1831, are perhaps more generally known than the rest of the bishop's works, and many of them are as fine specimens of sermons for a learned audience, as the English language can supply. To his unbounded charity, public and private, every corner of his diocese can bear its testimony. The university established in Durham was chiefly formed by his munificent support. Princely almost as was his income, his lordship died, comparatively speaking, a poor man; and provision for his widow arose chiefly from her beneficial interest in a life policy, to be realised by his lordship's demise. He died in his seventieth yeary, at Auckland Castle, on the 21st February, 1836; and his remains were interred in a vault, prepared in the nave of the Cathedral Church of Durham. Dr. Van Mildert was the last count palatine; since his demise, the palatine rights and privileges have been vested in the sovereign.

EDWARD MALTBY, D.D., the present bishop, was consecrated Bishop of Chichester, in 1831, and translated to the see of Durham, in 1836. His lordship is visitor of Durham University; a senator of the London University; F.R.S., and F.S.A.; and has published an edition of Morell's "Lexicon Græco-Prosodiacum," "Sermons," &c. The annual value of the see is £8,000. Residences—Upper Portland Place, London; Auckland Castle, Durham.

The ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of Durham comprehends the whole of the counties of Durham and Northumberland, and until recently, included also the parishes of Alston, in Cumberland, and that of Craike and the peculiars of Allertonshire and Howdenshire, in Yorkshire. The diocese includes the archdeaconries of Durham, Northumberland, and Lindisfarne. That of Durham is divided into the deaneries of Chester, Darlington, Easington, and Stockton; that of Northumberland, into the deaneries of Bellingham, Corbridge, Hexham, and Newcastle; and that of Lindisfarne, into the deaconeries of Alnwick, Bambrough, Morpeth, Norham, and Rothbury. The bishop appoints to the archdeaconries, and alternately with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to certain canonries in the Cathedral. There are in the archdeaconry of Durham 128 benefices, and in each of those of Northumberland and Landisfarne, fifty-four, making a total of 236. Of these, seventy-one are in the patronage of the bishop, besides other eight, which are under the alternate appointment of the crown and the bishop. The archdeacons of Durham and Northumberland each present to one living; and the dean and chapter to forty-four. Thirteen are in the patronage of the crown. Several of the incumbents present to their dependent curacies; and other advowsons are held by lay-patrons.

There have been seventy-nine bishops of this diocese since its first establishment in 634, when the see was fixed at Lindisfarne, whence it was removed, in the year 882, to Chester-le-Street, and subsequently, in 995, to Durham, where it has since remained. The subjoined lists contain the names of the bishops of Lindisfarne, Chester-le-Street, and Durham, in numerical order, with the dates when each of them entered upon the see, shewing also the periods when the episcopal throne was vacant:—

Bishops of Lindisfarne, from 634 to 882, a.d.—1 Aidan, 634; 2 Finan, 651; 3 Colman, 661; 4 Tuda, 664 (vacant fourteen years); 5 Eata, 678; 6 Cuthbert, 685; 7 Eadbert, 688; 8 Eadfrid, 698; 9 Ethelwold, 724; 10 Cynewolf, 740; 11 Highbald, 781; 12 Egbert, 803; 13 Heathered, 821; 14 Egfrid, 830; 15 Eanbert, 845; 16 Eardulf, 854 (removed to Chester-le-Street).

Bishops of Chester-le-Street, from 882 to 990, a.d.—1 Eardulph, 882; 2 Cutheard, 900; 3 Tilred, 915; 4 Wifred, 928; 5 Uchtred, 944; 6 Sexhelm, 947; 7 Aldred, 947; 8 Elfsig, 968; 9 Aldune, 990.

Bishops of Durham, from 990 to 1855, a.d.—1 Aldune, removed from Chester, 995; 2 Eadmund, 1020; 3 Eadred, 1041; 4 Egelric, 1042; 5 Egelwin, 1056; 6 Walcher, 1072; 7 William de Carileph, 1080; 8 Ralph Flambard, 1099; 9 Gilfrid Rufus, 1133. (The see usurped by William Cumming for nearly three years.) 10 William de St. Barbara, 1143; 11 Hugh de Pudsey, 1153 (See vacant nearly two years); 12 Phillip de Poicteu, 1195 (See vacant from 1208 to 1215); 13 Richard de Marisec, 1215 (See vacant from 1226 to 1228); 14 Richard Poor, 1228; 15 Nicholas de Farnham, 1241; 16 Walter de Kirkham, 1249; 17 Robert de Stitchill, 1260; 18 Robert de Insula, 1274; 19 Anthony Beck, 1283; 20 Richard Kellow, 1311; 21 Lewis Beaumont, 1317; 22 Richard de Bury, 1333; 23 Thomas Hatfield, 1345; 24 John Fordham, 1381; 25 Walter Skirlaw, 1388; 26 Thomas Langley, 1406; 27 Robert Neville, 1437; 28 Laurence Booth, 1457; 29 William Dudley, 1476; 30 John Sherwood, 1484 (See vacant from 1493 to 1494); 31 Richard Fox, 1494; 32 William Sever, 1502 (See vacant from 1505 to 1507; 33 Christopher Bainbrigg, 1507 (See vacant from 1508 to 1509); 34 Thomas Ruthall, 1509; 35 Thomas Wolsey, 1522; 36 Cuthbert Tunstall, 1530; 37 James Pilkington, 1560; 38 Richard Barnes, 1577 (See vacant from 1587 to 1589); 39 Matthew Hutton, 1589; 40 Tobias Matthew, 1595; 41 William James, 1606; 42 Richard Neill, 1617; 43 George Monteign, 1628; 44 John Howson, 1628; 45 Thomas Morton, 1632; 46 John Cosin, 1660 (See vacant from 1671 to 1674); 47 Nathaniel Lord Crewe, 1674; 48 William Talbot, 1721; 49 Edward Chandler, 1730; 50 Joseph Butler, 1750; 51 Richard Trevor, 1752; 52 John Egerton, 1771; 53 Thomas Thurlow, 1787; 54 Hon. Shute Barrington, 1791; 55 William Van Mildert, 1826; 56 Edward Maltby, 1836.

The Priory.—On the establishment of the church at Durham, it was served by secular priests, who are said to have been under the government of a provost; but during the episcopacy of Bishop Carileph, Benedictine monks were introduced, in whose favour a charter was granted by the bishop, and confirmed by Pope Gregory VII., whereby it was ordained, that "the future priors of the church of Durham should possess the liberties, dignities, and honours of abbots, with the abbot's seat in the choir of the church; and hold all their lands, churches, and possessions in their own hands and free disposition, so that the revenues thereof might be increased as much as possible, exempted from royal customs." A diploma was also obtained from the king, in 1084, to maintain and support the charter of the bishop, empowering the removal of the seculars from the Cathedral Church, and translating to it monks from Jarrow and Wearmouth monasteries. By this instrument it was ordained, that "all priors of that monastery should possess the same liberties, customs, dignities, and honours as abbots, to hold the left-hand seat in the choir, have full power of appointing and removing the officers of the church, similar to the authority of a dean; having the first place and voice after the bishop; when in chapter the first voice in all elections to the see; and whatever

dignities and honours the dean of York held, inferior to the archbishop, but superior to the archdeacon, the prior of Durham should equally hold, in inferiority to his prelate, but in superiority of the archdeacon." By the same deed, the king also confirmed whatever the bishop had granted to his convent, and declared the protection of the monastery and its possessions then enjoyed, as well as those it might afterwards acquire, "with *sac* and *soc*, *tol* and *team*, and *infangeontheof*, *privileges of courts*, and *wreck* of sea." And he also ordained that the convent, and their people, should be exempt from all outgoings, exactions, rents, tolls, and and all other royal customs. This deed was signed and attested by all the bishops and peers of the realm. The bishop also gave to the monastery full jurisdiction over all their churches, and acquitted them of the authority of their prelate and archdeacon, "save only touching the cure of souls;" and, in 1094, he by a further decree ordained, that the priors should for ever thereafter be archdeacons of the whole diocese of Durham, vicars-general, and officials. The monks having been established in the place of the secular clergy, were endowed with the parishes and townships of Rennington, the two Pittingtons, Hesselton, Dalton, Merrington, Shincliffe, Elvet, Willington, and Wallsend, together with the churches of Lindisfarne, the adjacent villages of Fenham, Norham, and Skirworth, with a number of churches in Yorkshire; and other donations were added by the king, amongst which is land in Keverston and Gretham. The following is a list of the priors of Durham from the foundation of the monastery to its dissolution in the reign of Henry VIII., with the date of their election:—

PRIORS OF DURHAM.—Aldwine, 1084; Turgot, 1087; Algar, 1109; Roger, 1137 Lawrence, 1149; Absalom, 1154; Thomas, 1162; German, 1163; Bertram, 1189; William, 1209; Ralph Kernech, 1219; Thomas Melsonby, 1233; Bertram de Middleton, 1244; Richard Claxton, 1273; Hugh de Derlyngton, 1285; Richard de Hotoun, 1286; William de Tanfield, 1308; Galfred de Burdon, 1313; William de Guisburn, 1322; William de Couton, 1322; John Fossour, 1342; Robert de Walworth, 1374; John de Hemmingburgh, 1391; John de Wessington, 1416; William de Ebchester, 1446; John de Burnaby, 1456; Richard Bell, 1464; Robert Ebchester, 1478; John Auckland, 1484; Thomas Castell, 1494; Hugh Whitehead, 1541.

INSTITUTION OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER.—While the convent was under the government of Prior Whitehead, the dissolution of religious houses was commenced in England, and the convent of Durham shared the common fate, being surrendered to the king on the 31st December, 1540, at which time its revenues amounted to £1,366 10s. 5d., according to Dugdale, or £1,615 14s. according to Speed. On the 12th May, 1541, the king granted his foundation charter to this church, instituting therein a dean, and twelve prebendaries, constituting them a body corporate, by the style and title of "The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Christ and the Blessed Mary, the Virgin," empowering them under that denomination to do all legal acts, and plead, and be impleaded. He granted them all the site of the monastery, and the ancient rights, liberties, and privileges thereof; and as Willis informs us, having converted the priory into a college of seculars, he "assigned his new dean and prebendaries their respective apartments out of the old monastery, within the precincts of which the bishop, dean, and prebendaries, and other members, have very good houses, the best of any cathedral in England, according with the dignity of the prebends, which are more richly endowed than any other in kingdom, owing to the members allotting themselves, at first, their respective dividends or shares out of the chapter lands, and not leasing them in common." The statutes by which the Church of Durham is

now regulated were prepared by Nicholas Heath, archbishop of York; Edmund Bonner, bishop of London; Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of Durham; Thomas Thirlby, bishop of Ely; and William Armistead, chaplain to their majesties King Philip and Queen Mary. These statutes were confirmed under the great seal in the years 1538-34. The following is a list of the deans who have presided here since the institution of the dean and chapter to the present time with the year in which each was inducted:—

DEANS OF DURHAM.—Hugh Whitehead, 1541; Robert Horn, 1551; Thomas Watson, 1553; Thomas Robertson, 1558; Robert Horn, 1559; Ralph Skynner, 1560; William Whittingham, 1563; Thomas Wilson, 1580; Tobias Matthew, 1583; William James, 1596; Adam Newton, 1606; Richard Hunt, 1620; Walter Balcanquall, 1634; Christopher Porter, 1645; William Fuller, 1645; John Barwick, 1659; John Sudbury, 1661; Denis Granville, 1684; Thomas Comber, 1691; Hon. John Montague, 1699; Henry Bland, 1728; Hon. Spencer Cowper, 1746; Thomas Dampier, 1774; Hon. William Digby, 1777; John Hinchliffe, 1778; James Cornwallis, 1794; Charles H. Hall, 1824; The Right Rev. J. Banks Jenkison, D.D., 1827; Rev. Dr. Waddington, 1840.

DIGNITARIES OF THE DIOCESE OF DURHAM.

Bishop—The Right Rev. Edward Maltby, D.D., F.R.S., A.S., 1836.
Archdeacon of Durham—The Ven. Charles Thorp, D.D., 1831.
Archdeacon of Northumberland—The Ven. George Bland, M.A., 1853.
Archdeacon of Lindisfarne—The Ven. R. C. Coxe, M.A., 1853.
Official of the Archdeacon of Durham—The Rev. J. D. Eade, M.A.
Chancellor of the Diocese—Thomas Emerson Headlam, Esq., M.A., Q.C., and M.P.
Principal Surrogate—The Rev. James Raine, M.A.
Registrar—The Hon. and Rev. J. L. Barrington, M.A.
Deputy Registrar—Joseph Davison, Esq.

BISHOP'S CHAPLAINS.

Rev. W. F. Raymond, M.A.
Ven. Archdeacon Bland, M.A.
Rev. H. J. Maltby, M.A.
Rev. Hugh Hodgson, M.A.
Rev. Leonard Jenyns, M.A.
Rev. John Patrick Eden, M.A.
Rev. George E. Green, M.A.

Secretary to the Bishop—J. Burder, Esq., 27, Parliament-street, Westminster.
Provincial Secretary—Joseph Davison, Esq., Durham.

CHAPTER OF DURHAM.

Dean—The Very Reverend George Waddington, D.D., 1840.

CANONS.

The Rev. George Townsend, D.D.	1825	The Rev. Henry Douglas, M.A.	1834
The Rev. W. S. Gilly, D.D.	1826	The Rev. Henry Jenkyns, D.D.	1839
Ven. Archdeacon Thorp, D.D.	1829	The Rev. John Edwards, M.A.	1841
The Lord Bishop of Exeter, D.D.	1831	The Rev. H. J. Maltby, M.A.	1852

The Ven. George Bland, M.A., 1853.

HONORARY CANONS.

Rev. T. L. Strong, B.D.	1844	Rev. Charles Thomas Whitley, M.A.	1849
Rev. J. Collinson, M.A.	1844	Rev. J. Duncombe Shafto, M.A.	1849
Rev. T. H. Scott, M.A.	1845	Rev. George Dugard, M.A.	1850
Rev. R. C. Coxe, M.A.	1845	Rev. Rowland Webster, M.A.	1851
Right Hon. and Rev. Visct. Hereford	1845	Rev. Court Granville, M.A.	1851
Rev. T. Chevallier, B.D.	1846	Rev. George Rooke, M.A.	1852
Lord Bishop of Capetown, D.D.	1846	Rev. John Davies, D.D.	1853
Rev. J. P. Eden, M.A.	1847	Rev. Charles Lee, M.A.	1853
Rev. J. D. Eade, M.A.	1847	Hon. and Rev. F. N. Clements, B.A.	1853
Rev. James Allan Park, M.A.	1848	Rev. William Atkinson, B.A.	1854
Hon. and Rev. John Grey, M.A.	1849	Rev. William Procter, M.A.	1854

Rev. George E. Green, M.A., 1854.

MINOR CANONS.

Rev. J. B. Dykes, M.A., precentor	1849	Rev. E. Greatorex, M.A., sacristan	1849
Rev. Edward Sneyd, M.A.	1831	Rev. W. Greenwell, M.A.	1854
Rev. J. Cartwright, M.A.	1834	Rev. J. C. Lowe, B.A.	1854

Organist—William Henshaw, Esq.

LAY CLERKS.

Charles Ashton, North Road	Thomas Kaye, Sadler-street
William Bates, 60, Gilesgate	James Lambert, Old Durham
Matthew Brown, 199, Gilesgate	W. James Martin, Hallgarth-street
Thomas Brown, 53, Claypath	Edward Peele, 44, Hallgarth-street
George Hemingway, Framwellgate	John Smith, 17, Allergate

VERGERS.

William Hartley, College Gates. | John Moor, Palace Green.

EMINENT MEN.

Many of the *Worthies* of Durham have been already mentioned; and amongst the others who were born and flourished here, we find the following:—

Count Boruwlaski, the celebrated Polish dwarf, a native of the province of Pokucia, in Polish Russia, was in early life patronised by the Countess Humiecka, a Polish lady, and after having visited with her various countries of Europe, he remained some years in Paris, which place he quitted, prior to the French revolution, and came over to England in 1782, when, having been seen by some of the prebendaries of Durham, he was induced to take up his abode in that city, they agreeing to allow him a handsome income, which he enjoyed up to his death. The count's person, though of diminutive formation, was of the completest symmetry, his height being short of thirty-six inches. It is rather remarkable that he had brothers and sisters some of them above six feet. He died at his residence, Bank Cottage, September 5th, 1837, in the 99th year of his age.

Major Chipchase was the son of the late Thomas Chipchase, Esq., the elder, of the city of Durham. Having entered the army at an early period, he took part in the siege and capture of the ports of Salamanca, where he rendered important services, and was severely wounded. He died at the barracks, Windsor, on October 21st, 1848, aged sixty-two years.

Robert Hegg, the author of the "Golden Legend of St. Cuthbert," was born in the city of Durham, in 1599. At the age of fifteen he was sent to Oxford, and admitted a scholar of Corpus Christi College, 7th November, 1614. On the 27th December, 1624, being then M.A., he was admitted probationer fellow of his college, which honour he did not long survive; for, on the 11th June, 1629, having scarcely attained his thirtieth year, he died suddenly of apoplexy, and was buried in the chapel of his college. Four editions of the Legend have appeared at different times. The research displayed by Hegg on all subjects connected with early ecclesiastical history, and with the origin of the city of Durham, has caused his book to be much valued.

George Stephen Kemble, Esq., was the son of Mr. Roger Kemble, and brother of John and Charles Kemble, and of Mrs. Siddons, all of great theatrical celebrity. His mother too was an actress; and it is remarkable, that she played the part of *Anna Bullen* on the very night that Stephen Kemble was born, which was just at the time when, as queen, she was

supposed in the play, to have given birth to the Princess Elizabeth. He was born at Kingstown, in the county of Hereford, May 3rd, 1758; was put apprentice to Mr. Gibbs, surgeon at Coventry; but preferring the stage, after a course of practice in England, Scotland, and Ireland, he appeared at Covent Garden, September 24th, 1783. In November following he married Miss Satchell, a favourite actress of the same theatre. Leaving Covent Garden in the following year, after performing some time at the Haymarket, Mr. Kemble became a manager himself; and conducted successively, the theatres of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Newcastle, and several others, with great success. He was afterwards acting manager of Drury Lane theatre. To a mind well stored with the beauties of our dramatic authors, and possessed of a rich fund of entertaining anecdotes, Mr. Kemble united a kind and social disposition. On the stage, he was chiefly remarkable for playing Sir John Falstaff, it is said, without stuffing. The last time he appeared on the stage was for the benefit of a part of his family, on May 20th, 1822, when he performed *Sir Christopher Curry*, in Inkle and Yarico. He was then apparently in his usual state of health, but in a few days afterwards he was attacked by inflammation in the bowels, which terminated his mortal existence on the 5th June following, at the Grove, near Durham. Mr. Kemble, who was a very corpulent man, had retired for some years before from the laborious profession of an actor. In many characters he was confessedly unrivalled; and it is no small commendation, that he was considered by the late Mr. Sheridan to be the best declaimer he had ever heard on or off the stage. He was also possessed of considerable literary talents, having written various addresses, songs, &c. &c., which appeared from time to time in different journals. Mr. Kemble published, "Odes, Lyrical Ballads, and Poems," 8vo. 1809, with a portrait. His remains were interred, June 11th, in the Chapel of the Nine Altars, on the north side of the shrine of St. Cuthbert.

Miss Jane Porter, a talented and distinguished novelist, was born in Durham, in 1776. She subsequently resided in Edinburgh, London, Ditton-on-the-Thames, and afterwards at Esher, in the same locality. This lady gave early indications of that mental superiority which has rendered her name so distinguished; and the appearance of her first and most popular work, "Thaddeus of Warsaw," in 1803, caused her to be ranked as one of the first novelists of the day. The success which attended this work was unprecedented; it was translated into many of the continental languages; the authoress was elected a lady canoness of the Teutonic Order of St. Joachim; and a relative of Kociusko sent her a gold ring containing a portrait of the Polish hero. Her next work was the "Scottish Chiefs," which was followed by "The Pastor's Fireside," "Duke Christian of Luneburgh," "Tales round a Winter Hearth," and "The Field of Forty Footsteps;" in the composition of the two latter she was assisted by her sister, Maria. Miss Porter was also a contributor to various periodicals. On the death of her mother, in 1831, and within a twelve month after, of her sister Maria, Miss Porter became, as she affectingly says, a wanderer, paying lengthened visits to sundry old friends. In 1842 she accompanied her brother, Sir R. K. Porter, to St. Petersburg, when, on the eve of their return to their native country, he was suddenly carried off by apoplexy. From this period Miss Porter resided with her elder brother, Dr. W. O. Porter, at Bristol, where she died on the 24th May, 1850, in the seventy-fourth year of her age.

Anna Maria Porter, the highly-gifted sister of Miss Jane Porter, was, like her, a native of Durham, and commenced her career as an authoress,

when not more than thirteen years of age, by the publication of a cleverly written volume, in 1793, entitled "Artless Tales." This was succeeded by "Walsh Colville," "Octavia," "The Lakes of Killarney," "A Sailor's Friendship and a Soldier's Love," "The Hungarian Brothers," "Don Sebastian, or the House of Braganza," "The Recluse of Norway," "The Village of Mariendorpt," "The Fast of St. Magdalen," "Ballads, Romances, and other poems," and "The Barony." She died at the residence of her friend, Mrs. Colonel Booth, Montpelier, near Bristol, on the 21st June, 1832.

Sir Robert Ker Porter was born at Durham, in the year 1780, and was descended maternally from two families long connected with the county of Northumberland. In early life he manifested considerable ability in drawing; and although having a strong preference for military life, it was deemed proper to cultivate his talent as an artist, and about the year 1790, he became a student of the Royal Academy, under the auspices of Mr. West. There the rapid success which attended his labours did great credit to his industry and talents. In 1793 he commenced his picture of Moses and Aaron, for the communion table of Shoreditch Church; and in 1794 he presented an altar-piece to the Roman Catholic Chapel at Portsea, representing Christ suppressing the storm; and in 1798 he gave to St. John's College, Cambridge, the altar-piece of St. John Preaching in the Wilderness. At only twenty-two years of age he began his large picture of the Storming of Seringapatam, which was succeeded by two other pictures of the same magnitude—one, the Siege of Acre, and the other, the Battle of Agincourt, which latter was presented to the city of London. In 1803 he was appointed captain in the Westminster Militia; in 1804 he was invited to Russia, and appointed historical painter to the emperor. During his residence at St. Petersburg he gained the affections of the Princess Mary, daughter of Prince Theodore de Sherbatoff, and was about to marry her, when ministerial differences compelled him to leave Russia; in the year 1811, however, the marriage was solemnised. Sir Robert accompanied Sir John Moore into Spain, and shared in the hardships and perils of the campaign which ended in the Battle of Corunna. In 1807 he was created a knight of St. Joachim of Wurtemburg, and on his return to England, in 1813, he received the honour of knighthood from the Prince Regent. From 1817 to 1820 he was engaged in travelling in the east, and during this period he was created a knight of the Lion and Sun of Persia. In the diplomatic and military service of the state he had distinguished himself, having served in both capacities in Russia, in the Peninsula, various parts of the Continent, in Persia, and in South America. He was author of travels in Russia and Sweden, in Persia, Babylonia, &c.; and likewise of an account of the Campaigns in Spain and Portugal, the campaign of 1812 in Russia, &c. In the year 1832 he was created a knight commander of the Hanoverian Order by William IV. He died at St. Petersburg, of apoplexy, on May 3rd, 1842, aged sixty-two years.

Miss Elizabeth Spence, the only child of Dr. Spence, and grand-daughter of the celebrated Dr. Fordyce, was a native of Durham; but becoming an orphan at an early age, she resided in London with her relatives, where she became the friend and associate of many of the leading literary characters of the day. Miss Spence wrote several works, among which we find "Summer Excursions through parts of England and Wales," "Letters from the North Highlands," "Tales of Welsh Society and Scenery," "The Curate and his Daughter," &c. She died at Chelsea, July 27th, 1832, in the sixty-fifth year of her age.

CITY OF DURHAM DIRECTORY.

Post Office, Elvet Bridge: Thomas Thwaites, postmaster. Letters arrive from London and the South at 5 50 a.m. and 4 40 p.m; from Newcastle, Gateshead, Shields, Sunderland, Chester-le-Street, Fence-houses, Houghton-le-Spring, and Seaham 7 50 p.m. And at midnight (second mail). From Ferryhill, at 9 30; and the mail post messengers at 6.

Letters are despatched to London and the South at 7 10, and at 11 15 p.m. to Newcastle, Gateshead, Shields, Sunderland, and the north generally. Chester-le-Street, Fence-houses, Houghton-le-Spring, and Seaham Harbour 5 10 a.m., and to Newcastle, Gateshead, Shields, Sunderland, and the north generally (second mail) 4 0 p.m. To the rural post messengers at 7 a.m.

The contractions used in this Directory, together with some others which will be easily understood, are, ct. for court, gt. for gate, ln. for lane, sq. for square, st. for street, yd. for yard, gts. for gates, rd. for road, pl. for place, mkt. for market, mfr. for manufacturer, &c.

MISCELLANY, consisting of the names of the clergy, gentry, partners in firms, and other inhabitants, not arranged in the lists of trades and professions.

Addison Mrs. Mary, 9 Crossgate
Anderson Mrs. Alice, 3 New Buildings, Hallgarth street
Angas Miss Mary, 55 South street
Appleton John R. com. trvlr, 29 Westrn.-hl
Arrowsmith Mrs. Elzbth Ann, 51 Old Elvet
Ashton Chas. North road
Atkinson Dorothy, 41 Claypath
Bagley Thos. 210 Gilesgate
Bailes M. 29 Sadler street
Bailes Thomas, 30 Sadler street
Barnes Robert, 24 Framwellgate
Barron Ann, lodgings, 105 Gilesgate
Barnes William, 19 South st
Barrow Hannah (glover), Gilesgate moor
Biggins Geo. clerk, 219 Gilesgate
Billsborrow Joseph, 42 Crossgate
Blackett the Misses, 68 New Elvet
Blackett Wm. 78 New Elvet
Blakey Wm. manager, Stamp office, Sadler street; house 214 Gilesgate
Bland Ven. Archd. D.D. College
Bonomi Ignatius, Esq. 6 North Bailey
Bowet N. S. 27 Old Elvet
Bowlby Miss Elizbth. 14 Old Elvet
Bowmer Mr. Matthew, clerk, North road
Boyd Mr. John, 91 Claypath
Bramwell John Esq. 111 Framwellgate
Brooksbank Jas. Esq. 23 North Bailey
Brown Matthew, 199 Gilesgate
Brown Forster, bookbinder, 32 Church st
Brown Mr. Thos. 2 Gilesgate
Brown Wm. (Smith & Co.), 32 Church st
Bungey Capt. John, 56 Gilesgate
Burhson Geo. millwright, 199 Gilesgate
Burrell Robt. Palace Green
Burrell Robt. J. lieut. N. D. Militia, Bow ln
Burrell the Misses, Palace Green
Cail Richard, Esq. Elvet Villa
Caldcleugh Jane, 13 Allergate
Calvert Mrs. B. 22 Gilesgate
Carter Mr. John, 68½ Gilesgate
Cartwright Rev. G., M.A. 22 Old Elvet
Champion John, Wesleyan schoolmaster, 61 Gilesgate
Chevallier Rev. Temple, B.D. College
Child Mr. Wm. 133 Gilesgate
Cooper John, comercial traveller, North rd
Cooper Philip, colliery viewer, Grange colry
Corner Mary, 47 South street
Coulson Wm. master sinker, Grange
Crawhall Mrs. 24 North Bailey
Cromwell Rev. J. G. M.A. principal of Durham Diocesan Training School
Crossman Rev. Thos. incumbent of Belmont, 219 Gilesgate
Crothas Rev. T. D. (New Con.) Leazes-pl
Cundill Rev. J. J., B.A. curate, St. Giles's
Cundill Rev. John, B.A. incumbent of St. Margaret's, South st Head
Dalton Mrs. Croxdale Hall
Darling H. G. Esq. Allergate
Darling Mr. William, Allergate
Davidson Rev. Edwd. M.A. 28 Church st
Davison Mrs. Eliza, 12 Gilesgate
Davison Josh. 58 Hallgarth street
Day Mr. Edward, 28 Western hill
Deanham Mrs. Sarah, lodgings, 49 South st
Dingle Rev. R. D., B.A. vice-principal of Durham Diocesan Training School
Dobson Thos. 82 Claypath
Douglass Rev. Henry, M.A. College
Dunn Miss Margt. Field houses, Framwlgt
Durham Rev T. C., B.A. 16 South Bailey
Dykes Rev. John B. precentor of the cathedral, 34 Old Elvet
Ebdy Charles, boat builder, Elvet Bridge
Edwards Rev. G., M.A. College

Edger Mary, 43 South st
Elliot John Fogg, Esq. Elvet Hill
Ellis Capt. H. G. 30 Church st
Emmerson Mrs. Hnb, 5 Neville's terrace, North road
Fawcett John, Esq. 18 North Bailey
Fawcett Thos. yeoman, Leazes pl, Claypath
Fenwick Henry, Esq. South Hill
Fenwick J. R. Esq. 19 North Bailey
Fitzgerald W. R. cashier, Northumberland Bank, 16 Elvet Bridge
Fletcher Very Rev. Wm. D.D., Provost of Hexham, Head of Old Elvet
Forster John H. Esq. 25 Old Elvet
Forster Mrs. Sarah, 11 Neville st
Forster Percival, Esq. agent for the Northumberland Bank, 23 Old Elvet
Foster Miss Jane, 68 New Elvet
Foster Wm. baker, Gilesgate
Fox Mrs. A. S. 4 South Bailey
Fox Rev. G. T., M.A. 4 South Bailey
Freemantle Mrs. Hannah, North road
French Mrs. Dinah, 37 Claypath
Garth Mr. R. W. 165 Gilesgate
Gilly Rev. W. S., D.D. College
Goldsmith E. H. Esq. B.A. 38 South st
Goodall Rev. Saml. (Indpnt) Western Hill
Gradon Peter, Viaduct, North road
Greatorex Rev. Edwd. Grove, South st
Greenwell Mrs. Dorothy, 10 South Bailey
Greenwell Francis (Hutchinson and Greenwell), 39 Old Elvet
Gregson Geo. Court lane
Griffith Mr. Thos. 17 North Bailey
Griffith the Misses, 21 North Bailey
Grisdale Miss Mary, 36 Duncow lane
Groves Jas. surveyor of taxes, 9 Gilesgate
Hales Rev. William, (Wesleyan) Chapel passage, Old Elvet
Hall Mrs. Ann, 11 Church st
Hall Mrs. lodgings, 197 Gilesgate
Hall Mrs. Mary, North road
Hall Mrs. E. 10 Crossgate
Hammond John Gent, 11 Crossgate
Hancock Miss Mary, 16 North Bailey
Hardinge Mrs. Fredk. 9 Old Elvet
Harle Geo. 173 Gilesgate
Harrison M. J. lodgings, 55 Crossgate
Harrison Harrison, railway contractor, 1 Leazes Place
Hartley Mrs. Sarah, lodgings, 26 Old Elvet
Hayes Miss Julia, Queen st
Hemingway Geo. chorister, 81 Framwellgt
Henderson John, Esq. (Henderson & Co.) Leazes Hill
Henderson Wm. 29 Church st
Henshaw Wm. organist, Bow lane
Heron Miss Mary, 7 Neville st
Hines Miss Elizabeth, 4 Church st
Holden Rev. Henry, South st Head
Holmes Mr. Joseph, Western Hill
Hoggett Mr. Thos. 209 Gilesgate
Hoggett Robt. Esq. magistrate, 211 Gilesgt
Hopper Rev. Ewd. H. M.A., 3 South Bailey
Horn Mrs Dorothy, 20 Old Elvet
Hornby Rev. J. J. principal, Bishop Cosin's Hall, North Bailey
Hornesby Robt. 200 Gilesgate
Hubback R. G. Esq. 6 Church st
Hubbick Hannah, 9 Hallgarth st
Hubbick Miss, 48 New Elvet
Hunter Thos. Leazes lane
Hutchinson A. W. (Hutchinson & Greenwell) Hollinside Cottage
Hutchinson Wm. secretary and manager for Durham Water Works, 11 Allergate
Hutchinson Mr. Wm. Western Hill
Jackson Mr. Jas. 50 Claypath
Jackson Mrs. Ann, 40 Old Elvet
Jackson Robt. clerk, North road
Jackson Mrs. Dorothy, 24 Hallgarth st
Jamison Jas. Y. Esq. Belmont Hall
Jenkyns Rev. H., D.D. College
Johnson G. F. W. professor of chemistry to University; house 56 Claypath
Johnson Mr. Thos. 77 Claypath
Johnson Miss Elizabeth, 27 North Bailey
Johnson F. D. Aykley Heads
Jones Mrs. Mary, Queen st
Jones Thos. proctor's clerk and agent to the Royal Insurance Co. Queen st
Joplin Miss Hannah, 44 Old Elvet
King Rev. Wm. Clark, M.A. rector, St. Mary's, North Bailey; ho. 10 Old Elvet
Kirkup John, agent for Messrs. Hodgson and Atcheson, timber mrchnts, North rd
Lamb Mr. Geo. 66 Gilesgate
Lane Miss Henrietta, agent for the Tract and Bible Society, 20 Elvet Bridge
Lawson John, last maker and clogger, 25 Gilesgate
Lee Mr. Geo. Gilesgate, Moor End
Liddell Hon. G. stamp distributor, Stamp Office, 45 Sadler st; ho. Burnopside
Lidster John, 33 South st
Lockey Wm. walking stick dresser, 38 New Elvet
Lonsdale Misses, 45 Old Elvet
Love Mrs. Sarah, 1 North Bailey
Lowry Ellen, 30 Old Elvet
Lumsden William, iron & brass founder (James Lumsden & Son), 29 Crossgate
M'Gregor Rd. pctre. frm. mkr. 178 Gilesgt.
Maddison Thos. managing clerk for Ward and Story, solicitors, Sadler st; ho. 76 Gilesgate
Maltby the Right Rev. Edwd. Lord Bishop of Durham, Auckland Castle
Maltby Rev. Hy. G., M.A. College
Marsden Thos. C. Esq. 5 South Bailey
Marshall Mrs. H. 48 Claypath
Matfin Rev. John (Primitive), Crossgate
Meekin John, hawker, 73 Gilesgate
Meynell Edgar G. 62 Old Elvet
Meynell Mrs. Hannah, 33B Old Elvet
Miller Miss Ann, 28 Old Elvet
Moore Mrs. Ann, North road
Morton Jno. librarian, &c. Athnm, Mrket pl

Mowbray Ann, earthnwr dealer, 94 Gilesgt
Nelson Miss Jane, 15 Gilesgate
Nixon John, bricklayer, 2 Neville st
Oliver John, 11 Hallgarth st
Orivin Mr. John, Western Hill
Ovington Mrs. Elizbth. 194 Gilesgate
Ovington Miss Hannah, 152 Gilesgate
Pedder Rev. John, principal, Hadfield Hall, North Bailey
Peele Ed. managing clerk to dean & chapter, office, 28 North Bailey; ho. 44 Hallgarth st
Peele Wm. 37 South st
Peele H.A. clk. St.Mary-le-Bow, 53 South st
Peele Mary, lodgings, 38 South st
Pemberton Mrs. G. Sherburn Hall
Ponsonby Miss, 46 South st
Pratt James O. miller, 55 Crossgate
Prest Rev. C. chpln. Pentntiary. Kepier ter
Priestley Rev. Chas. (Primitive) Crossgate
Prince Fred. sta. master, Drham R'way sta
Proctor Mrs. Elizbth. 64 Gilesgate
Proctor Wm. keeper University Museum
Purvis the Misses, Plawsworth Cottage
Raine Rev. G., M.A. rector of St. Mary's, South Bailey; ho. Crook Hall
Raine Mr. Geo. 77 Gilesgate
Raine Mrs. Mary, 30 Claypath
Ramshaw Mrs. Elizh. 60 Gilesgate
Ripley Mrs. Shincliffe
Rippon Wm. 15 Market place
Robertson Wm. printer, 7 Crossgate
Robson Jno.Esq.mng engnr, 22 Nth Bailey
Robson Jos. manager for Cawer & Co. Market place; ho. Claypath
Rowlandson Samuel, Esq. College
Russell Mrs. Frances, 31 Old Elvet
Ryle Mrs. Elizh. 12 Church st
Salkeld Ralph W. 11 Gilesgate
Salvin M. C. Esq. Burn Hall
Salvin Miss, 44 Old Elvet
Sewell Miss G. 7 Church st
Seymour Miss Mary, 13 Gilesgate
Shadforth Mrs. Ann, 6 Leazes place
Shadforth Major-General, 25 North Bailey
Shafto Rev. G. D., M.A. Brancepeth
Shafto R. D. Esq. M.P. Whitworth Park
Shafto Edwd. 83 New Elvet
Shields Wm. Esq. Lanchester Lodge
Shipperdson Mr. Edwd. 9 South Bailey
Simpson Richd. Allergate
Sinclair Mrs. Margt. Western Hill
Skene Mrs. R. J. 45 North Bailey
Smith Mrs. Ann, 16 Gilesgate
Smith John (Smith & Co.) 5 Hallgarth st
Smith Mrs. Jane, 6 South Bailey
Smith John W. Church st Head
Smith Rev. Thos. (Primitive) 2 Leazes pl
Sneyd Rev. E., M.A. 27 Church st
Southern Margt. lodgings, 33A Old Elvet
Spearman H. G. Esq. Newton Hall
Spink Mrs. Jane, North road
Spoors Mr. Geo. Carr Villa
Stafford Miss Mary, 94 Gilesgate
Stapylton H. Esq. Sniperley House
Stewart Rev. D. G., M.A. 44 Old Elvet
Stimpson Rebecca, 39 South st
Stoker Rev. Henry, South st
Stone Francis, 7 Market place
Story Mark, 212 Gilesgate
Stovin F. C. 35 Old Elvet
Taylor Albert, clerk, North road
Taylor George, high bailiff, County Court, 55 Gilesgate
Taylor Henry, 218 Gilesgate
Taylor Mrs. Aldin Grange
Telford Sarah, lodgings, 31 Church st
Thompson John, Plawsworth
Thompson Mrs. Julia, 17 Old Elvet
Thompson Rev. Francis, M.A. incumbent St. Giles's, Gilesgate
Thompson Mrs. Mary, 2 Neville's terrace, North road
Thompson Wm. 11 Hallgarth st
Thorp Miss Jane, 26 North Bailey
Thorp the Ven. Archdeacon, D.D. College
Thwaites Mr. Robert, 7 Leazes place
Tindale Mrs. Mary, 16 Old Elvet
Tilly Robt. parish clerk, 61 Crossgate
Towns Ths. agent, 18 & 19 Framwellgt
Townsend Rev. Geo. D.D. College
Tristram Mrs. Ann, 23 Hallgarth st
Turner the Misses, 40 Claypath
Turner Mrs. 26 Hallgarth st
Usher Geo. 216 Gilesgate
Vasey Robt 54 Crossgate
Waddington the Very Rev. Geo. D.D. Dean of Durham, College
Walker Mrs. Susan, North road
Ward Richd. station master, Belmont
Wardell John, Crossgate
Watson Geo. medical botanist, 35 South st
Waugh Robt. Esq. 24 Old Elvet
Weelands Mrs. Ann, Queen st
Wells John, botanist, 34 Gilesgate
West G. A. Esq. Western Lodge
Wharton Mrs. Charlotte, North road
Wharton W. L. Esq. Dryburn Hall
Wheatley Matthew & Co. iron merchants, North road—George Spedding, agent; house North road
Wheldon Miss S. 46 South st
White Major G. F. chief of county constabulary, 32 Old Elvet
White James, gentleman, 48 Crossgate
Whitley Rev. C. T., M.A. 38 North Bailey
Wilkinson Anthony, Esq. county magistrate & deputy-lieutenant, 52 Old Elvet
Wilkinson Geo. Esq. Oswald House
Willes Mrs. Mary, 75 Gilesgate
Williams Mrs. Ann, 2 South Bailey
Wilson Mrs. Mary, matron of the Female Penitentiary, Kepier terrace
Wilson Rev. Wm. (Wesleyan) 3 Leazes pl
Winter Mr. William, 136 Gilesgate
Wood Wm. 26 Framwellgate
Woodifield Matthew, Esq. 1 South Bailey
Young Ann, 52A New Elvet

CITY OF DURHAM CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY.

Academies.

Blackett Misses, 78 New Elvet
Blackett Misses, (boarding), 68 New Elvet
BLUE COAT CHARITY SCHOOL, 81 Claypath—J. Reed, Miss Greener, and Miss Allen, teachers
CATHOLIC FREE SCHOOL—Thos. Chapman and Miss Malone, teachers
Clark Isabella, 14 Neville st
DIOCESAN TRAINING SCHOOL, Leazes lane—Rev. J. G. Cromwell, M.A. principal
DURHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL—the Rev. Hy Holden, M.A.
Elliott E. Hallgarth st
Embleton Mr. and Mrs. 23 Framwellgate
Engledon Wm. H. 20 South st
Geinforth Miss Elizb. M. (boarding), 46 Old Elvet
Gibson Mrs. Ann (boarding), 4 & 5 Leazes place
Goundry Geo. 12 Claypath
Heaton Anthony, New Durham
INFANT SCHOOL, Church st Head
INFANT SCHOOL, 100 Framwellgate—Miss J. Jackson
INFANT SCHOOL, 189, Gilesgate—Miss Sarah Clark, mistress
Loansdale Miss Mary (boarding), 45 Old Elvet
Lowe Rev. J. C., M.A. 45 South st
Macnally Chas. Chapel passage, Old Elvet; house, Allergate
Mitchinson Mrs. L. 56 South street
NATIONAL SCHOOL, Church street Head
Nicol John, 134 Gilesgate
Palling Lydia, Gilesgate
RAGGED SCHOOL, Clock Mill, Millburngate—Miss Carter, teacher
SAINT OSWALD'S SCHOOL, Church st Head—William Lawson, Flora Watson, and Fanny Porter, teachers
Stuart Miss Elizb. (boarding) 17 South Bailey
Thorp Mrs. 84 Framwellgate
Tilly Wm. 62 Gilesgate
Todd Rev. Isaac (boarding), Shincliffe
Usher Miss, 216 Gilesgate
Veitch Miss, 73 Sadler st
Webb Mary Ann, 39 Claypath
Willis Misses (boarding), 40 Old Elvet
Wilkinson Thomas, 35 New Elvet
WESLEYAN SCHOOL, New Elvet—John Champion, master

Architects.

Cory Jno. A. 46 North Bailey
Dickons Thos. 66 Claypath
Howison John, Telegraph Hall
Kyle Gibson, Western Hill
Wardell Matth. 27 Claypath

Artists.

Burlinson Clement, 100 Claypath
Hastings Edmund, 11 South Bailey
Newton George, school of art, Sadler st; house New Elvet

Attorneys.

Bramwell & Hargreaves, 46 North Bailey
Brignall Wm. 6 Sadler st; ho. 11 Old Elvet
Chayton Wm. E. 28 North Bailey; ho. 12 South Bailey
Davison Jos. Palace Green
Greenwell Hy, 6 Old Elvet
Hammond Richd. 20 Market place; ho. 11 Crossgate
Hays John, Queen st
Hodgson John, 44 Sadler st
Longstaff Jas. 44 Claypath
Marshall Hy Jno. 23 Market place; ho. 48 Claypath
Marshall Jno. E. 24 Market place
Marshall Wm. 38 Claypath; ho. 213 Gilesgate
Maynard & Middleton, Queen street
Moor Geo. Queen st
Patrick John, Sadler st; ho. 48 Hallgarth st
Proud John, jun. 1 Sadler st
Shafto & Greenwell, North Bailey
Smales Henry jun. 47 North Bailey
Smith Geo. 40 Sailer st; house 106 Framwellgate
Stafford Robt. 3 Gilesgate
Thompson Richd. 76 Sadler street
Tiplady John (and deputy clerk of the peace), Market place; ho. 20 New Elvet
Ward & Story, 44 Sadler st
Ward John, Palace Green
Ward G. L. G. 44 Sadler st
Watson John (and secretary for the Permanent Building Society), 6 Sadler st
Wetherell Chas. 6 Sadler st
Wilkinson George, 2 North Bailey
Wooler William Emerson, 3 North Bailey

Auctioneers.

Barnes Wm. 19 South st
Elliott John W. 15 Elvet Bridge
Paley Thos. Swiss Cottage, North road
Shadforth Wm. North road; ho. Western Hill
Sutherland Robt. 21 Silver street; ho. 48 South st
White Wm. 221 Gilesgate

Bakers.

Balmbrough R. 30 Framwellgate
Bamber Robt. 30 Framwellgt
Brown Mrs. J. Back lan
Fenwick Geo. 66 New Elvet
Forster William, 154 Gilesgt
Lister Joseph, 6 New Elvet
Milner George, 133 Framwellgate Bridge
Milner Wm. 11 Claypath
Nicholson Richard, 7 Millburngate
Rickaby Jos. 42 New Elvet
Robinson George (& grocer), 2 New Buildings, Hallgarth
Shaw James, 95 Framwellgt
Taylor Jas. 131 Millburngate
Wallace John, 89 Claypath
Wells Mrs. J. 33 Gilesgate

Bankers.

Backhouse & Co. Market place; J. W. Barnes, agent
NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM DISTRICT BANK, 16 Elvet Bridge—Percival Forster, agent; W. R. Fitzgerald, cashier

SAVINGS BANK, Town Hall, 27 Market place; Percival Forster, actuary

Barristers.

Greenwell Thomas, Esq. (and conveyancer), 19 Old Elvet
Johnson F. D. Aykley Heads
Meynell Edgar G. 62 Old Elvet
Stovin Chas. Fredk. 35 Old Elvet

Basket Makers.

Cummins John, 84 Claypath
Maddison Edwd. 22 Market place
Marshall Wm. S. 7 Sadler st

Berlin Wool Repositories.

Bentham Hannah, 14 Elvet Bridge
Hunter Thos. 39 Sadler st
Marshall W. S. 7 Sadler st

Blacksmiths.

Campbell Wm. Framwellgate
Dodds Thos. Court lane
Farrow Geo. 94 Elvet Bridge
Grieveson Jno. 8 Neville st
Graham Geo. Neville st
Hill Benjamin (and chain maker), Elvet Water Side
Hodgson Chas. Court lane
Hubbick C. J. Elvet Water Side
Johnson M. Church st Head
Mohun Jno. 91 Gilesgate

Booksellers and Stationers.

Ainsley Wm. 74 Sadler st
Andrews George (and music seller), 64 & 65 Sadler st; ho. 66 Sadler st
Brown Wm. (& news agent) 70 Sadler st
Burgess William, Broomside
Buston Thos. 93 Elvet Bridge
Clark J. Sadler st
Coward George (paper merchant and wholesale stationer), 58 & 59 Claypath
Dickons John, 5 Market pl
Hopper George, 10 South st
Hutton Thomas, 52 Sadler st
Mellon J. H. (periodical) 33 Sadler st
Murray William, 75 Claypath
Ord John, 28 Silver st
Procter George (music and musical instrument seller), 8 Market place
Salter John, 74 Sadler st
Sutherland Robt. 21 Silver st
Walker George, 6 Sadler st
Walker John (periodical,) Court lane

Boot and Shoemakers.

Atkinson Wm. 47 Gilesgate
Brown Wm. 46 Hallgarth st
Bailes & Sons, 29 Sadler st
Birkinshaw Thomas, Market place; ho. 188 Gilesgate
Boothroyd Wm. 37 Sadler st
Bulmer John, 164 Gilesgate
Chambers James, 2 Claypath
Charlton Wm. 3 Crossgate
Collinson John, 1 Crossgate
Cummings Jos. 63 New Elvet
Etherington Thomas, 47 New Elvet
Geldat William, E. 80 Framwellgate
Guire Matthew, New Durham
Hall John, New Market
Hall Thos. (receiving letter box), 204 Gilesgate
Harrison Robt. 21 Claypath
Hepple Geo. 20 Elvet Bridge
Hickson Thos. 3 Old Elvet and New Market
Hind Wm. Tenter terrace and New Market
Houston William, Sherburn lane and New Market
Mangham Alexander, Gilesgate Moor & New Market
Marriner Robert, 10 Claypath and New Market
Martin James, New Market
Merchant John, 87 Framwellgate
M'Guire Mark, New Market
Nesbitt Chris. 9 Market place
Newton Geo. 14 Crossgate
Oswald Robert, 9 & 10 New Elvet
Palmer Thos. New Market
Pierre Mde. 182 New Elvet
Perry Joseph, 46 Crossgate
Richardson William, Lowwell Spring, Framwellgate
Richardson Wm. New Market
Robinson Geo. Sherburn lane
Ross Philip, 24 Gilesgate
Rutherford Edmund, Providence Row
Scarth David, 102 Gilesgate
Smith Ralph, 121 Millburngate and New Market
Smith William, 54 Claypath and New Market
Smith William, Neville st
Thompson John, 98 Claypath and New Market
Thompson Robert, 82 Claypath and New Market
Thwaites Richd. 27 New Elvet
Tilly William, 62 Gilesgate
Ward William, New Elvet
Wills Thos. 172 Gilesgate
Wilson W. H. Magdalen place, New Elvet
Worthy Francis, 30 Gilesgate
Worthy Francis, 10 Providence row and New Market
Worthy John, Sands House
Wright George, 3 King st and New Market

Braziers and Tinners.

Biggins Charles, 12 Silver st
Caldcleugh & Sons, 1 Silver st
Gleeson Cornelius, 78 Claypath
Ilderton Charles, S. 62 New Elvet and New Market
Malcolm Thos. & Wm. 11 Elvet Bridge
Reed Wm. 127 Millburngate

Brewers.

Bentham & Fenwick (and maltsters), 74 New Elvet
Colpitts G. 133 Framwellgate Bridge
Forster Mrs. J. 60 New Elvet
Jerrems John (and porter merchant), Millburngate
Peacock Wm. 82 Gilesgate
Shafto E & Co. (and porter), 84 New Elvet

Brickmakers.

Elliott William, Railway lane, Gilesgate
Forster John, North road
Liddell Geo. Gilesgate Moor
Ross Geo. S. 43 New Elvet
Winter Thos. jun. 94 Claypath

Butchers.

Armstrong Richard, New Market
Bainbridge Ralph, New Market
Bamlet George, New Market
Bell George, 6 Silver st
Bell George, New Market
Bell Joshua (and sausage dealer), 34 Silver st
Blenkinsopp Thos. Gilesgate Moor
Brown Thomas, New Market
Brown Wm. New Market and New Durham
Buckle Robert, New Market
Corner Thos. New Market
Cornwell William (and farmer), New Market and 3 New Elvet
Cowans Michael, 70 Sadler st
Dixon Geo. D. New Market
Dixon Robert, 80 Sadler st

Dixon Robert, 110 Framwellgate
Dixon Ann, 75 Sadler st
Dobson Wm. Carr Villa
French Robert, New Market
Gibson Ralph, New Market
Graydon Wm. 26 New Elvet
Greydon Wm. New Market
Guire Matthew, New Market
Harrison Hy. 43 New Elvet
Herdman Benj. 22 Claypath
Herdman Nathaniel, 202 Gilesgate
Hepworth John, New Market
Hodgson Robt. New Market
Hodgson Wm. New Market
Howe George, 1 New Elvet
Howe George, New Market
Kirkup George, New Market
Kirkup Wm. New Market
Lightfoot Wm. 67 Claypath
Lockey Edward, New Market
Lockey T. W. New Market
Lowe Thomas, New Market
Martin Wm. New Market
Metcalf Thos. 34 Church st
Monkhouse Saml. jun. New Market and 1 Millburngate
M'Veigh John, New Market
Moses Thomas, New Market
Oliver Henry, New Market
Oliver John, New Market
Oliver John, North road
Oliver William, Gilesgate
Oliver William, New Market
Oswald James, 93 Gilesgate
Oswald John, New Market
Phillips John, New Market
Phillips John, 130 Millburngate
Phillips Wm. P. 23 Market pl
Pickering Wm. New Market
Pigg John, New Market
Robinson Thomas, Gilesgate Moor End
Robinson William, 15 Framwellgate
Robinson Wm. New Market
Rochester John, New Market
Rollin William, New Market
Rollin Wm. 69 Gilesgate
Scott Thomas L. New Market
Simpson Peter, New Market
Smith John, North road
Smith John, New Market
Stark Thomas, New Market
Stranghair Wm. New Market
Thompson Wm. New Market
Tindale J. & M. New Market
Tindale James, Broomside
Towns Thomas, 57 Framwellgate
Walls J. & T. New Market
Watson Joseph, New Market
Watson William, New Market
Westgarth Wm. New Market
Wears John, New Market
Wood Dodgson, New Market
Wood Samuel, New Market
Young Robert, 31 Claypath

Cabinet Makers.

Biggins Ralph, 87 Claypath
Brammer G. O. & W. 11 New Elvet
Burdon Geo. 13 Claypath
Clark & Robson (and upholsterers), 62 Old Elvet
Cummings R. 44 Crossgate
Davison John (and upholsterer), North road
Hall John, 26 Silver st
Lightfoot Mark, 79 Claypath
O'Neil Thomas, 35 Silver st
Richardson Sam. 24 Claypath
Robinson Ralph, 85 New Elvet
Ruddock Geo. New Elvet
Sewell John, 23 New Elvet
Shadforth William (and upholsterer), North road
Shafto William, 6 King st
Smith & Mills, North road
Thompson Jno. 41 New Elvet
Webster Jas. 35 Claypath
Westgarth Thomas, 57 Claypath
Worthy Jos. 91 Elvet Bridge

Carpet Manufacturers.

Henderson & Co. Back lane

Carters.

Appleby Thos. 2 Castle Chare
Chicken John, Castle Chare
Dickinson John 49 Hallgarth st
Forster Geo. 23 Crossgate
Gowland John, 54 New Elvet
Graham Michael, 17 Framwellgate
Guy William, Chapel passage, Old Elvet
Hudson Robert, Sidegate
Jackson Robt. 5 Hallgarth st
Kasher Thos. Silver st lane
Liddle Wm. 13 Claypath
Lightfoot Geo. 67 Claypath
Myers Robert, 84 Gilesgate
Newton John, 60 Claypath
Paxton Thos. 9 Framwellgate
Pearson Thos. Water lane, New Elvet
Prince Thos. Coulson's bdgs
Robson Thos. Back lane
Russell John, 122 Gilesgate Moor
Thompson William, sen. 86 Claypath
Welsh William, Church st

Cartwrights.

Blenkinsop James, Gilesgate Moor
Smith George, North road
Snowball John, North road
Wallace John, 99 Gilesgate
Walton Jno. & Thos. Gilesgate
Watson John, Church street Head

Carvers and Gilders.

M'Kenzie Donald, North rd
Rushworth Tim. 61 Saddler st

Chimney Sweepers.

Kinnear John, 102 Framwellgate
Stoker Hy. 105 Framwellgate
Stubbs Jno. 41 Framwellgate

Chemists and Druggists.

Adam John, 40 New Elvet
Bewick John, Gilesgate Moor
Burdon John, 14 Gilesgate
Burdon John, 14 Claypath
Burn Wm. 1 Old Elvet
Hall W. 29 Gilesgate
Leighton John H. 12 Elvet Bridge
Lister Wm. 5 New Elvet
Morton John, 2 South st
Robinson Ralph, 10 Market place
Robson George, 4 Sadler st
Prudhoe Robt. 84 Claypath
Scawin & Wortley, 19 Market place
Trueman Wm. 7 Market pl
William James, 106 Gilesgate

Cheesemongers and Baconfactors.

Bowey Richd. W. 134 Framwellgate Bridge
Chapman John B. 17 Market place
Easby Henry, New Market
Fenwick Henry, 21 Elvet Bridge
Fowler James, 99 Claypath
Greenwell Geo. 33 Silver st
Hall William, 103 Claypath
Johnson Richard 1 Hallgarth st
Macknight & Co. 72 Sadler st
Morgan Fredk. 5 Claypath
Pallister John, 106 Claypath
Pyle Thomas & Robert, 6 Claypath
Robson Robert, 36 Claypath
Shaw James, 21 Market pl
Shevells Thos. New Market
Vann & Kaith, 77 Sadler st
Wheatley Margaret, New Market
Young Robert, 6 Sadler st

China Dealers.

Hopper Mark, 22 Elvet Bridge
Lindsey Richd. 92 Claypath
Lindsey Richd. North road
Malcolm Thomas & William, 11 Elvet Bridge
Mobray Mrs. Magdalen place, Gilesgate

Clothes Brokers.

Bradford Wm. 18 Claypath
Brown C. 24 Claypath
Brown Peter, 21 Silver st
Carter Michael, 79 Claypath
Hayton Alfred, 77 Claypath
Heaviside Ths. 24 Gilesgate
Hindmarch Thomas, 23 Claypath
Marriner Robt. 10 Claypath
M'Namara Robert, 35 Claypath
Morris Michael, 17 Silver st
Nevison Stepn. 43 Claypath
Rutherford R. jun. 4 King st

Coach Makers.

Carnes John, 80B New Elvet
Hodgson John (and harness maker), New Elvet

Coal Owners.

Dixon Ralph, Kepier Colliery; ho. 64 Claypath
ELVET COAL CO. Elvet Colry.
FRAMWELLGATE MOOR COAL COMPANY
OLD DURHAM COAL COMPANY
WHITWELL COAL COMPANY

Coffee Roaster.

Boyd Wm. 41 Gilesgate

Confectioners.

Ackroyd Robt. 46 Sadler st
Bainbridge Geo. 80 Framwellgate and New Market
Bland Jane, 23 Elvet Bridge
Brown George 100 Framwellgate
Carr Ann, 24 Silver st
Braithwaite Wm. New Market
Clark Jane, 34 Sadler st
Dawson Ann, 14 Silver st
Foster Elizth. 32 Sadler st
Hodgson Wm. 60 Sadler st
Irvine Mary, New Market
Mawson Mrs. 99 Elvet Bdge
Milner George, 134 Framwellgate Bridge
Milner William, 12 Claypath
Mordy Wm. 28 New Elvet
Peele Ann, 97 Claypath
Reece Evan, 40 Gilesgate
Rennison Isab. 60 Crossgate
Robson William, 32 Silver st
Snowdon Elizth. 62 Sadler st
White J. 104 Framwellgate

Coopers.

Elliot Wm. Hallgarth st
Grieveson William, 217 Gilesgate
Marshall Wm. S. 7 Sadler st
Wright Mary, 23 Silver st and New Market

Curriers.

Blagdon John, 4 Claypath
Blaydon George, 113 Framwellgate
Clark Thos. 1 Silver st
Gray & Tiplady, 10 Claypath
Story Mark, 3 Silver st
Summers Thos. 84 Gilesgate and Market place
Thurlow Jas. Robt. 9 Silver st

Cutlers.

Pearson R. & G. 20 Silver st
Teasdale Wm. 20 Silver st

Dyers and Cleaners.

Pearson A. 10 Framwellgate
Pomfret Ralph Horner, 4 New Elvet
Thompson W. 32 Silver st
Ward Mary, Crossgate

Earthenware Dealers.

Lindsay Richd. New Market
Swailes Robert, New Market

Eating Houses, &c.

Bell Joshua, 34 Silver st
Carr Mrs. Ann, 24 Silver st
Clark Jane, 34 Sadler st
Hodgson Wm. 60 Sadler st
Ivison Nicholson, 102 Claypath
Mawson John, 90 Elvet Bdge

Engraver.

Pierre Jean, 82 New Elvet

Excise Officers.

Davies James, 19 Gilesgate
Douglas Wm. Claypath
Frater Richd. 4 Neville st
Stanley Thos. supervisor, 45 Hallgarth st

Farmers and Cowkeepers.

Ballon Anthony, Bell's Folly
Bell George, Hallgarth st
Brown Thomas, 92 Gilesgate
Brownless Jsph. 17 Crossgt
Chicken Mrs. Castle Chare
Chrishop Ann, 17 Crossgate
Clark John, High Grange
Cook Thos. 38 Gilesgate
Dixon John, Flass lane
Drydon G. Church lane, Church st
Falkingham T. Magdalen place, Gilesgate
Fawcett Thos. (yeoman), 12 Leazes place
Greenshields B. Blue House
Hare Geo. 34 Crossgate
Hopper Geo. Langley
Jackson Robt. 5 Hallgarth st
Jopling Henry, Lowburn Hall, South road
Lawson James, Baxter Wood, Elvet
Lowson Thos. 9 Church st
Manghan Thos. North road
Moore John, Farewell Hall, South road
Nesbitt Robert, Broom
Paxton Thomas, 9 Framwellgate
Penevall Geo. Crook Hall
Raine John, Neville's Cross
Rutherford R. Ravens Flatt
Snowdon W. Railway lane, Gilesgate
Steadman Jno. Low Dryburn
Sutton William, land bailiff to Lady Londonderry, Woodwell House
Turner Charles, Broomside
Unthank Anthony, Hallgarth Farm
Wearmouth Abraham, Hougnall
Wilson R. B. 87 Gilesgate
Wood Gilbert, North road

Fishmongers.

Casey John, 87 Claypath
Coxon Michael, New Market
Hodgson Geo. New Market
Macknight & Son, 69 Sadler st
Macknight & Co. 72 Sadler st
Steele John, 35 Framwellgate

Fruiterers.

Dawson John, New Market
Gettins Wm. 33 Claypath
Hinchley Wm. 70 New Elvet
Hobkirk Joseph, 28 Claypath and New Market
Macknight Jas. 68 Sadler st
Warrin Thos. New Market
Watson Richd. New Market

Furniture Brokers.

Biggins Ralph, 21 & 87 Claypath
Burdon George, 13 Claypath
Hopper Lambton, 21 Gilesgate
Lightfoot Mark, 79 Claypath
O'Neil Thos. 35 Silver st

Retford John G. Dragon Villa, New Durham
Rowtree John, 19 Crossgate
Ruddock Geo. New Elvet

Game Dealers.

Clark Jane, 84 Sadler st
Hodgson Geo. New Market
Macknight Jas. 68 Sadler st

Gardeners.

Anderson Jas. 218 Gilesgate
Bradley Peter, 67 Claypath
Bray Thos. 76 Framwellgate
Carr Henry, Shaw Wood
Davison Geo. Flass lane
Dixon John, Flass lane
Elwin Jno. 124 Framwellgate
Gibson Thomas, Kepier
Gilbertson Richard, 61 Claypath
Green Wm. Old Durham
Grievson Peter, 16 South st
Hall John, North road, and New Market
Hancock R. 201 Gilesgate
Herbert Wm. 22 South st
Lowry Joseph, Westfield Garden, North road
Nichol Francis, 141 Gilesgate
Ray Wm. Paradise Gardens, Claypath
Ridley Geo. Hutton, Church street Head
Robinson Daniel, Sidegate
Robinson John, Gilesgate
Shepperd John, Sidegate
Sims John, Claypath
Sims Jno. jun. Framwellgate
Spink John, Sidegate
Stoddart John, South street Head
Thompson John, Margery lane Cottage
Thompson Wm. jun. Gilesgate
Thompson Wm. sen. 86 Claypath
Wilson Jonthn. Sherburn la
Wray Wm. Paradise Gardens

Greengrocers.

Bray J. New Market
Bray Thomas, New Market
Gilbertson Richard, New Market
Hancock Robt. New Market
Hutton John, New Market
Robinson Jno. New Market
Thompson Jno. New Market
White Ann, New Market

Grocers & Flour Dealers.

Aberdeen George, 64 New Elvet
Bamber Richard, 30 Framwellgate
Bowey Richd. W. 134 Framwellgate Bridge
Buglass Andrew, Carr Villa
Chapman John B. 17 Market place
Dodd Richard, 2 Silver st
Errington Michael, Carr Villa
Fenwick Henry, 21 Elvet Bridge
Ferrens Jas. J. North road
Fowler James, 99 Claypath
Greenwell Geo. 33 Silver st
Hall Wm. 103 Claypath
Hill Benj. 88 Elvet Bridge
Hooks James, 94 Claypath
Johnson Richard, 1 Hallgarth st
Macknight & Co. 72 Sadler st
Morgan Fredck. 5 Claypath
Pallister John, 106 Claypath
Peacock William, Gilesgate
Prudhoe Robt. 84 Claypath
Pyle Thomas and Robert, 6 Claypath
Reece Evan, 40 Gilesgate
Reveley Henry, 10 Elvet Bridge
Robson George, 4 Sadler st
Robson Robt. 54 Gilesgate
Shaw James, 21 Market pl
Shepherd John, 1 New buildings, Hallgarth st
Shields John, Market place
Thwaites Thomas, 2 Millburngate
Towns Thomas, 57 Framwellgate
Wilkinson Geo. 8 Silver st
Wortley Thos. 92 Claypath
Young Robert, 6 Sadler st

Gun Makers.

Booth Robert, 39 Sadler st
Teasdale Wm. 20 Silver st

Hairdressers & Perfumers.

Bailes Thomas, 39 Sadler st
Brewster John, 51 Sadler st
Broadley Wm. 42 Sadler st
Brown William, 69 Sadler st
Buston Thomas, 93 Elvet Bridge
Gray James, 20 Gilesgate
Herbert Robt. 37 Silver st
Heslop John, 3 Claypath
Hopper Francis, 55 New Elvet
Pearson Josh. B. 62 Crossgate
Plimmer Timothy, 60B New Elvet
Robson Wm. 7 Silver st
Walker Francis, 97 Gilesgate
Wilkinson Thos. 1 Claypath

Hatters.

Brewster John, 51 Sadler st
Broadley Wm. 42 Sadler st
Cassidy Peter, New Market
Cook Robert, 108 Claypath
Davison Thomas, 48 & 48½ North Bailey
Ferrens Robinson & Joseph, 4 Market place
Hudson Geo. 79 Sadler st
Ord John, 28 Silver st
Raine Thomas, 101 Claypath
Shields John, Market place
Souter Alex. 25 Claypath
Tiplady Wm. 42 Sadler st
Waddingham & Co. Elvet Bridge

Horse Breakers.

Brown Anthony, Buck yard, Framwellgate
Finley Chrispr. New Elvet
Stockdale Geo. 110 Gilesgate
Ward William, 6 Claypath
Wetherald Thos. Shepherd's Inn

Hosiers.

Atkinson Mary, 62 Claypath
Blackett Wm. 78 New Elvet
Brewster Miss, 4 Silver st
Craig John, (and smallware dealer), 15 Claypath
Dean William & Matthew, (and worsted manufacturers), 10 Silver st
Elliott Elizth. 93 Claypath
Hall Thos. New buildings, Gilesgate
Kearton John, 26 Claypath
Myers George, 14 Silver st

Inns and Taverns.

Angel Inn, James Lumsden, 39 Crossgate
Angel, Hornby Hamilton, 107 Claypath
Artichoke, Wm. Chicken, 102 Framwellgate
Barley Sheaf, Elizh. Fallow, Millburngate
Bay Horse, George Stockdale, 110 Gilesgate
Beehive, Ralph Stobart, 9 Claypath
Black Horse, Henry Atkinson, 59 New Elvet
Black Horse, James Richardson, 20 Claypath
Black Lion, Thomas Clark, Silver st
Black Swan, Robt. Appleby, 93 Claypath

Blue Bell, Geo. Wilkinson, 98 Framwellgate
Board, Amelia Downes, 26 Elvet Bridge
Board, John Thompson, 21 Market place
Bonnie Pit Lad, Ralph Hutchinson, Ernest place, Gilesgate Moor
Bowes Arms, Emanuel Kelsey, 7 Market place
Bowes Arms, Thos. Robson, 30 Crossgate
Brewers' Arms, Matthew Eales, 81 Gilesgate
Britannia, Henry Black, 85 Gilesgate
Buffalo's Head, Ann Nelson, 59 Sadler st
Bull and Dog, Roger Rule, 39 Gilesgate
Claypath Gates, Thomas Thwaites, 104 Claypath
City Tavern, Thos. Millar, 5 Market place
Coach and Horses, Thomas Prince, 14 Church st
Cock, Joseph Simpson, 12 New Elvet
Court Inn, Wm. Fawcett, Court lane
Dragon Villa, Geo. Liddill, Gilesgate Moor
Duke of York, Thos. Milburn, Gilesgate
Dun Cow, Arthur Conway, New Durham
Dun Cow, Hannah Grey, 37 Old Elvet
Dun Cow, Richard Elliott, Gilesgate Moor
Elm Tree, Jane Talbot, 12 Crossgate
Fighting Cocks, John Robson, 4 South st
Fleece, John Biggins, 7 Silver st
Foresters' Arms, Thomas Errington, Gilesgate Moor
Four Alls, Mary Appleton, Gilesgate
Fox and Partridge, John Prest, 32 Gilesgate
Freemasons' Arms, James Atkinson, 51 New Elvet
George and Dragon, Edward Cornforth, 09 Sadler st
George and Dragon, John Reed, Dragon Villa, New Durham
Grand Junction, John Moore, Gilesgate
Grange Inn, Joseph Snaith, Carr Villa
Grapes, Christopher Jamison, 16 Claypath
Green Tree, Geo. Wm. Day, Moor End
Grey Horse, Wm. Douglas, Carr Villa
Greyhound, Eleanor Jennings, 96 Claypath
Griffin, Wm Farmery, 1 Market place
Half Moon, Edward Senior, 86 New Elvet
Hall's Hotel, Jane Hall, 18 Silver st
Hare and Hounds, John Gowland, 54 New Elvet
Hare and Hounds, Robert Snaith, Gilesgate Moor
Hat and Feather, Thomas Stokes, 3 Market place
Hearts of Gold, Jno. Grainger, 21 Church st
Hole in the Wall, Thomas Shovels, 19 Silver st
Hope and Anchor, Mrs. Chandler, 8 Claypath
Horns, R. H. G. Adamson, 128 Millburngate
Jerrems John, 3 South st
Joiners' Arms, Edward Brewster, 10 Hallgarth st
Joiners' Arms, Emanuel Kellett, 53 Gilesgate
Jolly Butcher, Jane Dunn, 22 Market place
Kepier Grange Inn, Jno. Teasdale, Carr Villa
King's Arms, John Wilkie, 105 Claypath
Lass o' Gowrie, Wm. A. Liddell, New Durham
Lord Seaham, Robt. Turnbull, Teasdale terrace, Gilesgate Moor
Londonderry Arms, John Davison, Broomside
Londonderry Arms, John Richardson, Gilesgate Moor
Malt Man, Geo. Cowell, 29 Claypath
Market Hotel, Samuel Monkhouse, 25 Market place
Masons' Arms, Joseph Jackson, Graham place, Broomside
Masons' Arms, Margaret Watson, 42 Claypath
Mill Inn, Abraham Grey, Broomside
Nag's Head, Wm. Williams, 203 Gilesgate
Newcastle Arms, Joseph Brown, 71 New Elvet
Newcastle House, George Garthwaite, 85 Claypath
New Inn, Robert Dodds, Church st Head
Nottingham House, Thomas Sheppard, 17 Claypath
Old Red Lion, Chas. Biggins, 26 Silver st
Pine Apple, William Green, Old Durham
Puncheon, John Burton, 132 Framwellgate Bridge
Queen's Head, John Donnahey, Gilesgate Moor
Railway Coach, Thos. Cuny, Gilesgate Moor
Railway Hotel, William Ward, 6 Claypath
Railway Tavern, Nicholas Johnson, Sherburn lane
Railway Tavern, William Atkinson, Station lane, Gilesgate
Red Lion, C. Biggins, 26 Silver st
Rising Sun, Thomas Lisgo, New Durham
Rope and Anchor, Mary Chandler, 8 Claypath
Rose and Crown, John Pattisen, 17 & 18 Market place
Rose and Crown, George Smith, 43 New Elvet
Royal Tent, Robert Dalby, 36 Sadler st
Seven Stars, James Minns, 90 Claypath
Shakspeare, Thomas Bailes, 63 Sadler st
Shakspeare Tavern, William Marshall, North road
Shoulder of Mutton, Thomas Taylor, 92 Elvet Bridge
Smiths' Arms, Thomas Barrass, 103 Gilesgate
Sportsman's Arms, William Hart, Gilesgate Moor End
Spread Eagle, Thomas Jackson, 4 Hallgarth st
Struggler, John Oyston, 90 Framwellgate
Tailors' Arms, Jane Hall, 79 Sadler st
Tanners' Arms, John Smith, 47 Framwellgate
Three Horse Shoes, Robert Oliver, 64 Framwellgate
Three Tuns, George Brown, 14 New Elvet
Traveller's Rest, William Raffell, Broomside
Turk's Head, Charles Martison, 1 Silver st

Turk's Head, William Bailes, Gilesgate
Uncle Tom's Cabin, Elizabeth Milner, Western Hill
Victoria, Elizabeth Elliott, Hallgarth st
Victoria, William Maddison, New Durham
Waterloo, Elizabeth Ward and Co. Old Elvet
Waterloo, John Thwaites, Old Elvet
Wearmouth Bridge, Thomas Sheppard, 17 Claypath
Wheat Sheaf, Joseph Taylor, 2 Old Elvet
Wheat Sheaf, Thomas Colpitts, 87 Elvet Bridge
Wheat Sheaf, John Swinham, 3 Claypath
White Bear, Thomas Gibson, Kepier
White Swan, Robert Swainston, 57 New Elvet
Whitwell Inn, John A. Muirs, New Durham
Wild Boar, Jane Ranson, Carr Villa, Belmont
William the IV., Richard Peverall, King st
Woodman, Catharine Christopher, 23 Gilesgate
Woodman, John Reed, North road
Woolpack, Thomas Oliver 11 Framwellgate
Woolpack, Thomas Atkinson, Back lane

Beer Houses.

Hutchinson Wm. Freeman's place
Newby Mary, 37 Duncow lane
Palmer Thos. North road
Prince Thos. 14 Church st
Stobbart John, Gilesgate Moor
Swinburne John, jun. 40 Framwellgate
Wilkinson Martin, 58 South st

Insurance Companies, with their Agents.

AGE, Charles Wetherell, 28 Gilesgate
ANCHOR, Thomas Paley, North road
ARGUS, J. Telfair, 22 Framwellgate
ATLAS, R. Hammond, 20 Market place
BRITISH EMPIRE, G. Wilkinson (grocer), 8 Silver st
CAMBRIAN AND UNIVERSAL, J. Forster (land agent), 1 Sadler st
CHURCH OF ENGLAND, G. Moor, Queen st
CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE, R. C. Smith, South road
CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE, W. R. Fitzgerald, 16 Elvet Bridge
COLONIAL LIFE, R. Robinson, 85 New Elvet
ECONOMIC LIFE AND GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE, William Trueman, 7 Market place
EAGLE LIFE, William Peele, 37 South st
EDINBURGH LIFE, J. W. Smith, Church st
IMPERIAL FIRE AND LIFE, George Robson, 4 Sadler st
LAW LIFE, Henry Greenwell, South Bailey
LEEDS AND YORKSHIRE LIFE AND FIRE, J. D. Burn, 1 Old Elvet
LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL, Thomas Kaye, Sadler st
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, John Jerrems, 3 Neville terrace
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON, William Hutchinson, Elvet Bridge
LONDON INDISPUTABLE LIFE, G. L. G. Ward, 44 Sadler st
METROPOLITAN COUNTIES LIFE, William Marshall, 38 Claypath
NATIONAL AND MERCANTILE, John Burdon, Claypath
NEWCASTLE LIFE AND FIRE, William Ramshaw, South road
NORTH BRITISH LIFE AND FIRE, J. Boyd (ironmonger), Claypath
NORWICH UNION, T. Maddison, Gilesgate
NORTH OF ENGLAND, George Walker, 6 Sadler st
PHŒNIX FIRE AND PELICAN LIFE, J. Thompson, 2 Neville terrace
ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE, T. Jones, Queen st
ROYAL FARMERS' AND GENERAL FIRE, LIFE, AND HAIL, George Smith, 40 Sadler st, and J. Ward, 8 Old Elvet
ROYAL EXCHANGE, W. Clark, 10 Market place
SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FIRE AND LIFE, W. Fleming (land agent), Tudhoe
SCOTTISH UNION FIRE AND LIFE, Henry Smales, jun. 47 North Bailey
SUN, Thomas White, North road
STANDARD LIFE, J. Leighton, 12 Elvet Bridge
TEMPERANCE PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, William Shadforth, Silver st
UNIVERSAL LIFE, John Tiplady, New Elvet
UNITED SERVICE AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION, AND THE LONDON AND COUNTY, J. Nicholson, 10 Market place
YORKSHIRE FIRE AND LIFE, John W. Barnes, 6 Market place
WESTERN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, George Robson, 4 Sadler st

Ironmongers.

Boyd John, 91 Claypath
Briddick Joseph, 9 Elvet Bridge
Caldcleugh & Son, 1 Silver st
Cassidy Peter, New Market
Forster Geo. 2 Market place
Gradon John, 5 Silver st
Hodgson Chas. 25 New Elvet
Kean Arthur, New Market
Malcolm Thos. & Wm. A. 11 Elvet Bridge
Wilks Jacob, New Market

Iron and Brass Founders.

Chisman John, Foundry Yard, Elvet Bridge
Coulson Wm. 31 Crossgate
Lumsden James & Son, 29 Crossgate
Mavin John, Church st Head, Union place

Joiners.

Forster & Gradon, 107 Framwellgate
Hall Thos. New buildings, Gilesgate
Howe William (and builder), Queen st
Jopling Mrs. Jane, North rd
Lightfoot Mark, 79 Claypath
Lightfoot Wm. 63 Claypath
Mavin George, 35 Gilesgate
Moody George (and builder), 83 Claypath
Redsham John (and builder), 7 Claypath
Robson Robt. (bldr). Claypath

Smith James Factory yard, Framwellgate
Smith John, 47 Framwellgate
Tweedie Wm. (and builder), Crossgate

Land Agents and Surveyors.

Beanlands Arthur, C.E., 4 North Bailey
Bell Henry & Son, Grove House, Gilesgate
Davison Thomas (and agent to the Bishop of Durham, 7 North Bailey)
Forster John, 25 Old Elvet
Forster Joseph, 2 Sadler st
Wall Geo. Y. 39 North Bailey

Lemonade Manufacturers.

Clark Wm. Market place
Robinson Wm. 52 New Elvet
Robson Geo. 4 Sadler st
Shafto & Co. 84 New Elvet
Willan James, 106 Gilesgate

Libraries.

ATHENÆUM, Market place
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, 69 Claypath
ST. OSWALD'S Reading Rooms
SUBSCRIPTION, Queen-st. corner of Sadler st

Linen and Woollen Drapers.

Blackett Henry, 5 Sadler st
Cooke Robt. 108 Claypath
Ferrens Robinson & Joseph, 4 Market place
Hacker Samuel (travelling), 6 Crossgate
Hudson Geo. 79 Sadler st
Laing Wm. 2 New Elvet
Mc Cartan Michael, 2 Gilesgate
Marley Wm. 1 Sadler st
Morgan Patrick, 105 Gilesgte
Rame Thos. 101 Claypath
Shields John, 12, 13 and 14 Market place
Smith William and J. 91 Claypath
Spencer Jas. Sherburn lane
Stubbs Wm. 71 Sadler st
Sutton Jas. 29 Silver st
Waddingham & Co. Elvet Bridge

Livery Stable Keepers.

Crossling John, 29 NewElvet
Pelch —, 86 New Elvet
Thwaites Jno. 61 Old Elvet
Ward E. & Co. 60 Old Elvet
Ward Wm. 6 Claypath

Maltsters.

Bentham & Fenwick
Dennison William E. 40 Crossgate
Forster Mrs. 60 New Elvet
Peacock Wm. 82 Gilesgate
Raine Mary & Co. 30 Claypath
Shafto E. & Co. 34 NewElvet

Marine Store Dealers.

Cowan Jno. 125 Millburngate
Emmerson M. C. 31 Silver st
Harrison Thos. Factory yard, Framwellgate
Hopper Mary, 22 Elvet Bridge
Henderson Francis, 13 & 14 Silver st
Murray Wm. 1 Gilesgate
Pinkerton Thomas, 155 Gilesgate
Poulton Wm. 36 New Elvet
Robson Thomas, 97 Framwellgate
Scarth Geo. 149 Gilesgate

Millers.

Davidson J. Market place Mill
Gibson Thomas, Kepier
Hill Benj. jun. New Durham Mill; shop, 87 ElvetBridge
Robson John, North road Steam Mill

Milliners & Dressmakers.

Adamson Jane, 80A NewElvet
Ainsley Mrs. 36 Framwellgate
Askew Mrs. 33 Sadler st
Bone Jane, 80 New Elvet
Bellamy Margt. 50 Crossgate
Bell Frances, 19 Church st
Brammer M. Chapel passage, Old Elvet
Brayshay Ann, 19 ElvetBridge
Burnell Mrs. 21 New Elvet
Chilton Mrs. 119 Gilesgate
Davison Elizh. 8 Old Elvet
Dawson J. E. 15 Claypath
Easby Sarah, 94 Claypath
Elliott Annie, 15 Elvet Bridge
Elliott Elizabeth, 93 Claypath
Featonby Misses, 38 Sadler st
Fletcher Ann Eliza, Kepier terrace, Gilesgate
Fenwick Jane, 35 Hallgarth st
Hall Miss, Neville st
Handcock Misses, 16 North Bailey
Heaton Mary, 12 Gilesgate
Hill Ellen, 74 Framwellgate
Hope Charlotte, 7 New buildings, Hallgarth st
Jenkins Mary, 79 Sadler st
Kean Frances, New Market
Magee Mary, 8 South st
Makepeace Ann, 57 Sadler st
Meekin Catharine, 73 Gilesgate
Mensforth Mary, Claypath
Middleton J. E. 33 Church st
Norman N. North road
Pearson Miss, 15 Church st
Phillips Hannah & Mary, 83½ Claypath
Phillips E. 23 Market place
Pierre Madame, 82 New Elvet
Proudlock Jane, 111 Gilesgte
Punshon Mrs. 12 Crossgate
Robinson Dorothy Jane, 52B New Elvet
Robson Misses, 77 New Elvet
Rontree Miss, 36 Old Elvet
Russell Mrs. 78 Framwellgate
Shaw Margt. 52 Sadler st
Smith Alice, North road
Stoddart Jane, 13 Neville st
Stott Ann, 127 Framwellgate
Taylor Frances, 39 Framwellgate
Thwaites Rachael, 3 Millburngate
Todd Elzth. 84 Claypath
Wakeman Margt. Allergate
Walker Isabella, New Market
Wells Margaret, 34 Gilesgate
White Mary, 72 Claypath
Watson Isabella, 55 Hallgarth
Worthy Mrs. 91 ElvetBridge
Young Mrs. ilver st

Mustard Manufacturers.

Ainsley —, 72 Silver st
Ainsley Wm. 74 Sadler st
Bambrough Jno. 22 Silver st

Nail Makers.

Allen John, 97 Framwellgate
Boyd John, 91 Claypath
Briddick Jos. 7 Elvet Bridge
Emerson Joseph, Sidegate
Forster Geo. 2 Market place
Hutchinson and Anderson, Elvet Bridge
Wouldhave John, Gilesgate

Painters, &c.

Best Geo. James, 3 Hallgarth st
Douglas Hen. 106 Claypath
Grey John, 11 Silver st
Hodgson Wm. 46 Claypath
Hopper Mark, 22 ElvetBridge
Meggeson Turner, 37 Sadler st
Remington Richard G. 52 Claypath
Thompson Ridley, Waterside, Old Elvet
Tiplady Henry, Foundry yard

Wood John, 132 Framwellgate Bridge
Wood Thos. 6 Neville st

Pawnbrokers.

Donthwaite Anthony, 10 Allergate
Raine Wm. 6 Gilesgate
Smith John, Providence row

Physicians.

Trotter John, 53 Old Elvet
Watkin Thos. 10 Gilesgate

Plasterers.

Coxon Geo (sculptor), North road
Tindale Robt. 5 Claypath

Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

Almond Robt. Robson, Water side, Old Elvet
Dickenson James, North road
DURHAM GAS COMPANY
Heron Emmerson, 24 Claypath
Laidler James, 11 New Elvet; ho. 12 Hallgarth st
Malcolm T. & W. A. 11 Elvet Bridge
Newby Margt. Duncow lane

Police Officers.

Buglass Wm. Providence row
Dryden Thos. Crossgate
Johnson Wm. (superintendent), 12 Hallgarth st
Priest Ralph, 74 Framwellgate
Robison William (superintendent of Borough force), 51 Claypath
Rutherford Andrew (sergeant,) 22 Market place

Porter Merchants.

Atkinson Jas. 19 Claypath
Bentham & Fenwick, 74 New Elvet
Caldcleugh Geo. 18 and 19 New Elvet
Dalby Robt. 36 Sadler st
Forster Mrs. Jane, 60 New Elvet
Jerrems John, 126 Millburngate and 2 South st
Peacock Wm. 82 Gilesgate
Shafto & Co. 81 New Elvet

Printers.

Ainsley Wm. (and stationer), 74 Sadler st
Duncan & Sons, Sadler st
Procter Geo. (stationer, &c). 8 Market place
Thwaites —, 3 Church st
Walker Geo. 6 Sadler st
Proprietors of the "Durham Chronicle," 67 Sadler st

Proctors and Notaries Public.

Burrell Jno. & Son, Queen st
Burrell Robert Anthony, Queen st
Marsden Thomas, 50 Sadler st; ho. 5 South Bailey

Professors of Music.

Ashton Chas. Neville's terrace, North road
Brown Thos. 53 Claypath
Brown Wm. 32 Church st
Henshaw Wm. (and organist), 13 Bow lane
Kay Thomas (dealer in piano fortes, music, &c.) 47 Sadler st
Lambert James (and piano forte tuner), Old Durham
Smith & Co. (dealers in piano fortes, music and musical instruments), 48 Sadler st
Taylor George, 55 Gilesgate
Wetherell Anthony (and dancing), 18 Old Elvet
Wetherell Henry (and dancing and piano forte tuner), 40 North Bailey

Registrars.

Clamp Thomas, clerk of St. Oswald's Church, (and registrar of births and deaths for St. Oswald's district, and of marriages for Durham and Lanchester districts)
Day John, of births and deaths, (and assistant relieving officer for St. Nicholas' district), 180 Gilesgate

Rope Makers.

Allan Jno. 73 Framwellgate
Douglass Robert, Providence row
Douglass Wm. 14 South st
Ebdy Chas. (and curled hair), Gilesgate Moor
Ebdy C. Gilesgate Moor
Ebdy Edmund, Gilesgate Moor
Graham Jos. Freeman's place
Hopper Geo. 12 South st

Saddlers.

Ayre John, 7 Claypath
Dodds Robt. 122 Gilesgate
Johnson Wm. 11 New Elvet
Richardson Thomas, Golden Lion yard
Scawin Thos. 20 Market pl
Stoddart —, Magdalen place, Gilesgate

Seed Merchants.

Chapman Jno. 16 Market pl
Monks Jas. (& guano agent), Rose and Crown yard
Scawin & Wortley, 19 Market place

Share Brokers.

Sutherland Robt. 21 Silver st and 48 South st
Wetherell Charles & Co. 28 Gilesgate
White Thos. North road

Sheriff's Officers.

Elliott John W. Paradise Gardens
Oliver Wm. Hallgarth st
Sutherland R. (and inspector of hawkers' licenses), 21 Silver st

Shopkeepers.

Ballon Joseph, 91 Gilesgate
Balmbrough Jno. Silver st
Bell Andrew, Tenter terrace, North road
Blackburn Jane, Sherburn pl
Blenkinsop Thos. Gilesgate Moor
Blyth Chrstpr. 54 Claypath
Brown William, 46 Hallgarth st
Burnell Jos. 129 Gilesgate
Carr Geo. 94 Framwellgate
Cherry Obadiah, 2 Crossgate
Crossling Jno. 29 New Elvet
Dawson Joseph, Gilesgate
Emerson James (and potato merchant), 41 Framwellgate
Fawcett Robt. Gilesgate Moor end
Ferrens Jas J. North road
Forster Mary, 1 Church st
Gainford Jno. 69 New Elvet
Hall Jane, Broomside
Harbottle Eliz. 46 New Elvet
Heron Eleanor, North road
Hodgson Geo. 51 New Elvet
Hubberthorne A. J. 16 Crossgate
Hutton Mary, 65 New Elvet
Jackson Wm. 37 Framwellgate
Johnson Rich. 1 Hallgarth st
Liddell Mary, 8 Millburngate
Lightfoot Jane, 33 Gilesgate
Maddison Robt. 201 Gilesgate
Maddison Jane, 31 New Elvet
Mayor Margt. 53 New Elvet
Middleton Wm. 13 Church st
Muers John A. New Durham

Noble Wm. 48n New Elvet
Oliver Hannah, 71 Framwellgate
Peacock Wm. 79 & 80 Gilesgate
Redford John G. Oregon Villa, New Durham
Rennison Isabella, 59 Crossgate
Richardson Jno. 163 Gilesgate
Rontree John, 19 Crossgate
Shafto Wm. 6 King st
Shaw Jas. 33 Framwellgate
Shapley Thos. Dragon Villa, New Durham
Sanderson Joseph, Gilesgate Moor
Stonehouse Scrafton, 24 Market place
Snowdon Joseph, Gilesgate Moor
Sutherst Thomas, 13 Framwellgate
Take Jas. provision dealer, 36 Claypath
Thomas Joseph, 55 Claypath
Thompson Mary, 47 Crossgte
Thompson Henry, 5 South st
Thompson John, 1 King st
Thwaites Geo. 23 Church st
Thwaites Thomas, 2 Millburngate
Tindale Isabella, 20 Church st
Walker Wm. Gilesgate Moor
Welsh Ann, 93 Gilesgate
White Charles, 30 Gilesgate
White Jno. 104 Framwellgate
White Watson, 95 Gilesgate
Wilkinson Thomas, New Durham
Wortley Thomas, 92 Claypath

Slaters.

Kellett Emanuel, 53 Gilesgte
Preston J. & A. Railway lane, Gilesgate- Joseph Robson, agent; ho. 17 Gilesgate
Rule Roger, 39 Gilesgate

Staymakers.

Goodfellow Mrs. Magdalen place, Gilesgate
Heaton Ann, Gilesgate
Home Isabella, 12 New Elvet
Ilderton Mary, 62 New Elvet
Pierre Madame (French corset), 82 New Elvet
Richardson Sophia, Three Tuns yard, New Elvet

Stone Masons.

Adamson R. H. J. 128 Millburngate
Burnet Geo. Chapel passage, Old Elvet
Blakey John, 27 Gilesgate
Calvert Jonthn. 67 Gilesgate
Chapman John, 9 Providence row
Charlton Wm. North road
Dickons Thos. 66 Claypath
Dixon John, Tenter terrace
Elliott John, 16 Gilesgate
Fallon Thomas, 122 Framwellgate
Fletcher Geo. Kepier terrace, Claypath
Forster John, (builder), New North road
Gainford Jno. 70 New Elvet and Foundry yard
Gibson John, Tenter terrace
Harker William, Sands
Hutchinson William, 64 Freeman's place
Oliver Robert, 64 Framwellgate
Oliver Thomas, 12 Framwellgate
Palmer Thomas, 120 Framwellgate
Punshon Thomas, Chapel passage, Old Elvet
Taylor Joseph, 2 Old Elvet
Thornton George, 108 Framwellgate
Wardrapper Thos. (builder,) Gilesgate
Winter Thomas, junr. 94 Claypath

Straw Hatmakers.

Adamson Jane, 80 New Elvet
Brayshay Ann, 19 Elvet Bridge
Bone Jane, 72 Gilesgate
Brown Mary, 58 Crossgate
Brown Wm. New Market
Davison Elzth. 8 Old Elvet
Dillon John, 72 New Market
Elliott Elzth. 93 Claypath
Elliott Miss, 15 Elvet Bridge
Jenkins Mary, 79 Sadler st
Innes Mary, 58 New Elvet
Maddison Mrs. 76 Gilesgate
Marriner Rebecca, 10 Claypth
M'Guire Elzth. 2 King st
Mohun Jane, 74 Claypath
Parkin Mrs. 13 New buildings, Hallgarth st
Phillips Hannah & Mary, 83½ Claypath
Phillips E. 23 Market place
Richardson Mrs. E. 19 Church st
Shafto S. 6 King st. North rd
Smith Alice, North road
Smarthwaithe Mrs. Hallgarth st
Stoddart Jane, 13 Neville st
Thompson Hannah, 82 Claypath
Wakeman C. 8 Framwellgate
Weelands Margt. 48 Sadler st
Wilkinson Caroline, 8 Framwellgate
Wilson Mrs. 123 Millburngate
Willis Elzth. 75 Gilesgate
Winder Jane, 194 Gilesgate

Surgeons.

Bates Wm. Gilesgate
Bland John, 1 South st
Blackett Wm. C. 4 Neville's terrace, North road
Bowlby Henry, 8 Church st
Boyd Wm. 51 Claypath
Briddick John B. 8 Elvet Bridge
Cromdace George, Belvidere House, Gilesgate
Green W. 55 & 56 Old Elvet
Gillespie Robert Webster, county infirmary
Heppell Matthew, 42 Old Elvet
Jepson Edward Kane, 57 Old Elvet
Maltby J. W. 112 Framwellgate
Oliver Nicholas, 32 Claypath
Robson Richard N. 5 North Bailey
Shaw George, 4 Old Elvet
Stoker Wm. 50 Old Elvet
Tyler Edwin, 7 Old Elvet

Surgeon-Dentists.

Caldcleugh Jno. 81 New Elvet
Mosley Ephraim, 82 New Elvet
Nicholson Jos. 49 Sadler st

Tailors.

Marked * are also Drapers.

Atkinson Wm. 18 Church st
Atkinson Robert, 184 Gilesgate
Bowe Thomas, Gilesgate Moor end
Bradford Wm. Castle Chare
*Bradford Wm. 18 Claypath
*Brown Christopher, 24 Claypath
Brown Jos. 76 New Elvet
Brown Peter, 23 Claypath
*Calcleugh Peter, 73 New Elvet
Cairns Wm. 50 New Elvet
Carr Geo. 94 Framwellgate
Carr John, 55 Claypath
Christy Henry, 45 New Elvet
Cowey Jno. 93 Framwellgate
Coxon Thos. 54 South st
Crofton Robt. 164 Gilesgate

Davison Thomas (and robe maker), late of No 2, 48 & 48½ North Bailey
Duncan Jonthn. 148 Gilesgte
Gregson John, 6 Sadler st
Hayton Alfred, 77 Claypath
Harrison Andrew, 88 Framwellgate
Heaviside Thos. 24 Gilesgate and New Market
Hodgson John, 4 Crossgate
Hodgson Thomas, New Durham
Kirtley John, North road
Liddell William, 51 Framwellgate
Maddison William, New Durham
Morris Michael, 14 Silver st
Morton John, North road
Mowbray William, 127 Crossgate
Newby John, 52 Crossgate
*Nevison Stephen, 43 & 88 Claypath
Punshon Thomas, Carr Villa
Race William, 89 Gilesgate
Ramshaw E. 14 Claypath
Robinson F. C. 14 Claypath
Robinson L. Wardell's buildings, Crossgate
Robinson William, 6 South st (and sexton to St. Margaret's)
Robson John, 77 New Elvet
Russell Peter, 31 Old Elvet
Rutherford Robert, New Market
Rutherford Robert W. King street
*Sewell William (and robe maker), 58 Sadler st
Shield Wm. Sherburn lane
Snowdon Jos. 29 Hallgarth st
Tilley John, 62 Gilesgate
Tilley Simon, Providence row
*Tiplady Thomas (and robe maker), 75 New Elvet
*Tiplady William (and robe maker), 42 & 43 Sadler st
Vasey Robt. 54 Crossgate
Vasey Robert, 31 Framwellgate
Vest Wm. 13 Hallgarth st
Weclands John, 45 New Elvet
Wilkinson Jno. 20 Market pl
*Wilkinson Thos. Gilesgate Moor end

Tallow Chandlers.

Boyd Thos. Hy. 91 Claypath
Burnell Joseph & Co. 129 Gilesgate
Millburn John, Gilesgate and Silver street lane
Sheldon John, 42 Gilesgate
Sutcliffe Richd. 6 Crossgate

Tanners.

Child Thomas C. 132 Gilesgate
Summers Thos. 84 Gilesgate and 20 Market place

Tea Dealers.

Chapman John B. 17 Market place
Dodd Richd. 2 Silver st
Fowler Jas. 99 Claypath
Fenwick Henry, 21 Elvet Bridge
Greenwell Geo. 33 Silver st
Hill Benj. 88 Elvet Bridge
Morgan Fredck. 5 Claypath
Pyle Thos. & Robt. 6 Claypath
Reveley Henry, 10 Elvet Bridge
Shields John, 12, 13 and 14 Market place
Spencer James, Gilesgate Moor
Vann and Raitt, 3 Sadler st
White Brothers, 76 Sadler st
White John, 30 Gilesgate

Timber Merchants.

Hall Wm. Railway lane; ho. Gilesgate
Hodgson & Atcheson, saw mills, North road and Sunderland dock
Moody Geo. 83 Clapyath
Robson Robert, 76 Claypath

Tobacconists.

Clark Wm. Market place
Lowes Jane Ann (manufact.) Silver street
Leighton John (chemist), Elvet Bridge
Lister Wm. New Elvet
Robson Geo. Sadler street
Trueman Wm. Market place

Tobacco Pipe Makers.

Burnell Joseph & Co. 129 Gilesgate
Grounds Samuel, 93 Framwellgate
Morton Robert, 16 Framwellgate

Toy Dealers.

Brewster John, 51 Sadler st
Broadly Wm. 41 Sadler st
Graydon John 5 Silver st
Hendry Walter, New Market
Herbert Robert, 37 Silver st
Hunter Thomas 39 Sadler st
Jackson & Platt, 19 Claypath
Marshall William S. 7 Sadler st
Mavis John, New Market
Pearson Joseph B. 62 Crossgate
Platt James, 19 Claypath
Robson Wm. Silver st
Swinney John (and smallwares), 34 Claypath
Taylor Isabella (and smallwares), 76 Claypath

Turners in Wood.

Blackett Wm. 78 New Elvet
Marshall Wm. S. 7 Sadler st

Upholsterers.

Brammer G. O. & W. 11 New Elvet
Clark & Robson, 62 Old Elvet
Fairclough Jas. 45 Claypath
Hopper Lambton, 62 Gilesgte
Hopper Thomas, Claypath
Robinson Ralph, 85 New Elvet
Shadforth William (and auctioneer), North road
Sewell John, 23 New Elvet
Sewell Robert, (and paper hanger), 2 Church st
Thompson John, 41 New Elvet
Winter Wm. 5 Gilesgate

Veterinary Surgeons.

Farrow Geo. Elvet Bridge
Hubbick Cuthbert, 24 New Elvet

Watchmakers.

Burlinson Jno. 34 Gilesgate
Burnett Wm. 40 Silver st
Cruddars John & Son (and jewellers), Elvet Bridge
Hedley Jno. 106 Claypath
Hopper Wm. 32 New Elvet
Oswald Robt. 10 Claypath
Swinburne John & George, 1 Market place

Whitesmiths & Bell-Hangers.

Chisman Jno. *Foundry yard, Elvet Bridge
Dodds Thos. Court lane
Eggleston Thos. 22 Claypath
Garrg John, Paradise lane
Hill Benj. (& chain maker), Water side, Old Elvet
Hodgson Chas. 25 New Elvet
Lowdon John, Back lane
Macklam Jno. 61 New Elvet
Middleton Ralph, 4 Old Elvet
Moor Wm. 53 Sadler st
Pearson Robert & George, Silver st
Teasdale Wm. 20 Silver st

Thwaites Thos. 25 Crossgate
Tilley Robt. 61 Crossgate

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Atkinson Jas. 19 Claypath
Forster Jane, 60A New Elvet
Hutchinson & Greenwell, 15 Market Place
Robson & Co. 83 Claypath
Shafto Edwd. 83 New Elvet

Wool Staplers.

Chambers J. Ropery Field, North road
Dean W. & M. 13, South st.
Dean Matthew & Maria, 71 Claypath

Worsted Yarn Dealers.

Blackett Wm. 78, New Elvet
Brewster Miss 4, Silver st
Dean W. & M. 10, Silver st
Metcalf Geo. 193, Gilesgate
Lumley Wm. New Market
Myers Geo. 14, Silver street, and New Market
Noble Wm. 48 New Elvet
Southerst John, 13 Framwellgate

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, OFFICES, &c.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 40, North Bailey
ATHENÆUM, Market place
BISHOP'S ALMSHOUSES, Queen street—Mrs Stott, nurse
BOARD OF HEALTH, 38, Claypath.—Clerk, Wm. Marshall; medical off. Nich. Oliver
BOROUGH MAGISTRATES' OFFICE, 38, Claypath.—Clerk, Wm. Marshall
BOROUGH POLICE OFFICE, Town Hall.—Superintendent, W. Robison
CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY, Subscription Library, Sadler st.—Librarian, Mrs. Hagen
COUNTY ASSIZE COURTS, head of Old Elvet
COUNTY CONSTABULARY OFFICES, County Courts.—Major White, chief constable
COUNTY COURT OFFICE, 24, Market place.—J. E. Marshall, clerk
COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION, head of Old Elvet
COURT OF CHANCERY, Exchequer
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, County Court
DEAN AND CHAPTER'S OFFICES, 28, North Bailey
DEPOSITORY OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, 20 Elvet bridge.—Agent, Miss Lane
DEPUTY CLERK OF PEACE'S OFFICES, 19, New Elvet
DURHAM COUNTY FEMALE PENITENTIARY, Bakehouse lane, Gilesgate
DURHAM COUNTY HOSPITAL, North road
DURHAM DISTRICT ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS.—Offices, 6, Sadler street
ECCLESIASTICAL COURT, Palace Green
EXCHEQUER, Palace Green
FREEMASONS' HALL, Chapel Passage, Old Elvet
GAS WORKS, CITY DURHAM.—Offices, 24, Market place
HALMOTE COURTS, Exchequer
INLAND REVENUE OFFICE, Waterloo Hotel, Old Elvet.—Supervisor, Thos. Stanley
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, Claypath
NEW MARKET, Market place
PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.—Offices, 6 Saddler street
POLICE STATION, 27, Market place.—W. Robison, superintendent
POST OFFICE, Elvet bridge.—Thos. Thwates postmaster
RACE COURSE, head of Old Elvet
RAILWAY STATION (branch of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick), Gilesgate
REGISTRAR OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY'S OFFICE, 19, New Elvet.—John Tiplady, registrar
SHAKSPEARE LODGE ROOMS, M.U. North rd
STAMP OFFICE, 45, Sadler street
SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND NEWS ROOM, corner of Sadler street and Queen street.—Librarian, Mrs. Hagen
THEATRE, 69 Sadler st.—Sml. Roxby, prop
TOWN CLERK'S OFFICES, 19, New Elvet
TOWN HALL, Market place
UNION WORKHOUSE, Crossgate.—Master, Chas. W. Buddle; matron, Ann Buddle
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Palace Green
UNIVERSITY LECTURE ROOMS, Palace Green
UNIVERSITY MUSEUM, Wear side, near the University—W. Proctor, sub-curator.
WATER COMPANY.—Office, 20 Elvet bridge; secretary, Wm. Hutchinson
WILL OFFICE, Palace Green.—Jos. Davison, deputy registrar

CONVEYANCES.

Coaches.

The *True Briton*, from Thwaites's, Waterloo, every morning at a quarter to ten o'clock for Newcastle, returning at half-past six in the evening (Sunday except.)

The *Quicksilver*, from Newcastle to Thwaites's, Waterloo, at half-past eleven, morning, returning at five, afternoon, daily, meeting the *True Briton* at Chester-le-Street, and returning to Durham at half-past six. On Sundays it leaves Newcastle at nine in the morning, and returns at six in the evening.

The Quicksilver and True Briton run in connection with the Auckland coaches.

The *North Briton*, from Wilkie's, Claypath Gates, and Thwaites's, Waterloo, at one in the afternoon, and at a quarter to six in the evening, to Bishop Auckland, to meet trains to Wolsingham & Stanhope.

A *Coach* from Thwaites's, Waterloo, to Bishop Auckland, at a quarter to eight o'clock in the morning, returning from Bishop Auckland at half-past nine in the morning and a quarter before six in the evening daily, except Sundays, at half-past eight, morning, returning at four, aftern.

Omnibus from Crook, Willington, & Brancepeth, arriving at Ward's Railway Hotel, Claypath, at nine o'clock in the morning, and returning at half past five in the evening daily.

From Railway station, Gilesgate, see monthly time tables; *Omnibus* from Ward's Hotel, Claypath, and from all the inns to meet every train—Mr F Prince, sta. mast

The *North Briton* leaves the Grey Horse Inn, Sunderland, at a quarter before eight and Houghton at a quarter before nine o'clock, returning from the Waterloo Hotel, Durham, at half-past ten, and Houghton at half-past eleven o'clock, morning; from Sunderland four o'clock, and from Houghton, five o'clock, aftern.; returning from the Waterloo Hotel at seven, and Houghton at eight o'clock, evening; calling at Mr. Farmery's, Market place, where passengers can be booked and at the usual places on the road. On Sundays arrives in Durham at nine in the morning, returns at half-past six, even. *The North Briton runs in connection with the Auckland coaches.*

Carriers from Inns, &c.

Barnardcastle—Carver & Co. Market place, by Railway, daily, to Darlington—Peacock, from Griffin, Market place—Allison, from the Rose and Crown—Carter, from the Beehive, Claypath, Tuesdays.

Bishop Auckland—Ann Mundell from Stokes's, Market place, Saturdays.

Brough—Bell, from Tenter Terrace, North road, Tuesday mornings.

Cassop—Batey, from the Hope & Anchor, Claypath, Saturdays.

Castle Eden—Snowdon, from Minns's, Claypath, Saturdays.

Chester-le-Street—Hartley, from Kelsey's, Market place, Saturdays.

Cockfield—Hodgson, from the Rose and Crown, Market place, Fridays.

Coxhoe—Robson, from Kelsey's, Market place, and Kidd, from the Londonderry Arms, Gilesgate moor, Saturdays.

Darlington—Carver & Co. Market place, by Railway daily—Stockley, from Peverall's, New North road, Wednesdays.

Evenwood—Tarn and Farmery, from the Newcastle Arms, New Elvet, Thursdays.

Hamsterley— Marquess, from Kelsey's, Market place, Saturday mornings.

Hartlepool—Carver & Co. by Railway daily

Hetton-le-Hole & Easington Lane—Pattison, from Hamilton's, Claypath gates, Saturdays.

Houghton-le-Spring, Newbottle, &c.—Davison, from the Black Swan, Claypath, Saturdays—Holburn, from the Bee Hive, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Hylton Ferry—Jackson, from the Wearmouth bridge, Saturdays.

Kendal—Carver & Co. by Railway daily.

Lanchester—Toward, from Hall's, Silver street, Saturdays.

Lumley—Armstrong, from Ward's Railway Hotel, Claypath—Herring, from Wearmouth bridge, Saturdays.

Middleton-in-Teesdale—Tarn and Farmery from Newcastle Arms, Thursdays.

Newcastle—T. Stockley, from Peverall's, North road, Mondays—J. Robinson, frm the North road, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—Kidd, jun. from Londonderry Arms, Gilesgate moor, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Sedgefield—Robson, from the Bowes' Arms, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Sherburn Hill—Shipley, from the Wearmouth bridge, Tuesdays and Saturdays—H. Brown, from Seven Stars, S'turdays

Spennymoor & Shildon—Myers, from Londonderry Arms, Gilesgate moor, M'ndays

Staindrop—S. Clarkson, from the Griffin, Thursdays and Saturdays

Stanhope—Raine, from the Bowes' Arms, Thursdays.

Sunderland—Carter, from the Bee Hive, Halliday, from the Griffin—Allison, from the Rose and Crown, Thursdays

Thornley—Pigford, from the Wheat Sheaf, Claypath—Westhorpe, from the Railway Hotel, Claypath, and Bee Hive, Saturdays

West Auckland—Stoker, from Kelsey's, Bowes' Arms, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Wingate—Long, from Bee Hive, Saturdays.

Wolsingham—Brown, from the Hat and Feather, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Wreckenton—Peacock, from the Griffin, Thursdays.

BELMONT DISTRICT PARISH.

This parish, containing about four-fifths of the old parish of St. Giles, in the city of Durham, was formed by order in council, in February, 1852, and contains a population of about 4,000 persons. It comprises New Durham, Ravensflat, Ernest Place, Dragon Villa, Teasdale Terrace, Potter's Row, Dodge Hill, Bell's Villa, Broomside, Carville, the High Grange estate, and a

coal pit thereon, the Low or Old Grange estate, and a coal pit thereon, Belmont estate and Railway station; and is separated from the remaining portion of St. Giles' parish by Kepier lane, which runs at right angles to the road leading from Durham to Sunderland. The rateable value is £7,589. The landowners in Belmont are the Marchioness of Londonderry; R. L. Pemberton, Esq.; Sir George Musgrave, Bart.; William Standish Standish, Esq.; the University of Durham; Henry Morton, Esq.; Nicholas Wood Esq.; and the Whitwell Coal Company. The enclosure of the moor entailed various other, but small proprietors. All the tithes of Belmont, about £500 a-year, are impropriated or owned by the first five of the above-named proprietors. The Rev. T. Crossman, B.A., is the first incumbent, appointed by Lord Derby, on the part of the queen. Here is a neat and flourishing school, supported by the incumbent, but endowments are required. The school is inconveniently crowded, and more suitable and commodious buildings are much needed. A church is about to be erected, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen; a reading-room and library has just been established, and great improvements will probably be made in this locality. The Marchioness of Londonderry is lay rector, lady of the manor, and the employer of the chief portion of the inhabitants. Belmont shares the charities of St. Oswald's parish.

Belmont Hall is the property of R. L. Pemberton, Esq., of Barnes. The estate is tastefully laid out with trees, and is likely to undergo some favourable changes and improvements. It is at present occupied by James Y. Jamison, Esq. It adjoins the Belmont Railway Station, which is the junction for the city of Durham, and is distant about two miles.

New Durham is a colliery village in this parish, situated at the head of Gilesgate, on the Sherburn road, and contains about 700 inhabitants. It is supplied with water by the Durham Water Company. Here is a Methodist New Connexion Chapel, a small stone building, erected in 1838.

Ravensflatt adjoins Gilesgate Moor on the south, and is parcel of the lands which were assigned to the deanery of Durham, but now in possession of the warden, masters, and scholars of Durham University.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel, situated on Gilesgate Moor, is a substantial stone building, erected by subscription in 1852, at a cost of £250. It is attended by the Durham ministers. *The Primitive Methodist Chapel*, Carville, is a stone edifice, erected in 1839, and attended by the circuit ministers. *The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, commonly called Grange Chapel, and situated at Broomside, is a plain stone building, erected in 1835, at a cost of £150, and rebuilt in 1840, at an expense of £110. It will seat about 250 persons, and is attended by the Durham ministers.

The Maiden's Bower.—On a flat plot of ground between the roads leading to Sunderland on the one hand, and to Sherburn Hospital on the other, a little before their junction, was a raised square platform, anciently called the Maiden's Bower. It was formerly ornamented with a fine cross, which Cockburn, of Ormiston, lord of Kepier, allowed to be removed to Durham Market-Place. Some writers suppose that this platform was the ground-work of the old cross, while others think it was the site of a watch-tower or signal-post, connected with the station at Maiden Castle. Tradition states that the monks of Durham here elevated St. Cuthbert's holy corporax cloth on a spear point during the battle of Neville's Cross.—*(For Directory of this parish see City of Durham).*

BISHOP MIDDLEHAM PARISH.

This parish, formerly in the north-eastern division of Stockton ward, is bounded on the north by Kelloe, on the north-west by Croxdale chapelry district, on the west by Merrington, on the south-west by Aycliffe, on the south by Sedgefield, and on the east by Sedgefield and Trimdon. It comprises the townships of Bishop Middleham, Cornforth, Thrislington, Mainsforth, and Garmondsway Moor, an extra-parochial place, whose united area is 5,791 statute acres. The population in 1851 was 1,719 souls.

Bishop Middleham is a township and village in the parish of the same name, comprising an area of 2,023 acres, and its annual value is £2,151 8s. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was, 331; in 1811, 391; in 1821, 404; 1831, 387; in 1841, 511; and in 1851, 446 souls. There were at the latter period ninety-eight inhabited, and eight uninhabited houses. The manor of Middleham was the principal residence of the bishops of Durham from the time of the Conquest till the latter part of the fourteenth century. It is mentioned, however, in 1146, as the property of Osbert, nephew of Bishop Flambard, but occurs, both before and after that time, only in the possession of the bishops themselves; and we find many of their charters dated from "the manor of Middleham." In Bishop Pudsey's time, there were, in Middleham and Cornforth, twenty-six villains, seven cottagers, four *bordarii*, and other tenants, rendering various rents, payments in kind, and services in work. The manor, which includes Sedgefield and Cornforth, still belongs to the see of Durham. The principal land owners are the Hon. G. F. Hamilton Russell, Mrs. Surtees, Miss Hallihead, and Mr. George Wheatley.

The Village of Bishop Middleham is irregularly built on the sides of two declivities and in the valley between them, and is about eight miles south-east from Durham, and two miles from the Ferryhill Station, on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway. The village contains four public houses, a cornmill, and a few tradesmen's shops. It has a very primitive appearance; several of the dwellinghouses and cottages, with their antique sun-dial in front, bearing marks of great age. The village feast is held annually on Michaelmasday. A halmote court is held once a-year, alternately with Cornforth and Sedgefield. Of the once noble Castle of Middleham few vestiges now remain.

The Church, dedicated to St. Michael, stands upon the hill south of the village, and is supposed to have been erected by Bishop Beck. It is a venerable structure, in the early English style, and consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with a western bell turret. It was formerly in a very dilapidated state; but by the liberality of Mrs. Surtees, of Mainsforth, widow of the historian of Durham, its restoration has been effected at a cost of upwards of £800. Memorial glass has been placed in some of the windows; and the ancient font, a fine early English font of Frosterly marble, has been removed from an adjacent garden where it had become a "picturesque moss-covered ornament," (?) to its proper place in the church. In the chancel is an elegant monument to the memory of Robert Surtees, Esq., F.S.A., of Mainsforth. It is carved in Roche Abbey stone, from a design presented to Mrs. Surtees by Mr. Blore. The church of Middleham was given to Durham Priory by Osbert, nephew of Bishop Flambard, in 1146, but it was soon afterwards annexed to the Priory of Finchale, by Bishop Robert de Insula, and so continued till the Dissolution. The living, a vicarage in the deanery of

Stockton, valued in the Liber Regis at £4 19s. 2d., is in the patronage of the crown. The vicar is generally entitled to small tithes; excepting that a modus of 6s. 8d. is paid for the hay-tithe of Thrislington, 13s. 4d. for that of Cornforth, and 3s. 4d. for Jackson's Close, in Bishop Middleham. The glebe consists of about 53½ acres. The parish register commences in 1559. Rev. Thomas Henry Yorke, M.A., incumbent.

Charities.—Lady Elizabeth Freville, by will, July 1st, 1630, directed her executors to purchase in the names of eight trustees, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, of the yearly value of £20, or a perpetuity of the same value, to be disposed of by the said trustees in the following manner, viz.—£12 thereof for the yearly binding out of apprentices three poor children from the parishes of Sedgefield and Bishop Middleham; and she directed that out of the remaining £8—2s. should be given yearly to each of sixty of the poorest people within the parish of Sedgefield, and twenty of the poorest people in the parish of Bishop Middleham. She also declared that if the lands purchased should be improved to a greater yearly value than £20, such increase should be bestowed amongst the residue of the poor of the said parishes proportionably. Soon after her death the trustees purchased a copyhold estate in Bishop Middleham, known by the name of the *Poor Carrs*, and containing upwards of eighty-six acres. The property is let by auction every three years to the highest bidders; and has hitherto been generally let to eight tenants, at rents amounting to above £130 per annum. The rents are received by the trustees; and after payment of sundry small expenses, the sum of £12 is set apart for the apprentices; and the clear residue is divided into four parts, three of which are appropriated to the parish of Sedgefield, and one to that of Bishop Middleham. *Pellow's Leazes.*—In September, 1742, Anthony Lee, in consideration of £25 4s., assigned to trustees, for the use of the poor of this parish, this parcel of land, in the parish of St. Giles, Durham, containing about an acre. It is now let at a yearly rent of £10, one moiety of which is distributed with Lady Freville's Charity, and the other in a similar manner about Easter. *The Hope.*—This land, containing one acre, is enclosed with two acres more, allotted to the parish clerk, in 1693; and the whole is let for £8 per annum. Two-fifths of this rent are received and distributed by the churchwardens in the same manner as the rent of Pellow's Leazes. *Quit Rents.*—The yearly sum of 10s. 6d. is paid by G. R. H. Russell, Esq., of Brancepeth Castle, for two pieces of ground, which were enclosed from the waste many years ago by George Spearman, Esq, upon condition of his paying the above sum for the poor of the township of Bishop Middleham. It is distributed to the poor of this township at Easter, with their share of the two preceding charities. *School.*—About 1770, a school was built on the waste, and a small piece of ground enclosed as a garden for the master, by subscription. A surplus of £40 remained, which was placed in the hands of the late Robert Surtees, Esq., of Mainsforth, and the interest upon which is paid by Mrs. Surtees. *Elizabeth Ambler*, by will, dated June 30th, 1828, gave £300 stock in the new four-per-cents to Robert Surtees, Esq., in trust, to pay the whole of the dividends thereon to the master of the above school, towards the instruction of as many of the children of poor parents in reading and writing as the amount would afford, at the usual terms of instruction in the said school. Mr. Surtees having sold out £30 stock to pay the legacy duty, the remaining £270 was held by him in trust for the charity; and Mrs. Surtees pays £10 per annum to the school-master in respect of it. She also contributes £10 per annum on her own account to the school.

Biography.—Robert Oswald, a native of Bishop Middleham, was born in April 1729, and, entering the army at an early age, became a sergeant of Grenadiers in the 58th Regiment of Foot, which was sent to join the army in Nova Scotia, where several severe engagements took place. Having served in Canada under General Wolfe, his regiment was sent to Havannah, and subsequently to Gibraltar. He was shortly afterwards discharged, in consequence of wounds which he had received at various periods, and was one of the three survivors who had originally left England in the grenadier company of the 58th. Some of the vicissitudes which he had undergone were committed by him to paper, and were afterwards printed *verbatim et literatim.* On one occasion, he says, the French being driven into a town, the British "laid seag to them for 13 weaks night and day Candulating upon them with Cannian and Bumshill." On his discharge from the army, the aged veteran spent the remainder of his days in the quietude of his native village, where he died in September 1822, aged 92 years.

Dr. Samuel Ward was born in this village, and received his education at Cambridge. In 1609, he was appointed master of Sidney Sussex College, and afterwards became archdeacon of Taunton, prebend of Ampleford (York), rector of Much-Munden, Hertfordshire, and held the office of Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity about twenty years. In 1618 he assisted at the Synod of Dort. He died in September 1643.

Post Office, Bishop Middleham: Mary Ann Gallon, postmistress.—Letters arrive here from Ferryhill at 7.45 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 5 p.m.

Botcherby and Rutter, masons
Braton James, mason and shopkeeper
Chapman Mr. John Robinson
Crowther Richard, vict. *Three Tuns*
Dodsforth Mr. George
Fletcher John, blacksmith
Gallon Mary Ann, shopkeeper
Garthwaite Tiplady, butcher
Gilhespy Thomas, tailor
Grange James, cartwright
Hope Thomas, gardener
Lazinby Robert, joiner
Morrell Geo. vict. *Cross Keys*, blacksmith and farmer
Pameby William, shoemaker
Pywell Thomas, schoolmaster
Raine Robert, policeman
Smith Anthony, vict. *Dun Cow*
Taylor John, shopkeeper
Trotter Geo. Dale, agent to Earl of Zetland
Wheatley Mr. George
Wilson Robert, vict. *Red Lion*
Wilson Thomas, shopkeeper
Wright William, vict. *Fleece*, and yeoman
Yorke Rev. Thomas Henry

Farmers.

Applegarth Robert Farnless
Bewick Joseph
Davison Thomas
Fawdon Gorge
Finkler Michael
Neasham James, East House
Nesom John, Island
Robinson James
Stephenson John, yeoman, Fallow Field Farm
Walker John
Wilson William

Cornforth is a township and village, comprising 1,689 acres. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 324; in 1811, 327; in 1821, 330; in 1831, 353; in 1841, 700; and in 1851, 1,040. This increase of population is owing to the opening of collieries, particularly in the adjoining township of Coxhoe. The annual value is £2,646 13s. 10d. In Hatfield's survey we find mention made of twelve niefs of the lord, in Cornforth, who had the privilege of erecting a booth at St. Cuthbert's fairs, and contributed the payments and services usual at the period. Richard de Kellaw and Robert Usher were free tenants, and their possessions were afterwards united in the Shaw family. At more recent periods, property was held here by the Hutchinsons, Haswells, and Garthornes,—the two latter of whom are still considerable proprietors. The

Bishop of Durham claims the manorial rights and privileges. The township is intersected by three railways, viz., the York, Newcastle, and Berwick; the Clarence; and the Hartlepool Junction; and comprises two corn-mills, a brick and tile manufactory, and a pottery.

The Village of Cornforth, which is irregularly built around a green of several acres in extent, is situated about six miles east of Durham, and two miles from the Ferryhill railway station, and is supposed to derive its name from the *Corn Ford* to the bishop's manor mill on the beck. Here is a neat school for boys, erected by subscription in 1835, and a girls' school, erected, at the sole charge of Mrs. Surtees, in 1852. They are supported by subscription. Some years ago, divine service was performed every Sunday in the boys' school, but it is now done only on Friday evenings, when the curate of Bishop Middleham attends for that purpose.

Post Office, Coxhoe: Thomas Laing, postmaster.—Letters arrive from Ferryhill at 8.30 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 4.30 p.m.

Davison William, mason
Egglestone Robert, miller
Field William brick, &c. maker—works at Durham
Harrison John, butcher
Lawrenson Matthew, shopkeeper
Lawrenson Thomas, shopkeeper
Lowe Robert, butcher
Moon John, miller
Row Harrison, tobacco pipe manufacturer, Cornforth Pottery
Shafto James, shopkeeper
Thornton William, mason
Turnbull Martin, contractor of smith work, Coxhoe

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Bell John
Hardy George
Lightfoot Mark
Swinton Thomas

Brick & Tile Manufacturers.

Birkett Thomas, Crow Trees Tile Works
Field Wm. jun. Cornforth & Coxhoe Brick Works

Farmers.

Bell John, College House
Burdon & Robinson, Simonside
Clarke Thomas
Collingwood Walter
Cusson David
Furneis Joseph, Brandon House
Garthorne Chas. yeoman
Hall John
Hardy Thomas
Lammas Mary
Leighton William
Nicholson Richard
Storey James, Moor
Toulson William, Cornforth Moor
Wilson John

Inns and Taverns.

College House, John Bell
Railway, T. Laing, Coxhoe
Seven Stars, William Race
Square & Compass Jas. Iseton
Three Tuns, John Davidson, (and blacksmith)
Three Tuns, Mary Best, Black Gate

Joiners.

Best John (& builder), Black Gate
Dobbing Thomas
Iseton Thomas

Mainsforth is a township and hamlet, comprising 627 acres, and its annual value is £492 11s. The population in 1801 was 55; in 1811, 40; in 1821, 44; in 1831, 39; in 1841, 42; and in 1851, 59 souls. From the Boldon Book, we find that Robert de Maynesford held all the lands here in free service, except twenty-six oxgangs, which belonged to the bishop, who obtained them from escheats and by purchase. In Hatfield's Survey, it is stated that the free rent of the vill was 36s. 8d.; and mention is made of William Hancelap, Thomas Smyth, Thomas Walworth; Hugh de Westwyk, and others, as free tenants. We shortly afterwards find the Herdwyks the chief proprietors, from whom it descended to Anthony Hebborne, and was forfeited by him in 1569. It was subsequently held by several families, and came at length by purchase into the possession of the Surtees family; the present proprietors are Mrs. Ann Surtees and Captain Robert Smart.

The Hamlet of Mainsforth occupies an open and airy situation, three miles north west of Sedgefield, and at about an equal distance between Bishop Middleham and Ferryhill railway station. In its vicinity are what are said to be

the remains of a Danish encampment occupied by Gormundus; but Hutchinson controverts this opinion. It is known by the designation of Nable or Marble Hill, and rises to a height of thirty-two feet above the plain below, and seventy-six feet above the Skerne. Its summit is now covered with trees.

Mainsforth House, the property of Mrs. Surtees, widow of the late Robert Surtees, Esq., F.S.A., author of "The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham," is a good specimen of an English mansion, in which comfort and elegance are happily united.

Biography.—Robert Surtees, Esq., M.A. and F.S.A., was born in the South Bailey, Durham, April 1st, 1779, and received the rudiments of his education at Houghton-le-Spring, under the superintendence of Mr. Fleming. He was afterwards removed to Measden, in Kent, and placed under the care of Dr. Bristow, to be prepared for college. In the October of 1796 he entered as a commoner at Christ Church College, Oxford, where he obtained a high reputation for Greek scholarship; and at the end of his academic course, became a student at the Middle Temple, and read in the chambers of a conveyancer. His father dying before he was called to the bar, Mr. Surtees retired to Manisforth, and on the 28rd January, 1807, five years after his father's death, he married Anne, daughter of Ralph Robinson, Esq., of Middle Herrington, in the county of Durham. After this important step, Mr. Surtees appears to have settled with greater perseverance to the composition of his history, which he had already commenced, and for completing which he was fitted by a rare combination of qualities. He was a great and rapid reader, often gathering the matter of a page at a glance. It may be mentioned as an instance of the tenacity of his memory, that, when he was one day calling on Bishop Barrington, his lordship asked him if when he had leisure, he would make out the pedigree of some party who happened then to be a subject of interest or curiosity to his host; "Oh," answered Mr. Surtees, "if you will give me a pen and ink I will write it down for you now," and then, without referring to any authorities, at once drew out the pedigree with genealogical accuracy and minuteness. The first volume of his history of Durham was published in 1816, the second in 1820, the third in 1823, and the fourth posthumously, in 1840. Of this work Dr. Robert Southey has said, "No magazine is more miscellaneous in its contents than a book like this before us, which though strictly methodical in its structure, is nevertheless, and of necessity, a farrago in folio. It is to be liked the better, therefore, as King Henry's eldest son in the ballad was, for the heterogeneous legitimacy of his features; especially when, as in the present case, the farrago is brought together by one who is endowed, not only with the erudition and the perseverance required for such an undertaking, but also with such talent and genius as seldom condescend so to be employed; and with a playfulness of characteristic humour which every now and then breaks out like a gleam of sunshine, to cheer his patient labours and excite the reader to a smile when least expected to be so surprised." Before bidding adieu to the history of Durham we may remark that the biographical sketches evince the kindliness of the author's disposition, and the pedigrees and descents of property his laborious research, while the notes disclose the luxuriance of his own imagination, together with an extensive cultivation of the polite literature of ancient and modern times. In 1830, Mr. Surtees' health gave symptoms of breaking up; he went on, evidently feeling himself sinking, however, until the January of 1834, on the 27th of which month he returned to Mainsforth from Hendon, near Sunderland, where he had been on a visit. He was suffering apparently

from a bad cold, and spoke despondingly of his feelings to Mrs. Surtees, when she received him on his return. After a few days of suffering, symptoms of internal inflammation showed themselves, which medicine was unable to subdue; and this amiable and gifted man expired on the 11th February, 1834, leaving the fourth and last volume of his elaborate work to be published by his friend, George Taylor, of Witton-le-Wear. He was buried, amidst the tears of the surrounding poor, on the 15th February, in the churchyard of Bishop Middleham.

Directory.—George Hammond, mason; and the farmers are John Berry, John Hall, Robert Pearson (and butcher); and Humphrey Thompson.

THRISLINGTON township comprises 592 acres, and its annual value is £452 6s. 8d. It is situated on the brink of a hill on the east side of the Little Skerne, about four miles north-west of Sedgefield, and consists of one farm, with five cottages. The population in 1801 was, —; in 1811, 14; in 1821, 14; in 1831, 15; in 1841, 24; and in 1851, 45 souls. In 1262, it was the property of a family that bore the local name, from whom it passed to the Fulthorpes, who, in 1613, disposed of the manor to the Shaws, and it was subsequently transferred to the Robinsons, of Rokeby, who conveyed it to Mr. Hopper, of Durham. It is now possessed by the Rev. Robert Hopper Williamson. In 1822, several human skeletons were discovered in this township, beneath some limestone flags, about half a yard below the surface of the ground, and each protected by rows of round stones at the sides. Some iron lance heads were also found. As the graves were not dug east and west, although disposed so regularly as to forbid the supposition of the parties having fallen in battle, it was conjectured that this had been the family burial place of some early Saxon owner of the soil, before the conversion of his tribe to Christianity.

Thrislington Hall, a substantial stone building, the property of the Rev. Robert H. Williamson above mentioned, is occupied by Mr. Joseph Atkinson.

Directory.—Joseph Atkinson, farmer, Thrislington Hall.

GARMONDSWAY MOOR is an extra-parochial place, embracing an area of 1,040 statute acres, and its annual value is £895. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was, 28; in 1811, 41; in 1821, 35; in 1831, 43; in 1841, 157; and in 1851, 129 souls. In Boldon Book, Garmondsway is stated to have contained nine oxgangs, of which five were in cultivation and four lying waste. Bishop Pudsey endowed Sherburn Hospital with these lands, which still belong to that establishment. It is said that when King Canute performed his pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Cuthbert, he took the route of the *via Garmundi*, the road or way of Gormundus, the Dane, from whom the township is said to have derived its name.

Directory.—Anthony Brydon, colliery viewer; and the farmers are Joseph Forster (and land agent), James Lockey (and lime burner), Lime Kiln Cottage; and Robert Pattison.

BRANCEPETH PARISH.

This extensive parish, which was formerly included in the north-western division of Darlington Ward, is bounded on the north by Lanchester and the chapelry of Esh; on the west by Wilton-le-Wear; on the south-west by the chapelry of Crook; on the south and south-east by Croxdale, Merrington, Whitworth, and St. Andrew's Auckland, and on the east by St. Oswald's in the suburbs of Durham. It comprises the townships of Brancepeth, Brandon,

and Byshottles, Helmington Row, Stockley, Tudhoe, and Willington, whose united area amounts to 17,011 acres. Its population in 1851 was 3,586 souls. The parish is generally hilly; the sides sloping to the south being fertile and well cultivated, while several of the northern declivities are covered with heather. Great improvements have been effected in this parish under the auspices of the Russell family, by whom extensive tracts have been covered with thriving plantations. The Bishop Auckland branch of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway will traverse this parish, entering it from the west and passing through the townships of Willington, Brancepeth, and Brandon. Brancepeth, of which "Brawn's-path" is considered to be the etymon, is said to have derived its name from a brawn of immense size, which, in ancient times, laid waste the surrounding country.

"He feared not ye loute with hys staffe,
Ne yet for ye Knyghte in hys mayle;
He cared no more for ye monk with his boke
Than ye fyendis in depe Croix Dale.

Then oute spake Hodge yt wyghte soe bolde,
Yt wous on Ferie hye,
And he hathe sworne by Seynct Cudberte hys rode
Yt thys horride brawne shall dye.'

And he hath dygged a depe, depe pitte,
And strewed it with braunches so greene;"

And into this pitfall was the brawn decoyed, and met with an inglorious death from the hand of the puissant Hodge of Ferry, whose mighty prowess was acknowledged by the joyful acclamations of the country people.

BRANCEPETH is a township and village, giving name to the parish in which it is situated, and comprises an area of 4,515 acres. The annual value is £4,046 5s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was, 367; in 1811, 455; in 1821, 539; in 1831, 329; in 1841, 352; and in 1851, 370 souls. The estate of *Holywell* in this township, was held of the Nevilles, in Bishop Hatfield's time, by John Randolf, whose three daughters married William de Elmeden, William Hee, and John Fossour. Thomas Elmeden exchanged his lands in this parish for others in Elmeden, with John de Neville; and they continued in the family of the latter till the attainder. The township of Brancepeth is the property of the Hon. G. F. H. Russell, of Brancepeth Castle, who is also the proprietor of the mines and minerals. Messrs. Straker and Love have extensive collieries here.

The Village of Brancepeth is pleasantly situated four-and-three-quarter miles south-west-by-west from Durham, and has a very picturesque appearance. Near the park gates is a temperance hotel, formerly an inn, in one of whose rooms the crest of the noble family of Neville, the bull's head, is a conspicuous object.

The Church, dedicated to St. Brandon, abbot of Clonfert, in Ireland, is situated south of the village within the park gates, and near the castle. It is a cruciform structure with a lofty western tower, and exhibits several varieties of the Gothic style, from the early English to the perpendicular. The interior decorations are beautiful; the chancel being wainscotted and stalled with oak, richly finished with tabernacle work, and covered by a fine diamond-panelled roof, ornamented with cherubim, shields, and sentences from scripture. Many members of the Neville family were interred here, and there are in the church several tombs, monuments, and inscriptions in remembrance of them. One of the external features distinguishing Brancepeth church, is the sanctus bell turret, an appendage rarely found at the present day. There were formerly

two chantries in this church, one dedicated to St. John, and the other to Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the latter of which was founded by Ralph Lord Neville, and Isabel his wife, in 1488, and endowed with £10 a year. They suffered the same fate as the other religious establishments of this country at the time of the Reformation. The burial ground attached to this church having become too small for the requirements of the parishioners, an adjoining plot of ground was consecrated for that purpose, on the 4th October, 1853. The benefice is a rectory in the deanery of Darlington, valued in the Liber Regis at £60 10s. 5d.; and by Hutchinson at £600. The rector is entitled to all tithes; and the gross income is stated at £970, with permanent payments of £159, leaving a net sum of £811, out of which £135 is paid to a curate. Patron, R. D. Shafto, Esq., M.P. Rev. Arthur D. Shafto, rector. The parish register commences in 1599.

The Rectory is a neat modern building, looking over an extensive meadow in front, around which there is a beautiful gravel walk, half a mile in extent, overhung with sycamores, &c.

Brancepeth Castle, the magnificent residence of Frederick John James Hamilton Russell, is situated a little to the south-west of the village of Brancepeth, where it was originally erected by the ancient family of the Bulmers, who were lords of the soil here for many generations until the death of Bertram, the last male representative of the line, when his only daughter, Emma, married Geoffrey Neville, grandson of Gilbert de Neville, who came into England with the Conqueror. With her he received as a dowry the castles and lordships of Sherriff Hutton and Brancepeth. They had issue a son, Henry, and a daughter, Isabella. Henry having joined the barons who resisted the encroachments of the tyrant John, in the seventeenth year of his reign, gave 100 marks to regain the royal favour, and as a security for his loyalty, engaged to forfeit all his possessions, and delivered two hostages, together with this castle to be held at the king's pleasure. He died without issue in 1227, when his estates devolved upon his sister Isabel, who was espoused by Robert Fitz-Meldred, lord of Raby, by whom she had a son Geoffrey, who, in honour of his mother, assumed the surname of Neville. From him sprang that branch, whose principal seat was for many ages at Raby, and whose descendants were Earls of Westmoreland.* In a succeeding generation, the family wealth and honours were again swelled by marriage with Mary of Middleham, the sole heiress of the great Baron Ralph Fitzribald, lord of Middleham. Her grandson, the Peacock of the North,—

> He, who in bold prosperity,
> Of colours manifold and bright,
> Walked round, affronting the day-light—
>
> WORDSWORTH.

appears to have not only been proudly showy, but fiercely bold, for he attacked and slew, on Elvet Bridge, in Durham, Richard Fitz-Marmaduke, as he was riding to open the county courts, as the bishop's seneschal. "He is one of the first," observes William Howitt, "that comes into notice as doing battle on the Marches with the Douglas; for, leading a disorderly band to plunder the Scottish borders, he was met by James Earl of Douglas, and by him slain, at Bewyck Park, in Northumberland. His younger brother, Ralph Neville, who succeeded him, was that Lord Neville who was one of the leaders at the battle of Neville's Cross. He was one of the most distinguished barons of the reign of Edward III. He was appointed by Edward III. a commissioner

* See Raby.

to settle articles between Edward of England and Edward Baliol; and, next year, was, with Henry Percy, joint warden of the East and Middle Marches. In the same year he was governor of Bambrough Castle, and in the eleventh year of Edward III. again a commissioner in Scotland. In the next year, he lent the king all the money arising from the sale of wool on his manor of Flax Fleet, in Yorkshire. In the following year, still a warden of the Middle Marches, he was in the Scottish war with Edward, and named in commission to treat with David Bruce, titular of Scotland, for a final peace. In the seventeenth year of that reign, he was one of the commission to treat with Philip of Valois. In the twenty-fourth year of Edward, he was commissioned to treat with the Scottish nobles at York; and in the next year at Hexham; warden of the March with Lord Percy in the twenty-sixth; and the next year, a commissioner at Newcastle, to treat for the release of David, king of Scotland. In the twenty-seventh, governor of Berwick, and warden of the Marches from that time to the thirty-fifth of Edward. In thirty-three, he attended the king into France, and about three leagues from Paris placed himself in ambush with Lord Mowbray and other knights, where, after a sharp skirmish, the French were defeated. After these many and great offices and trusts, the victor of Neville's Cross was buried with honours never before conceded to a layman, in the nave of Durham Cathedral, where the mutilated altar-tomb and effigies of himself and lady still exist, betwixt the pillars of the southern aisle.

"The house of Neville had now, through their vast wealth, vigour of character, and favour of the monarch, advanced to the highest power and dignity. There were no names in the north that could compete with the three great ones of Percy, Clifford, and Neville. John Lord Neville, the son of this Ralph Lord Neville, trod in his father's steps. Was in many offices of high trust, as warden of the East Marches, governor of Bambrough, high-admiral of England, lieutenant of Aquitaine, and seneschal of Bordeaux. He is said to have been the builder of the splendid pile of Raby. He attended Richard II. on his expedition into Scotland, with 200 men at arms, and 800 archers. He died at Newcastle in 1388, and lies buried by his father in the nave of Durham Cathedral. His successor was created Earl of Westmoreland by Richard II.; whom, however, he soon deserted, together with Henry, first Earl of Northumberland, and assisted to place Henry of Lancaster on the throne. Henry IV. showered honours on the house of Neville; and on the death of his first wife, Margaret, the daughter of Hugh, Earl of Stafford, the Earl of Westmoreland married the king's half sister, Joan, the legitimatised daughter of John of Gaunt. Thus become brother-in-law to his monarch, created Earl of Richmond and Earl-Marshal for life, with vast estates and equal influence, there seemed no higher state of worldly honour, except monarchy itself, to which he could aspire. He repelled two insurrections against his sovereign, and shared in the glory of the victory of Agincourt, under Henry V. But the prosperity and greatness of the first Earl of Westmoreland did not end here. He had by his two wives, no less than twenty-two children; and became, not only the founder of three great lines by the children of his second wife, the king's sister, but connected his family by the marriages of sons and daughters with all the most celebrated nobility of the kingdom, as Dacre, Scrope, Umfraville, Fauconberg, York, Buckingham, Norfolk, Northumberland, &c. His eldest son by Joan of Lancaster, became Earl of Salisbury, and father of the Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, the famous *king-maker* Warwick—

Proud setter-up and puller-down of kings.

The splendour and power of this short but mighty line, not only the historian, but Shakspere, has made us too well acquainted with to render it necessary to do more than allude to it. In the victorious career of Henry V. in France, Warwick and Salisbury, and others of the Nevilles, bore a distinguished part. When Henry VI., in marrying Margaret of Anjou, gave up to her father Reignier, King of Naples, &c., Anjou and Maine, Warwick exclaims—

> Anjou and Maine! myself did win them both—
> Those provinces these arms of mine did conquer;
> And are the cities, that I got with wounds,
> Delivered up again with peaceful words?

"In the bloody wars of the Roses he truly set up and pulled down at pleasure; he allied his family with the princes of the blood, and heirs to the throne; and his second daughter, Anne, became, as wife of Richard III., Queen of England. But a fate, as fearful as it had been splendid, swept him and all his away. He and his brother, John Neville, Marquis of Montacute, both fell in the battle of Barnett; his father was beheaded, after the battle at Wakefield; his brother, Sir Thomas Neville, was slain there too. His daughter, Isabel, married the Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV., and whom Edward put to death in 1477, while their two children both fell by the hand of the executioner; Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick, the last male heir of Plantagenet, beheaded on Tower Hill in the reign of Henry VII. 1499, and Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury, also beheaded on Tower Hill, in the reign of Henry VIII. Such was the fatal splendour of the Warwick line of descendants of the great Earl of Westmoreland. His third son, by Joan of Lancaster, George Lord Latimer, transmitted a longer descent, and from his fourth son, by the same royal lady, Edward Neville, Lord Abergavenny, the present nobleman of that name, is lineally descended.

"The elder line maintained their character and dignity as Earls of Westmoreland till the reign of Elizabeth, when the sixth and last earl unfortunately engaged in the celebrated rising of the north, with the Earl of Northumberland;—the destruction of himself, and his house was the consequence. The vast confiscations which followed the suppression of the rebellion, produced a more extensive change in the landed property, within the bishopric, than any preceding revolution since the Norman era. The princely house of Neville was overwhelmed in utter and irretrievable ruin with all its adherents; and the immense forfeitures, the castles of Raby and Brancepeth, with all their train of dependant manors, were vested in the crown. Amongst the neighbouring families whose lives or estates were sacrificed on this melancholy occasion, were those of Swinburn of Cresswell, Tempest of Homeside, other branches of the Nevilles; Claxton of Old Park, Hebborne of Hardwicke, Lambert of Owton, Conyers of Layton, Smith of Nunstainton, Trollop of Thornley, Conyers of Coatham-Conyers, Blackiston, Swinnowe of Durham, Fenwick of South Shields, Claxton of Burnhall, Selwyn of Croxdale, Fenwicke of Brinkburn, Armorer of Belford, Collingwood of Abberwick, Collingwood of Etall, Horsley of Acklington, and many others."

Such were the events that swept away this great and ancient house, and dispersed their widely stretching and various estates into many families. Brancepeth was sold by the crown in the reign of Charles I. to Lady Middleton, Abraham Crosselis, and John Jones, who, in 1636, conveyed it to Ralph Cole, of Newcastle, in trust for his son Nicholas, afterwards Sir

Nicholas Cole, whose son Sir Ralph Cole, in consideration of £16,000, with an annuity of £500 secured to him for life, and £200 to his wife for her life if she survived him, in 1701, conveyed the castle and estates to Sir Henry Bellasyse, who died in 1719, leaving an only son William, upon whose demise, in 1769, the estates devolved upon his daughter, and by her were devised, in 1774, to Earl Fauconberg, who sold them to John Tempest, Esq., having previously advertised the estate, setting forth that it contained 4,000 acres, all of freehold tenure, and that the yearly rental was then £2,134 8s. 4d. It was subsequently purchased by William Russell, Esq., in whose family it remained till January 1850, when, by the death of William Russell, Esq., M.P., without male issue, the estate devolved upon his only sister, Emma Maria, who married in 1828, Gustavus Frederick John James Hamilton, only son of Gustavus, present Viscount Boyne,* and had issue a son and heir Gustavus Russell, born May 28th, 1830; and a daughter, born 1834, but died the day after her birth. This gentleman and his wife assumed, by royal license, in 1850, the name of Russell after that of Hamilton, and the arms of Russell quarterly.

The Old Castle of Brancepeth is said to have been the earliest castellated building in the county, as its foundation is ascribed to the Bulmers, who possessed the estate prior to the Nórman Conquest. It is stated to have been strongly fortified and defended by towers, and a moat; but it was nearly all taken down by Matthew Russell, Esq., and the present edifice, which is equal in magnitude and grandeur to any structure in the north, erected on its site. That portion of the old building which was suffered to remain entire, contains several fine apartments, and the Baron's Hall, which is lighted at the sides by stained glass windows, and at the west end by a richly painted window, in three beautiful compartments, representing three distinct views of the battle of Neville's Cross. The other windows contain full length figures of the first Earl of Westmoreland and his countess, and of the Black Prince and Joan Beaufort. These windows were erected in 1821, by Mr. Collins, of London. In this hall there is a fine collection of ancient arms and armour. The other apartments are of a very noble description, and furnished in the most elegant manner. The entrance hall is fitted up with large cushioned oaken seats, whose arms terminate in large well carved boars' heads, in allusion to the local legend of the brawn. Here stands a suit of armour, richly inlaid with gold, said to be the one worn by King David Bruce, at the battle of Neville's Cross. Considerable improvements have been made in the gardens and pleasure grounds, &c.; and the park, which is well stocked with fine deer, was some years ago enlarged, by the addition of upwards of 100 acres of land. In conclusion, we may say in the words of a recent writer, "this noble castle now combines the massive grandeur of the feudal baron with the splendour and luxury of modern refinement."

Brancepeth Colliery, which is worked by Messrs. Straker and Love, is situated south-west of the village; and the pit-houses are in the township of Willington. Large quantities of coke are manufactured here. The produce of this pit, which is shipped at West Hartlepool, is known in the market by the designation "Brancepeth Wallsend."

* This family is a branch of that of Abercorn; Lord Claud Hamilton, created Baron Paisley in 1535, being the common ancestor of both. The first Viscount Boyne distinguished himself in the armies of William III., for whom he raised six regiments, two of which are now known as the Inniskillings. His services were especially remarkable at the battle of the Boyne, and at the siege of Londonderry. He was rewarded with a gift of forfeited lands, and made brigadier-general by that monarch; lieutenant-general by Queen Anne; and raised to the Irish peerage by George I.

Charities.—*Hercules Brabant*, by will, April 22nd, 1612, gave a yearly rent of 20s. out of his lands at Redworth, to the parish of Brancepeth, besides a like sum to each of the parishes of Staindrop and Heighington, to be distributed to twenty of the most aged and impotent poor people of the parish. This sum, after deducting 1s. for land-tax, is received from the tenant of lands at Redworth, belonging to Robert Surtees, Esq. The churchwarden of Tudhoe also receives 1s. for his trouble, and the residue is divided amongst the poor of the townships of Brancepeth, Brandon, Tudhoe, and Willington. *Anne Dobbinson*, by will, January 21st, 1662, bequeathed the interest of £66 13s. to the poor of this parish. In 1745, the principal was laid out in the purchase of land in the township of Willington, now let for about £9 per annum. In 1823, the parishioners converted an old cottage on this land into a school-house, the master of which pays a yearly rent of £1 per annum. These sums are annually distributed, in certain proportions, amongst the townships of Willington, Helmington, Crook and Billy Row, Brancepeth, Brandon, Stockley, and Tudhoe.—*Henry Grice*, of London, left certain property in Hamsterley, the rent of which was to be applied in the purchase of bread, to be distributed to eight poor inhabitants of Brancepeth and four of Stockley, in the parish church every Sunday after divine service. Twenty-four loaves are given away every alternate Sunday to poor persons, in accordance with the expressed intentions of the donor.—*Henry Wilson*, in 1746, bequeathed £20 for the use of the poor of Tudhoe. Interest is annually paid for this sum, and is devoted to the education of two poor boys of that township.

Post Office, Brancepeth.—William Sharp, postmaster. Letters arrive from Durham at 10 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 3.45 p.m.

Baxter Thos. joiner, cartwright, and timber merchant
Baxter George, tailor
Bell William, shoemaker
Bird Thomas, blacksmith
Bradley John, cashier
Crosby Henry, grocer
Crosby Robert, boot and shoe maker
Castle Temperance Hotel, Thomas Baxter
Dale Thomas, gardener, Brancepeth Castle
Shafto Rev. Arthur Duncan, rector
Parrington John, land agent
Russell Hon. G. F. H., Brancepeth Castle
Pickering William, butcher
Sharp William, grocer
Slaney James, gamekeeper
Wheatley Thomas, parish clerk

Farmers.

Atkinson Thomas
Baxter Thomas
Bell Thomas
Croby Jacob
Crofton Thomas
Harrison William
Heron Robert
Hewitson William
Hopper William
Hunter Nicholas C.
Jackson William
Siddle Thomas
Wallace George, Scripton
Young George

Brandon and Byshottles give name to a township in this parish, comprising an area of 6,726 statute acres, and of which the annual value is £4,614 11s. The population in 1801 was 522; in 1811, 435; in 1821, 609; in 1831, 478; in 1841, 467; and in 1851, 525 souls. The principal landowner is the Hon. G. F. H. Russell, to whom also belong the mines and minerals. The township contains two corn mills, a paper mill, and a bleaching mill, besides collieries, which produce coal of excellent quality. Above twenty years ago, the landsale colliery, at Brandon, was worked by what is called a whim-gin; and, instead of the general mode of raising the coal by horses, a bull was employed for the purpose, and seems to have answered extremely well for the quantity required at that time in the district. The pit is at present carried on for landsale by Mrs. Shaw. Since the commencement of

the formation of the Bishop Auckland branch of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, the Hon. G. F. H. Russell has let to Messrs. Straker and Love between 6,000 and 7,000 acres of coal for seasale; and to Messrs. Pease and Co., between 4,000 and 5,000 acres in the western part of his estates. *Brandon Colliery* and *Pit-house Colliery*, in this township, are worked by Mr. John Shaw.

The Village of East Brandon is situated on an eminence, three-and-a-half miles west-south-west of Durham. It is irregularly built, and contains a school, four public-houses, and several tradesmen's shops. On the summit of *Brandon Hill* there is a curious tumulus, of an oblong form, 120 paces in circumference at the base, and about twenty-four feet in perpendicular height; but whether it was erected for a beacon, or covers the remains of some distinguished hero, has not been ascertained, for it has never been opened, and is now covered with a thick plantation of fir. *Burnegill*, which occupies the south-east angle of the township, anciently gave name to a resident family, and, after the attainder of the Nevilles, became the property of the Hedworths. It is now possessed by the Russells. *Hairholm*, at the northern extremity of the township, is said to have served as a refuge to some of the murderers of St. Thomas of Canterbury, who fled thither, and afterwards erected a chapel to his memory. *Littleburn*, an ancient seat of the Calverleys, and, in modern times, of the Doubledays and Reeds, became, some years ago, the residence of W. A. Cunningham, Esq., and is now held by the Hon. G. F. H. Russell.

Biography.—Thomas Tredgold, author of "The Steam Engine," was born at Brandon, but the date has not been ascertained. He was apprenticed to a carpenter in his native village, and worked for five years at his trade, in Scotland, as a journeyman. He afterwards removed to London, where he obtained employment in the office of an architect,—a situation which he held for ten years. During this period, he applied himself to study, and afterwards became celebrated as a writer on science. The following are his principal works:—"Elementary Principles of Carpentry," 1820; "A Practical Essay on the Strength of Cast Iron," 1823; "Principles of Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings," 1824; "A Practical Treatise on Railroads and Carriages," 1825; "Remarks on Steam Navigation," 1825; and his last and most important work, "The Steam Engine," 1827-8. He was also the author of several valuable papers in the Encyclopædia Britannica. He died in the year 1834.

Bird Richard, joiner
Dodds Anthony, blacksmith
Hall William, schoolmaster
Hepworth John, butcher
Minto John, shoemaker
Morgan and Son, tailors
Pratt John, miller
Shaw John, coal owner
Smith A. & Son, paper manufacturers
Thompson William, bleacher
Wass John, miller
Wilson Thomas, shoemaker

Farmers.

Angus Wm. yeoman Unthank
Bartram Joseph, Red Barns
Bartram Robert, Humbersledge
Brownless Henry Standalone
Button Thos. Heslot House
Button Thomas Wm. New Iveslow
Coulson Robert C. Low Burnegill
Crofton Anthony Jas. Little Burn
Elliott John, West Brandon
Gregson Thomas
Harling John, Bainbridge House
Harling Wm. Stubb House
Hall James, South Brandon
Harrison John, Brandon Hall
Hepworth Elizabeth & Geo. Brandon
Hewitson Joseph and Son
Hopper George
Hull Robert, Bale Hill
Jackson Rbt. High Burnegill
Kirton Hugh, Hill House
Pearson Jas. Scout's House
Sisson John, Old Iveslow
Wheatley Joseph, Biggin

Inns and Taverns.

Bay Horse, Geo. Thornton
Shoulder of Mutton, John Cowens
Spite Hall, Wm. Anderson
Three Tuns, John Madgin
Woodman Inn, Wm. Madgin

HELMINGTON ROW, a township and village, formerly the property of the Birdons, but now possessed by the Hon. G. F. H. Russell, Henry Spencer, Esq.,

Mr. Thomas Greenwell, Messrs. Straker and Love, George Wilkinson, John Whitfield, and others, contains 1,244 acres, and its annual value is £2,368 15s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was, 121; in 1811, 120; in 1821, 154; in 1831, 97; in 1841, 435; and in 1851, 1,182. This is attributed to the opening of new coal mines. Charles Lyon, Esq., is owner of the mines and minerals of the common, while the other landowners claim those of their own property.

The Village of Helmington Row, which has almost disappeared, was situated about four-and-a-half miles north by west from Bishop Auckland; but several rows of pit-houses have been erected for the workpeople employed in the extensive collieries of Messrs. Straker and Love. The coals, from these pits, are conveyed by the West Durham Railway to the shipping place at Middlesborough and West Hartlepool.

Mount Pleasant, *White Bottom*, and *Ratton Row*, are new and populous villages in this township. The latter joins the village of Crook, at the stream which forms the boundary between this township and that of Crook. Near to it is a beautiful Catholic church, in the second pointed style of Gothic architecture, dedicated to our Blessed Lady Immaculate and St. Cuthbert. The foundation stone was laid on the 8th September, 1853, by the Catholic Bishop of Hexham, and it was opened on the 25th October, 1854. It is situated on the rising ground to the east of the village, and will accommodate about 800 persons. The interior decorations are in keeping with the style of the church. The high altar which is carved in Caen stone, is surmounted with a beautiful stained-glass window of five lights, containing full-length representations of the Blessed Virgin, St. John the Evangelist, St. Luke, St. Augustine, and St. Bernard. The total estimated cost of erection, including schools and presbytery, amounted to about £3,000, which has been raised by individual donations and voluntary subscriptions. Rev. Seton Rooke is the present priest.

Bailey Richard, agent, Willington Colliery
Bland George, shoemaker
Craggs Robert, shoemaker
Gray R. sawyer and grocer
Graham Joseph, victualler
Rooke Rev. Seton (Catholic)
Rutherford John, foreman blacksmith, Willington Colliery
Rowe William, tailor
Walton Robert, grocer

Farmers.
French John
Greenwell Thomas
Hall Robert
Lindsay Thomas
May Thomas
Norwood Thomas
Thompson John
Whitfield John
Wilson Joseph

STOCKLEY, a township, containing 1,342 acres, is situated about five-and-a-half miles west-south-west of Durham, near the source of the rivulet to which it gives name. Its annual value is £878. In 1801, it contained 89 inhabitants; in 1811, 62; in 1821, 103; in 1831, 57; in 1841, 53; and in 1851, 44. Part of the royalty of *Wooley*, in this township, belongs to John L. Smith, Esq., of Flass. Stockley appears to have always constituted a portion of the chief manor of Brancepeth. The principal proprietors are the Hon. G. F. H. Russell and Dr. Fenwick. A colliery has been recently opened here, by the owners of Whitworth and Merrington Collieries.

Directory.—The farmers are George Kirton, James Parkinson and Brothers, and George Pattinson.

TUDHOE, anciently Tudhowe, is a township and village, the principal proprietor of which is Marmaduke C. Salvin, Esq. The area of the township is 1,699 acres, and its annual value £1,493 12s. 10d. Its population in

1801 was, 219; in 1811, 292; in 1821, 298; in 1831, 237; in 1841, 327; and in 1851, 400 souls. The Tudhoe Iron Works, situated at the southern extremity of the township, are the property of the Weardale Iron Company, who intend to carry on the works on a very extensive scale, having purchased 120 acres of land for that purpose. The company are erecting houses with considerable expedition, and when the works are complete it is expected they will afford employment to about 1,500 persons.

The Village of Tudhoe, so remarkable for its salubrity, is situated near the source of a brook, one mile south of the Wear, and five miles south-south-west from Durham. It contains several respectable residences, a wholesale wine and spirit establishment, three public houses, the usual tradesmen's shops, and a police station. The Tudhoe District Agricultural Society, established in 1851, has for its objects, to hold meetings for competition in ploughing, hedge-cutting, and draining, at which prizes are awarded to successful competitors; to give premiums for the best-managed farms, to agricultural labourers for bringing up their families without parochial relief, and to those servants who have remained longest in their situations; also to hold shows of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, farm produce, farm implements, &c., at which prizes are likewise awarded. Monthly meetings are held in the committee rooms, Tudhoe, for the discussion of subjects connected with agriculture. The Tudhoe Floral and Horticultural Society has its stated shows, and is carried on with great spirit. Both institutions are patronised by many of the neighbouring nobility and gentry. Here is a very good school, which was established several years ago by the principal inhabitants of the township. It is supported by the Rev. E. D. Shafto, M. C. Salvin, Esq., the Weardale Iron Company, and the township. It is well attended, and efficiently conducted by Mr. John Lister.

Barker Joseph, innkeeper
Dryden George, builder & stone merchant
Dyson George, manager of iron works
Elliott Matthew, innkeeper and joiner, *Square and Compass Inn*
Fleming William, agent
Forest R. grocer, Mount Pleasant
Lister John, teacher, Tudhoe School
March John, victualler and butcher
Mullin John, manager of brick works
Pickering Jonathan, spirit merchant
Pickering Timothy and Thomas, joiners and cartwrights
Sanderson Ralph, blacksmith & horseshoer
Simpson Peter, butcher and farmer
Starforth M. beerhouse
Wilson Emma, grocer
Woodcock William, foreman builder, Tudhoe Iron Works

Boot and Shoemakers.
Anderson Joseph
Shippen John
Wilson William

Farmers.
Adamson John, York Hill
Eltringham Thomas & Sons, Cold Streams
French James
Harrison James & George, Tudhoe Hall Farm
Hornsby N. Butcher Race
Lawson George, Tudhoe Moor House
Lister Thomas
Morgan George & Son
Pickering John
Simpson Peter (and butcher)

Tailors.
Anderson Thomas
Harker Eneas
Thompson John

Willington, a township and village in this parish, comprises an area of 1,485 acres, and its annual value is £1,732 10s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was, 169; in 1811, 185; in 1821, 221; in 1831, 216; in 1841, 258; and in 1851, it had attained to 965 souls. In the time of Cutheard, the second bishop of Chester-le-Street, this township was given to St. Cuthbert, by one Barnard, a monk, on his admission to the Convent of Durham. The family of Bowes had possession here, which afterwards became united to those of the Nevilles; but, by recent purchases, the last of which is from the Greenwells, the whole, except an estate belonging to Ralph John Fenwick, Esq.,

is now the property of the Russells, and others. The township includes eight farmsteads, and a large brick and tile manufactory. Willington, otherwise Sunnybrow Colliery, is worked by Messrs. Joseph and John Straker and Joseph Love. There is also a colliery at Page Bank, the royalty of which belongs to Dr. Fenwick of Durham; it is carried on by Messrs. Attwood and Co.

The Village of Willington is situated on the north side of the Wear, and on the line of the great Roman Road, four miles north of Bishop Auckland. It comprises several public-houses and tradesmen's shops, with a number of dwelling-houses and cottages, the latter of which are chiefly situated at the western end of the village, and are inhabited by the workmen employed at the collieries. Here is a chapel belonging to the Methodist New Connexion, erected in 1845. There is also a school, which was opened in October 1851, and will accommodate upwards of 100 children. It is a neat and convenient building, erected by subscription, from designs by Mr. Stratton, on a site given by the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton Russell. In September 1854, the village was visited by the cholera, and 25 of its inhabitants fell victims to the pestilence.

POST OFFICE, WILLINGTON.—R. Archer, postmaster. Letters arrive from Durham at 11 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 2 p.m.

Longstaff Thomas, saddler and harness maker
Love Joseph, Esq., Willington Hall
Mickle William, colliery clerk
Palliser John, blacksmith
Richardson Joseph, foreman joiner, Brancepeth Colliery
Rutter Isaac and William, builders
Snowdon William, draper

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Archer Robert
Farrow Coates
Hall John
Hudson John

Butchers.

Hall Mary
Halliday David
Newcombe George
Wood ——

Farmers.

Atkinson Thos. and Robert
Friend Thomas
Hall William
Heron John
Heron Robert
Hewitson William
Jackson William
Moyes Emanuel
Nattress Joseph
Rain William
Richardson William and Son
Scurr Charles

Shopkeepers.

Hodgson Margaret
Halliday Elizabeth
Love T
Weatherby William

Tailors.

Farrow Thomas
Lynn R
Robson H

Taverns.

Black Horse, Wm. Friend
Black Guard, Jno. Parkinson
Blue Bell, Jane Davison
Brancepeth Castle, T. Lamb
Dun Cow, John Harrison
Grey Hound, George Richardson
Oak Tree, Mary Coates
Three Tuns, Rachel and Margaret Taylor

Beerhouse.

— Parkinson William

CATHEDRAL AND CASTLE PRECINCTS.—EXTRA PAROCHIAL.

The precincts of the Cathedral and Castle are extra-parochial, not being included in any of the parishes into which the city of Durham is divided. The Castle and Cathedral have been already fully described at pages 131. 159, as well as the public buildings on the Palace Green, and the residences in the College of the various members of the Cathedral establishment.

CROOK PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

CROOK parochial chapelry is bounded on the north by the parish of Lanchester, on the north-west by Wolsingham parish, on the south-west and south by the parish of St. Andrew Auckland, on the south-east by the township of

Willington, and on the north-east by the townships of Stockley and Brandon. It was formerly a township in Brancepeth parish, but by an order in council, bearing date January 18th, 1845, it was constituted a parochial chapelry. The area of the chapelry is 4,008 acres, and its annual value £6,899 10s. The population in 1801 was, 193; in 1811, 176; in 1821, 228; in 1831, 200; in 1841, 538; and in 1851, the chapelry contained 3,946 inhabitants. This great increase of population is attributed to the opening of new coal mines. The township of Crook and Billy Row was formerly a member of the manor of Brancepeth. By an act of parliament, passed in 1764, the common attached to this township, and containing upwards of 1,500 acres, was divided amongst those persons who had the right of common, in proportion to their rental. Provision was at the same time made for the preservation of the manorial rights to the lord of the manor, and of the royalties to Farrer Wren, Esq. The principal proprietors at present are the Russells of Brancepeth; R. D. Shafto, Esq., M.P. of Whitworth; George H. Wilkinson, Esq.; Ralph Walters, Esq.; and others. A large portion of the township is occupied by "Pease's West Collieries," which produce excellent coking coal, known in the market as "Pease's West." There are numerous coke ovens, and many others are in course of erection. The coals and coke are transmitted by the Stockton and Darlington Railway, which here consists of four lines of rail, to the various depôts on the line, and to the drops at Middlesborough: some are also sent by Darlington to the York and North Midland lines, for the interior of the country. The Messrs. Pease have also established an extensive fire-brick manufactory, in which steam power has been introduced to expedite the operations. The township is intersected by the Crook branch of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, which has a station at the village.

The Village of Crook is situated five-and-a-half miles north-north-west of Bishop Auckland, and ten miles south-west-by-west of Durham, a portion of it extending into the township of Helmington Row, in the parish of Brancepeth. It was formerly of little importance, but of late years it has risen rapidly, in consequence of the extensive collieries of Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan, and J. Pease, Esq., in the immediate neighbourhood, and now contains twelve inns, several public-houses and beer-shops, with the mechanics' and tradesmen's shops necessary for the supply of a numerous and industrious population. A police station, with a lock-up attached, was erected in 1853.

The Church, situated near the eastern extremity of the central area of the village, is a neat Gothic structure, consisting of nave and chancel, with a bell turret at the western gable, and was erected in 1840-3. It is dedicated to St. Catharine, and will accommodate upwards of 400 persons. The living is endowed with an ecclesiastical grant of £60 per annum, and the tithes, which, in 1850, were valued at £68, but have now declined to about £65 per annum. There is no glebe house, though an offer of a grant of £300 has been made for that purpose, without having as yet been responded to. Patron, R. D. Shafto, Esq., M.P. The Rev. W. Sandford is incumbent.

Here are two chapels belonging respectively to the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. The latter is a fine commodious edifice; erected by subscription in 1847, and possesses sittings for about 400 persons. Attached to it are day and Sunday-schools, which are well attended. A new Catholic church has been recently opened in the adjoining township of Helmington Row.

The Parochial School, a neat and convenient building, was erected a few years ago by subscription, to which Messrs. Pease and Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., liberally contributed. It is generally well attended, and

is under the superintendence of a master and mistress. The Roman Catholics and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, have day and Sunday schools attached to their respective places of worship, and there are also private schools.

The Crook Mechanics' Institute was founded in 1848, and the present building was erected in 1851, at a cost of upwards of £200. It possesses the usual appliances of similar institutions, classes, lectures, and a library, the latter containing between 500 and 600 volumes.

The Hamlet of Billy Row is situated about a mile north from Crook. A new school house is now in course of erection here, the foundation stone having been laid, on July 2nd, of the present year, 1855, by Joseph Pease, Esq.

Woodyfield Collieries, the royalty of which belongs to George H. Wilkinson, Esq., are on the west of the village, and are carried on by Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. *Whitelee* and *Old Roddymoore Collieries* are the property of Ralph Walters, Esq.

Charities.—For charities see Brancepeth parish.

Post Office, Crook.—Ralph Dickenson, postmaster. Letters arrive from Darlington at 8-30 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 5 p.m.

Campbell Peter, saddler
Cowell John, ironmonger
Emmerson John, blacksmith
Grundy Robert, blacksmith
Graham Henry, colliery viewer
Hutchinson John, sexton
Kelly Walker Mc D., surgeon
Kellett John, builder
Lee John, stone mason
Miller W, button dealer
Nichol James G. surgeon
Renwick Robert, bookseller
Sandford Rev. William, M.A., incumbent
Snowdon John, linen and woollen draper
Spencer William, resident viewer of Woody Field and Whitelee Collieries
Wherly Sylvester, clockmaker
Wilson C. C. colliery agent
Whinship J. surgeon

Boot and Shoemakers.

Brass John
Dodds Thomas
Lax George
Lax Joseph
Hutchinson Matthew
Jackson Charles
Moore Richard
Pattinson Thomas
Robson Edward
Smith John
Tallantire Joseph

Butchers.

Addison Thomas
Brown Robert
Dodds George
Hall Joseph
Horner Joseph
Spence George

Farmers.

Emerson John
Hall Jonathan
Hall Thomas
Jobling Thomas
Marshall Cuthbert
Nicholson John
Proud William
Rippon Jonathan
Smith Robert
Wilkinson John
Willans George & John
Wilson John, Billy row.

Grocers.

Bell Joseph, (and hosier and draper)
Boddy Ralph, (and draper and druggist)
Cowen Joseph
Dale Thomas, (& tea dealer)
Dickinson Ralph
Dixon Thomas
Elgie John
Elliott Thomas
Forman R.
Gowland John (and provision dealer)
Humble Richard
Sewell T.
Thompson Thomas (and provision dealer)
Walker John
Whitfield W.
Wilson James (and draper and druggist)

Joiners.

Hare S.
Lax William (and cabinet maker)
Maddison Joseph

Inns and Taverns.

Bay Horse Inn, John Robinson
Commercial, ———
Crown, John Dickenson
Horse Shoe, Eleanor Linton
Queen's Head, Thomas Bell
Railway Tavern, Mary Hope
Royal Oak, John Botham

Schools.

Dickenson M.
Hutchinson Jonathan
McLachlin James
Swall James

Tailors.

Dodsworth R.
Hall Jesse
Jackson Joseph, (& draper)
Stephenson George

Conveyance, per the Stockton and Darlington Railway, from the Railway Station at Crook—Robert Kipling, station master.

CROXDALE CHAPELRY DISTRICT.

This district, comprising the townships of Hett and Sunderland Bridge, formerly belonging to the parishes of Merrington, and St. Oswald respectively, with a small portion of the townships of Elvet and Ferryhill, was formed by an order in council, bearing date June 10th, 1843. It is bounded on the north by the river Wear, on the north-west and west by Brancepeth parish, on the south by the road which divides the townships of Hett and Ferryhill, in the parish of Merrington, and on the south-east and east by the parishes of Kelloe and Bishop Middleham. The population of this district in 1851, was 438 souls. Croxdale, Butterby, and Southern Closes, are in Shincliffe constablery, where they pay queen's taxes and county rates, but join with Sunderland Bridge in payment of poor and church rates.

Hett, a township and village formerly included in the parish of Merrington, was attached to that of Croxdale, in June, 1843. The township comprises an area of 1,256 acres, and its annual value is £1,021 11s. 8d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was, 157; in 1811, 178; in 1821, 233; in 1831, 227; in 1841, 234; and in 1851, 234 souls. Hett was anciently held of the convent of Durham by a family bearing the local name, which failed in male issue during the episcopacy of Bishop Skirlaw. The greater portion of the land is still held under the dean and chapter by leasehold tenure; but the Salvins, Lord Boyne, and others, have freeholds here. There is a paper-mill at Thinford Beck, a good freestone quarry at Broom Hill, and a colliery at the south end of the village.

The Village of Hett is pleasantly situated about four miles south of Durham, and possesses a green of some acres in extent.

Ayre John, shoemaker
Bell John, tailor
Brown Jane, shopkeeper
Crissop John, blacksmith
Gray John, blacksmith
Livesley John, vict. *Board*
Madgin Ralph, vict. *Forrester's Arms*

Farmers.

Bell John
Bell Henry Wilkinson
Laverick Robert, Butcher-race
Lighton William
Peacock George, Butcher-race
Robinson Alice, Hett Moor
Robinson Thomas, Broom Hill
Smith Elizabeth
Story Ralph
White Robert

Sunderland Bridge is a township and village containing 1,376 acres, and its annual value is £1,727. 3s. 7d. The population of the township in 1801 was, 250; in 1811, 224; in 1821, 204; in 1831, 283; in 1841, 262; and in 1851, 204 souls. The manor of Sunderland-by-the-Bridge belonged to William de Kilkenny in 1321, and a moiety of it afterwards passed to the Nevilles, and from them to the Hotouns; it is at present possessed by the Salvins of Croxdale. The Salvins of this township are descended from Anthony, eighth son of Gerard Salvin, of Croxdale, who died in 1663.

The Village of Sunderland Bridge occupies a pleasant situation on the ridge of a steep hill, between the river Wear and the Croxdale water, about three-and-a-quarter miles south by west of Durham; and contains two public houses and a few tradesmen's shops. There is a commodious school on the south side of the churchyard. A skirmish took place near this village on the morning of the day of the battle of Neville's Cross, between the English troops and the Scots under Douglas; the latter of whom having been foraging

at Ferry-on-the-hill, fell in with the main force of the advancing English, and fled fighting and retreating till he lost 500 of his best men near this place. The Wear is here crossed by a handsome bridge of four arches.

The Church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a handsome structure in the Norman style, consisting of nave, chancel, and western tower, and is situated at the western extremity of the village of Sunderland Bridge. In aid of the erection of the church, a grant of £50 was obtained from "The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels," and also a grant of £50 from "The Durham Diocesan Church Building Society." The church contains 182 sittings, of which number 142 are free, and the remainder appropriated. The living is a perpetual curacy, a peculiar belonging to the dean and chapter of Durham. It is not in charge nor certified, consequently pays no first-fruits or tenths. The parish register commences in 1690. The dean and chapter have endowed Croxdale Chapelry with a portion of Burn Hall tithes, annual value, £80; fee simple, £2,400; grant towards building and parsonage, £100; tithes of Hall, annual value, £114 5s.; fee simple, £3,427 10s. Rev. Henry Chaytor, incumbent.

Butterby, or as it was formerly written, *Beutrove*, an ancient manor formerly included in St. Oswald's parish, but attached to this district on its formation in 1843, is pleasantly situated on a sequestered peninsula formed by the Wear, about two miles south of Durham. It was, soon after the Conquest, in the possession of a Norman family, name D'Audre; but we find it, in 1240, possessed by the Lumleys, from whom it passed by purchase to Christopher Chayton, Esq., in 1560. It was afterwards the property of the Doubledays, from whom it was transferred to the Wards of Sedgefield, with the exception of one moiety of the salt springs and salt mines, which were reserved to John Doubleday and his heirs. It has since become the property of the Salvins of Croxdale, with the exception of the mines just named, which belong to Mr. Thomas Doubleday, of Newcastle. The site of the manor house occupies a low and retired situation, near the banks of the Wear, and is encompassed by a moat, which has been drained, and is now a wet ditch overgrown with rank vegetation. In cleansing the moat some years ago a stone trough, containing a coat of mail and other armour, was discovered; and, in an adjoining field, in which an ancient hospital dedicated to St. Leonard, is supposed to have stood, many stone coffins and other antiquities have been dug up. There were formerly several springs at Butterby, but owing to the opening out of collieries in the neighbourhood, they have now entirely disappeared.

Croxdale.—We find that this manor was granted to Walter de Robiry in 1299. It was afterwards the property of John de Denum, who granted it for life to Richard de Routhbury, by the service of a rose at the feast of St. John the Baptist. It afterwards was held by the Whattons and Tirwhits, and in the beginning of the fifteenth century came into the hands of the Salvins, with whom it has since remained.

Croxdale Hall, the seat of Gerard Salvin, Esq., is a spacious mansion, occupying an elevated situation on the banks of the river Wear, and commands a fine prospect towards the south-west; the pleasure grounds, with the adjacent woods and plantations, are laid out with great taste. Round their western extremity flows a small rivulet, whose chanel is a romantic dell, so deep and narrow that the sun's rays are excluded nearly throughout the year; and this circumstance, in ancient times, gave rise to the idea that it was the

abode of evil spirits, which probably gained credit from its being the resort of robbers and other lawless persons. To banish the infernal inhabitants a cross was erected; and *Croixdale* became the name of the adjacent lands. The Roman Catholic chapel attached to the hall, was erected by the late William Thomas Salvin, Esq., and consists of nave and chancel, with a gallery in the west end. The windows are of stained glass, and in the chancel there is a handsome marble tablet in memory of the founder. The chapel, which will accommodate about 200 persons, is much too small for the congregation. The Catholic School is held in what was formerly the parochial chapel of the district, but being in a somewhat dilapidated state from its great age, and being too small for the congregation, it was determined to erect a new one on an enlarged scale, and in a more convenient situation. This was finally effected by an exchange of land between Gerard Salvin, Esq., and the dean and chapter of Durham. On the completion of this exchange, the old chapel became the property of Gerard Salvin, Esq., since which time, it has been devoted to its present use. It is an humble primitive-looking building, consisting of a nave and chancel, divided by a heavy circular arch. The priest, the Rev. John Smith, resides at the Old Hall, which is pleasantly situated east of the village.

Biography.—The Rev. Hugh Salvin was born in June, 1773, and being intended for the medical profession was placed at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.B., in 1795. Owing, however, to an extreme sensitiveness, which he felt would prove a hindrance to the discharge of his professional duties, he abandoned medicine, and, turning his mind to divinity, he subsequently entered into holy orders. About the year 1808, he became curate of Gateshead, which position he occupied for many years. In 1824, he was appointed chaplain to H.M.S Cambridge, which vessel was stationed off the coast of Chili and Peru during the struggle between Spain and her South American colonies. After his return to England, he printed, at Newcastle, in 1829, his very intelligent and interesting "Journal written on board H.M.S. Cambridge, from January, 1824, to May, 1827." He subsequently visited the shores of Italy and Greece, and in 1841, the governors of Greenwich Hospital presented him with the vicarage of Alston, in the county of Cumberland, and diocese of Durham. He effected much good in this parish, where he soon acquired the esteem of the inhabitants. Bishop Maltby, some time before Mr. Salvin's death, proposed to make him an honorary canon of Durham; but in consequence of age and increasing infirmities this offer was declined. He died suddenly, September 28th, 1852, in the eightieth year of his age.

Anderson John, shopkeeper
Chaytor Rev. Henry, incumbent
Cooke James, paper manufacturer, Butterby Paper Mill
Cousin James, vict. and blacksmith, *Three Horse Shoes*
Dalton Mrs. Maria, Croxdale Hall
Farthing George, miller, Croxdale Mill
Hind Robert, tailor
Mills Richard, joiner
Sewell Jno. vict. & shoemkr. *Mason's Arms*
Smith Rev. John (Catholic), Old Hall
Stephenson Jonathan, vict. *Bay Horse*
Stark Thomas, butcher
Swalwell Thomas, gardener
Vasy William, schoolmaster

Farmers.

Cooke James
Cooke John
Crawford Thomas, High Croxdale
Linsley Jno. & joinr. Croxdale Woodhouse
Nicholson Joseph
Wright Bowes C. & oversr. Low Butterby

ESH PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

This chapelry is bounded on the north by Witton Gilbert, on the west by the parish of Lanchester, on the south by that of Brancepeth, and on the east by St. Oswald's parish. This chapelry is dependent upon the parish of Lanchester, and includes an area of 3,016 acres. The annual value is £2,171 15s. Population in 1801, 276; in 1811, 383; in 1821, 470; in 1831, 486; in 1841, 518; and in 1851, 642 souls. Esh anciently gave name to a resident family who possessed lands here for many generations, but the male line becoming extinct in the reign of Henry VIII., the estate passed by marriage to the Nortons and Smythes, with the latter of whom it still remains; Sir Edward Joseph Smythe, Bart., of Acton-Burnall, in the county of Salop, being the present proprietor. There are two landsale collieries in this township.

The Village of Esh is situated about five miles west-north-west of Durham, and commands an extensive view to the north and west over a wide, well cultivated valley. The central area of the village contains a stone cross, bearing the inscription "I.H.S." and the date, "1687."

The Church is a small structure dedicated to St. Michael, and, having been completely re-edified a few years ago, is now in a good state of preservation. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a south transept, and contains some beautiful specimens of stained glass. That in the east window representing the Offering of Isaac, the Presentation in the Temple, and Christ Blessing the Children. The side lights of the chancel contain representations of the Crucifixion and Ascension. The church will accommodate about 150 persons. The benefice is a curacy not in charge, of the certified value of £6 13s. 4d., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. The register of this chapelry commences in 1799. At the dissolution, a small pension was reserved for this living, which has since received augmentations from Lord Crewe's trustees and Queen Anne's bounty. In 1835, it was stated to be worth £65 per annum; and the dean and chapter have since added Underside Farm, value £40; from other sources, the annual value is increased to £190. The prebend of Esh was part of the dissolved collegiate church of Lanchester; and the tithes of corn and hay were granted by the crown to Edmund Dodding, and Miles Downing, gents. These tithes have passed through various hands to the Smythes, who have again disposed of several portions of them. Rev. Temple Chevallier, incumbent.

The Parsonage, a handsome structure, erected in 1852, is on the declivity of a lofty hill, and commands an extensive prospect of the surrounding country.

A School-house and a dwelling for the teachers, were erected in 1836; and towards its support the Diocesan Society contributes £20 per annum, the Bishop of Durham £10, and the Ven. Archdeacon Thorpe £1. The salary of the teachers is fixed at £60 per annum; and the children pay 2s. 6d. per quarter; but as the whole income is insufficient to meet the expenses, the deficiency is made up by the incumbent, who also supplies books for the children. John Lambert, teacher.

St. Michael's Catholic Church is situated near the village, upon a site given by the late Sir Edward Smythe, Bart., and will accommodate about 300 persons, Very Rev. William Canon Thompson, priest.

St. Michael's Catholic Schools, situated near the parish church, were

erected in 1851, and are capable of containing 126 children. Sir Edward Smythe, Bart., gives £20 per annum towards the support of the schools. Matthew Fewell and Martha Fewell, teachers.

Esh Hall, formerly a seat of the Smythes, is now much dilapidated, and occupied as a farm house. *Flass Hall*, the seat and property of John Leadbitter Smith, Esq., occupies a low and sequestered situation near the Dearness, and was formerly possessed by the Brasses, Johnsons, and Halls. *Hamsteel* was annexed to this chapelry in 1833, having previously belonged to the parish of Lanchester. *Blackburn* was anciently the estate of the Carlisles, and was transferred by marriage to the Thirkelds in 1488, from whom it passed to the Wranghams in the reign of Elizabeth.

Ushaw is a village in this township, situated about three-quarters of a mile from Esh, and chiefly remarkable as being the seat of the splendid Roman Catholic College of St. Cuthbert. Middlewood, or Ushaw Moor, containing about 600 acres, was enclosed and divided, in accordance with the provisions of the act 2 George III. 1760. A hamlet, called *Hill Top*, of recent erection, is principally occupied by tradesmen employed by the students of the college.

The College of St. Cuthbert dates its origin from the year 1794, when a few English Catholic students, who had been driven from Douay by the excesses of the French revolution, assembled under the presidency of the Rev. Thomas Eyre, at Crook Hall, in the parish of Lanchester. Previous to this time, the Catholics of England were compelled to seek on the continent an education which was denied them at home, except they gave up their religion; and the greater number were accustomed to study at Douay, in French Flanders, where a college had been founded by Cardinal Allen, in 1568. It was the first college in the world that was founded in strict accordance with the decrees of the Council of Trent; and of the numerous priests which it sent to England, no less than 160 perished on the scaffold under the old penal laws, besides others without number who died either in prison or exiles from their native country. The College of Douay being seized by the army of the French Republic, in 1793, the professors and students, with the exception of a few who had made their escape, were arrested and conveyed to the fortress of Dourlen in Picardy. The number seized amounted to forty-five; but of these, nineteen managed to escape, and arrived safely in England, where they resumed their academic studies as above related. On the liberation of the remaining twenty-six, after the fall of Robespierre, they joined their companions at Crook Hall; but the number of students rapidly increasing, Dr. Gibson, the Catholic bishop of the district, conceived the design of founding a college on a larger scale; and, with the assistance of the Catholic clergy and laity, he was enabled to purchase a small estate at Ushaw, containing 300 acres, and here was erected the present college, which was commenced in 1804, but was not completed till 1819. The community, however, had taken possession in 1808.

The College occupies an eminence, overlooking the valley containing the village of Wilton-Gilbert and the ruins of Beaurepaire, and commands an extensive prospect of the surrounding country. It is a large quadrangular building of stone, measuring 180 feet in length from east to west, and 230 feet from north to south. The south front is flanked on the west by a beautiful church, and on the east by a fine library, in a corresponding style of architecture, and giving to the front elevation a length of about 470 feet. The buildings of the College enclose an extensive court, around which is a spacious cloister, forming a suitable promenade during wet weather. The walls and

pillars are ornamented with numerous paintings, &c. The College will accommodate upwards of 170 students, besides professors. The refectory, or dining-room, is a fine apartment, sixty-one feet in length by thirty-seven in breadth, and contains portraits of several of the founders, presidents, patrons of the College, and other distinguished persons. The exhibition hall, where the academical examinations, &c., take place, is a large and highly decorated apartment, with a roof of oaken frame-work of the most superb character; the pillars, beams, and pendants being finely carved. There is a spacious gallery for spectators. The library is entered from the south-east angle of the cloisters, by a noble staircase, and is a large and lofty room, elegant in its architectural details, and ornamented with some beautiful windows filled with stained glass. The books, nearly 20,000 in number, are arranged in classes, on shelves attached to projecting partitions, between each of which is a table and seats for the use of the students.

The Church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, was erected in 1844-47, and is one of Pugin's architectural gems. It consists of an ante-chapel, a choir, and sanctuary; its exterior is simple in design, and well suited to the situation which it occupies. There is a bell turret at the north-east angle, seventy feet high; but it is intended to erect a lofty tower and spire, on the north side of the church. The cloisters are entered from the College by a deeply-moulded arched doorway, and continues round the west wall of the great sacristy, and so along the north wall of the choir to the arched entrance on the north side of the ante-chapel, which is fifty-five feet long by twenty wide. The roof of this chapel is enriched with the arms of the benefactors to the chapel, emblazoned in their proper colours. The western window is filled with beautiful stained glass, representing the various incidents in the life of St. Cuthbert. The other windows are also of stained glass, but our limited space precludes us from noticing them more particularly. The Lady Chapel is on the south side of the choir, and possesses a screen, altar, and reredos of Caen stone of the most elaborate workmanship. The vestments for the use of this chapel are of the most costly description. There are two stained glass windows in this chapel, on one of which is depicted the Annunciation, and on the other the Coronation of the Blessed Virgin. Near the altar lies a richly illuminated *liber vitæ*, in which the names of benefactors are written. A stone rood-screen separates the ante-chapel from the choir. It is divided into three compartments, and, as is customary in monastic and collegiate churches, contains two altars, dedicated in honour of St. Gregory and St. Bede. On the rood loft is a splendid organ, by Bishop, of London, which is divided into two compartments, in order that the view of the west window from the choir may not be obstructed, and also to admit of the erection of the rood in the centre. The choir is upwards of fifty feet in length by twenty-seven in breadth, and is furnished with stalls, &c. The roof is panelled, and covered with gilt monograms and emblems. Two large wrought iron coronæ for lights are suspended from the roof. The choir is lighted by four windows on each side, filled with stained glass, and representing incidents from the Old and New Testaments, with figures of saints, &c. The sanctuary extends twenty feet beyond the choir, and is paved with beautiful encaustic tiles. The ceiling is panelled, and ornamented with the figures of angels bearing scrolls, upon which are incribed verses from the *Gloria in excelsis*, and *Te Deum*. On the south side are the sedilia, a stone credence, and a double sacrarium. The great east window fills the entire end of the sanctuary, and is filled with the richest stained glass, which sheds over the choir a beautiful softened and ever-varying light. The

subject represented on this magnificent window is the vision described by St. John in the book of Revelations, where he describes "a great multitude, which no man could number, of all nations, and tribes, and tongues, standing before the throne." The figures intended to represent a portion of that great and glorious multitude, comprise the Blessed Virgin, patriarchs, prophets, apostles, martyrs, confessors, virgins, holy monks and abbots, popes, cardinals, bishops, kings, queens, abbesses, &c. Beneath this splendid window are the altar and reredos, of Caen stone, beautifully carved with representations of Our Lord's passion. Two curtains of rich brocade are suspended on each side of the high altar, before which hangs a silver lamp of elegant design and workmanship. Near the altar is kept the *liber vitæ*, a rich-bound quarto manuscript volume, profusely decorated and illuminated, in which are registered the names of the benefactors to the church. The great sacristy is on the gospel side of the sanctuary, and there is another for the more rare articles of church furniture. Two beautiful chapels have been lately fitted up, and are joined by a cloister to the original structure.

The course of education pursued in the College comprises, in addition to the most careful and unremitting instruction in all matters relating to religion, a thorough tuition in the various branches of arithmetic, grammar, elocution, geography (ancient and modern), physical geography, history (sacred and profane), ecclesiastical history, the Greek and Latin classics, modern languages, archæology, ethnography, music, rhetoric and poetry, geometry and the higher mathematics, chemistry, natural philosophy, metaphysics, and ethics; together with a full course of theology, dogmatic and moral, and of scripture and canon law. The mode of admission is by application to the president; and the pension, exclusive of a few extras, is £50 per annum. President—the Very Rev. Monsignor Charles Newsham, D.D.

POST OFFICE, Matthew Fewell, post master. Letters arrive here from Durham at 9 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 4 p.m.

Best Thomas, joiner and cartwright
Chevallier Rev. Temple, B.D., the Parsonage
Clark Robert, veterinary surgeon, Wall Nook
Clish John, coal owner
Cook John, boot and shoemaker
Corry George, miller, College Mill
Corry John, victualler, *Black Horse*
Farrow Jas. boot and shoemaker, Hill Top
Fewell Matthew, post master and schoolmaster
Forster James, blacksmith, Hill Top
Forster John, boot and shoemaker
Grundy Elizabeth, shopkeeper, Hill Top
Grundy William, tailor, Hill Top
Hardy Thomas, tailor, Hill Top
Halliday Roger, coal owner, Hill Top Coal Pit
Knowles Henry, boot and shoemaker, Hill Top
Marley Anthony, victualler and farmer, *Cross Keys*
Milburn William, farm steward, College Farm
Oyston John, tailor, Hill Top
Robson George, Wood Keep Newhouses
Seed Peter, stonemason and farmer
Smith John L. Esq., Flass Hall
Taylor Mr. Thomas
Thompson Very Rev. William, canon of Hexham, Catholic priest
Towns Thomas, blacksmith, &c
Turnbull Mrs., Low Flass
Waugh Ralph, victualler and farmer, *Board*, Hill Top

Farmers

Brownleys Ralph, Rowley Garth
Farrow James, Esh
Christopher Thomas
Grundy George, Quebec
Hedley Messrs. yeomen, Fenning
Kidd John, Greenland
Miller Joseph, Old Hall
Robson Thomas, Flass
Smith William, Low Esh
Suddes John, sen. Clifford's House
Suddes John, jun. Haugh
Suddes Thomas, Flass Least Farm
Wigham Joseph (and miller), Wall Noon Mill
Wigham Robert, Newhouses

FERRYHILL DISTRICT PARISH.

This district parish, comprising the townships of Chilton and Ferry Hill, was separated from the parish of Merrington, to which they formerly belonged, by an order in council, bearing date 15th July, 1843. It is bounded on the north by portions of the parish of Brancepeth and the chapelry district of Croxdale, on the west by the township and parish of Merrington, on the south by portions of the parishes of Aycliffe and St. Andrew Auckland, and on the east by Bishop Middleham parish. It comprises an area of 4,834 statute acres, and the number of inhabitants in 1851 was, 1,033.

CHILTON is a township containing 2,338 acres, and its annual value is £4,319 15s. The population in 1801 was, 176; in 1811, 711; in 1821, 182; in 1831, 168; in 1841, 189; and in 1851, it had increased to 977 souls. The rent charge in lieu of corn tithes is paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England, and the rent charge in lieu of vicarial tithes is paid to the vicar of Merrington. The tenure of the land is freehold, with the exception of Chilton Grange Farm, and Thrundle, whose united area is about 200 acres.

The Village of Great Chilton, situated about two miles south-east of Ferryhill, was successively the property of the Herons, the Bowes of Dalden, the Blackistons, and the Halls of Newsham. A moiety of the manor was conveyed by the latter family to John Jeffrayson, Esq., and John Morland, Esq., by whom it was transferred to John, Lord Bishop of Durham, who settled it upon his daughter, Dame Mary Gerard, subject to the following charges :—" To the master and fellows of Peter House, Cambridge, £58 per annum; to the master and fellows of Caius and Gonville College, £28 per annum; to the poore and impotent sick in the hospital on the Palace Green, in Durham, £70 per annum; and to the keeper of the Bishop's Library on the Palace Green, twenty marks, or £13 6s 8d. per annum." The estate afterwards passed to the Greenwells and Dunns. The other portion of this village passed from the Blakistons, through the Wildes and Milbankes, to Christopher Mason, Esq., and the Rev. Robert Waugh. The portion of the latter was sold by him to Sir H. V. Tempest, Bart. The estate of Great Chilton is now the property of John D. Lambton, Esq. The village at present consists of a cluster of cottages and an ordinary farm house.

Little Chilton, a colliery village near the Ferryhill railway station, anciently gave name to a knightly family, and tradition says it was the property of the De la Poles. It was subsequently the property of the Emersons, one of whom sold it to Edward Cropley, Esq., in 1619, and it afterwards passed to the Micklethwaites. It now belongs to John E. Dennison, Esq., M.P., of Assington, Nottinghamshire, and Edward Wilkinson, Esq. *Little Chilton Farm* is occupied by Messrs. Robert and Christopher Wilkinson. *Little Chilton Colliery*, the royalty of which belongs to John E. Dennison, Esq., M.P., is carried on by a company bearing the local name, and commenced working about 1843. It affords employment to near 400 persons, who reside in the immediate vicinity. The coals are transmitted for shipment at the West Hartlepool Docks, by the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company. *The Ferryhill and Little Chilton Colliery Mechanics' Institute* was established at the latter place in 1850, principally by Mr. Thomas Barrass, the resident agent. The library contains upwards of 700 volumes in the various departments of literature, which has been

accumulated at a cost of upwards of £100. Lectures upon scientific subjects have been from time to time delivered. *Chilton Hall*, the residence of the late C. Mason, Esq., is at present (1855) unoccupied.

Barrass Thomas, resident agent, Little Chilton Colliery
Chisholm Elizabeth, dressmaker, Little Chilton Colliery
Chisholm Margaret, day school, Little Chilton Colliery
Chisholm Thomas, grocer, Little Chilton Colliery
Dobson Anthony, grocer, &c. Ferry Hill Station
Golightly John and Ralph Oliver, boot and shoemakers, Great Chilton
Gustard Henry, overman, Little Chilton Colliery
Heron Robert, enginewright, Little Chilton Colliery
Hewitt R. tailor, Ferry Hill Station
Paxton Robert, foreman blacksmith, Little Chilton Colliery
Simpson Thomas, grocer and engineer, Little Chilton Colliery
Swan Hotel, Peter Ditchburn, Ferry Hill Station
Young John, tailor, Ferry Hill Station

Farmers

Alderson Anthony
Bovill James
Hart John, Kay's Hill
Liddell G. Great Chilton
Hughf Willy, Stand Alone
Ramshaw Thomas (and auctioneer and land agent), Rushyford
Wilkinson Robert and Christopher, Little Chilton

FERRYHILL is a township and village in the parish of the same name, of which the principal proprietors are Mrs. Surtees of Mainsforth, Marmaduke C. Salvin, Esq., of Burn Hall, and the representatives of the late Thomas Arrowsmith, Esq. The area of the township is 2,495 acres, and its annual value £4,301 7s. In 1801, there were 507 inhabitants; in 1811, 507; in 1821, 574; in 1831, 591; in 1841, 850; and in 1851, 958. Ferryhill is a member of the manor of Merrington. In ancient times, the church of Durham had a court house here, as also a chapel dedicated to St. Ebbe and St. Nicholas, and a wood, marsh, swannery, and fish-pond; the latter being situated in the valley of the Skerne towards, Mainsforth. The North Skerne has its source in the marsh which separates Ferryhill Wood from Thrislington. During the formation of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Bailway through this township, a large number of fossil fishes were found imbedded in the limestone rock, near the farmstead called the Swan House, at least seventy feet below the surface of the hill. On a hill near the farmstead of Cleve's Cross, is an old grey stone supposed to be the remains of a cross said to have been erected on the spot where Roger de Fery conquered the brawn of Brancepeth. (See page 229). The township is the property of the Misses Arrowsmith, C. M. Salvin, Esq., George Pickering, Mr. Robert Todd, of Low Spennymoor, Mrs. Wilkinson, of Little Chilton, and others. The mines and minerals belongs to the dean and chapter of Durham and the other freeholders.

The Village of Ferryhill is large and well built, occupying a lofty ridge about six-and-a-half miles south of Durham, and, from its elevated position commands extensive views of the surrounding country. It contains some respectable residences, several inns, the principal of which are the Black Bull and the Red Lion, a brewery, a steam mill, a number of workshops, and the usual houses of business. A portion of the central area is occupied by the village pond.

The Church, dedicated to St. Luke, is an elegant structure in the early English style, erected in 1853, from a design by the late Mr. G. Pickering, of Durham, and consists of nave and chancel, with a neat western turret containing two bells. The arch, over the entrance porch, as well as that

between the nave and chancel, is supported by sculptured corvets. The church is well lighted, and seated with open stalls, affording accommodation for nearly 300 persons. The living is in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham, who gave towards the purchase of land for the house, &c., £300; grant in augmentation, £100; also Ferry Hill rent charge, &c., annual value £276 2s. 6d. Rev. David Bruce, M.A., is the present imbumbent.

The Parsonage, a neat building in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1846, is situated south of the church.

The National School is a spacious stone building, with arched windows divided by stone mullions. The dean and chapter of Durham gave the ground for the school, and the teacher's house and garden; and the erection was carried out by the incumbent of the chapelry, aided by a grant from the Committee of Council on Education.

At the railway station at Rudd's Hill, on the road which there forms the boundary between the townships of Ferry Hill and Chilton, a neat village has sprung up within the last few years. Formerly the only building was an inn, but now there are two substantial rows of cottages—one on each side of the road—and consequently in the townships of Ferry Hill and Chilton. This village bears the name of *Ferry Hill Station*, and comprises the railway station, from which its name is derived, the post office, three respectable inns, and the cottages above mentioned.

Low Spenny Moor, in the north-western extremity of this township, is rapidly becoming a populous village, in consequence of the extensive iron works that have been recently established in the immediate neighbourhood by the Weardale Iron Campany. The erection of houses is constantly going on, and the village already contains several good grocers' and other shops.

Charities.—This chapelry participates in the charities of Merrington parish (which see), and in addition has the following peculiar to itself.—Biews left £1 per annum for ten poor widows of Ferry Hill township. This sum is paid every year by the tenant of an estate in the township, and is distributed, in accordance with the intentions of the donor, soon after Easter. Elizabeth Buston left £5 to the poor of Ferry Hill, the interest of which, 5s., is paid yearly to the churchwardens, who distribute it along with the other charities. The Rev. Mr. Simons, in 1739, left £3 15s. to the poor of Ferry Hill. It is supposed to have been expended in the purchase of five cottages, now occupied by paupers. The same gentleman also left £3 15s. for the poor of Chilton township. This sum, with £6 5s. derived from other sources, are now in the hands of the representatives of Christopher Mason, Esq., who pay 10s. a-year interest, which is distributed with the Chilton share of the charities.

Post Office, Ferry Hill Station, W. Cowburn, postmaster. Letters arrive from the south at 6.15 a.m., and at 4.10 p.m.; and from the north at 7.20 p.m. Letters are despatched to the north at 6.15 a.m., 4.10 p.m. To the south at 7.20 p.m. Letters are despatched to Hartlepool and the sub-offices at 7.10 a.m.

Arrowsmith Misses Jane and Ann
Bruce Rev. Edward, M.A., incumbent
Cowburn William, postmaster, Ferry Hill Station
Elliott William, machine maker
French James, blacksmith
Oyston John, brewer, Ferry Hill Brewery
Parkin John, miller
Robinson Joseph, builder
Robson Mrs. Lydia
Sample James, saddler
Smith J. blacksmith
Scott George and Rawling, mineral borers

Academies and Schools.

Alderson T.
Dodds M.
Pringle William
Rudd M.

Boot and Shoemakers.

Clarkson Edmund, Low Spenny Moor
Dent T. Low Spenny Moor
Dobson Thomas
Dobson William
Kirtley T. Ferry Hill Station
Maughan John
Myers John
Robson J. Low Spenny Moor
Smith Michael

Butchers.

Brown J.
Brown T.
Dobson George, Low Spenny Moor
Thompson T.

Farmers.

Alderson A.
Brown Michael
Brown Nall
Dent James
Forster Thomas
Garnett H.
Lawson Richard
Ormston John
Orton John
Parker Robert and William
Parker John, Cookson Green
Pickering George (and victualler), *Black Bull Inn*
Pickering T. and R.
Raine Robert
Robson Mrs. Lydia
Smith John
Stott Rawling
Thompson J. H. and T.
Thompson Thomas
Todd Robert (yeoman), Low Spenny Moor
Wright John

Grocers.

Bell Thomas (and miller)
Brown Michael
Caisley M. Low Spenny Moor
Dobson Elizabeth
Graham William (and draper, shoe dealer, and ironmonger), Low Spenny Moor, and at Wingate Grange
Henderson Simon (and fruit dealer and bread baker), Low Spenny Moor
Longbones William, Low Spenny Moor
Wanlass R.

Inns and Taverns.

Bay Horse, G. Myers
Bee Hive, James Carnes, Butcher Race
Black Bull Inn, George Pickering (and farmer)
Bridge Inn, Robert Raine
Clarence and Northern Railway Tavern, John Johnson, Ferry Hill Station
Greyhound, G. Lowe
King's Head, Henry Garnett
Post Boy, Maria Moor
Pudlers' Arms, T. Bowman, Low Spenny Moor
Red Lion Inn, William Cooke, (and joiner and cartwright)
Three Tuns, Robert Croft
Vulcan, R. Turnbull, Low Spenny Moor
Wheat Sheaf, T. Alderson
White Horse, Margt. White
— Clement Thos. beerhouse

Joiners.

Cooke William (and cartwright)
Liddle William (and builder), Low Spenny Moor
Lister Michael

Tailors.

Bland T.
Brown John
Clements W. J. Low Spenny Moor
Marshall R. Lw. Spenny Moor
Oliver William
Stoddart Thomas (and draper), Low Spenny Moor
Skipsey J.
Thompson W.
Vest William

CONVEYANCE from Ferry Hill Station, at Rudd's Hill, per the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway—William Cowburn, station master.

PITTINGTON PARISH.

This parish was formerly bounded on the north by Houghton-le-Spring, on the west by the parishes of St. Oswald and St. Giles, in the suburbs of Durham, on the south by Kelloe, and on the east by Easington. It included the three constableries of Pittington, Elemore, and Hetton-on-the-Hill; Shadforth and Ludworth, and Sherburn. By an order in council, bearing date May 8th, 1841, it was ordered that the parish of Pittington be for the future divided into two separate parishes for ecclesiastical purposes; the one part, containing the township of Pittington and the north-western portion of the township of Sherburn, to remain attached to the old church; the other part, comprising the remaining portion of the township of Sherburn and the whole of Shadforth township, to be assigned to the new church of Shadforth, and to be called "St. Cuthbert's District," Shadforth.

The township of Pittington comprises an area of 2,552 acres, and its annual value is £6,096 3s. 4d. The population in 1801 was, 220; in 1811, 277; in 1821, 304; in 1831, 1,632; in 1841, 2,295; and in 1851, 2,530 souls. This great and rapid increase is attributed to the progress of the collieries in the district. This township is said to derive its name from the Pidding Brook, which rises near Moorsley, and flowing southerly, joins

Sherburn Water, and falls into the Wear at Old Durham. It abounds with coal and lime; and nearly all the lands are leasehold under the dean and chapter of Durham. Pittington was annexed to the church of Durham by Bishop Carileph, and, after the dissolution, was granted to the Cathedral. The tithes of North Pittington were assigned to the first stall, those of South Pittington to the fourth, and a portion of the manor, including the Prior's Hall, to the tenth. The remainder of the lands were let on leases; the principal portion, the Hallgarth estate, was first granted, in 1559, to Christopher Morland, whose grandson, Sir Henry Anderson, Knt., held it in 1617, and we find that a lease of it was granted in 1626 to Ralph Simpson, gent. During the Commonwealth, the tenants here were induced to buy the reversions, at about eight years' purchase, from the Commissioners of the Long Parliament; but, at the Restoration, the purchases were set aside, and the lessees, who never received any of their money back, were obliged to pay for renewing their leases as before. In 1671, the estate was transferred by marriage from the Simpson family to the Shipperdsons, with whom it has since continued. The principal landowners at present are the dean and chapter of Durham, Edward Shipperdson, Esq., Henry John Baker Baker, Esq., Thomas Greenwell, Esq., the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Earl of Durham, James Monks, Esq., William Pemberton, Esq., and others.

The Village of Low Pittington is situated at the northern extremity of the parish, four miles north by east from Durham, and contains several public-houses and tradesmen's shops. *High Pittington* stands a little further up the hill, and consists of a public-house, a day school, and an assemblage of pitmen's cottages.

The Church, one of the finest specimens of ancient ecclesiastical architecture in the diocese, is dedicated to St. Laurence, and, from its style, is considered to belong to or about the year 1150. It consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a low western tower supported by buttresses, and surmounted with pinnacles. The north aisle is separated from the nave by four circular arches and a pointed one, supported by cylindrical pillars. The circular arches are adorned with double rows of zig-zag ornaments. The corresponding pillars between the nave and south aisle are plain cylindrical ones, supporting pointed arches. The eastern end of the chancel has been rebuilt, by which means the length of the body of the church has been increased. In 1846, several alterations and improvements were effected in this venerable edifice, and during the progress of the work several curious and important architectural discoveries were made, consisting of crosses and monumental stones, which were found broken up and used as common walling stones. Speaking of this ancient structure, Billings observes, "If the small and elegant specimen of Norman banded columns, and their highly-decorated arches, were only part of a once complete church, it must indeed have been most beautiful in character; and we cannot but regret that it should have been shorn of its beauty by any meddling hand. The position of the tower staircase is singular, for instead of occupying the usual place, *i. e.*, one angle of the tower, it projects in an octagonal form from the centre of the north wall. Another peculiarity of Pittington is that it possesses the ancient timber framing of the belfry, in the form of an inverted T. The angular struts supporting the collar beams upon which the bells swing, are roughly formed into a pointed arch." The pedestals of the communion table are ornamented with an imitation of the spiral ornament of the pillars in the church. The font is a neat basin of white marble. At the western end of

the church, under the tower, is the mutilated effigy of a mailed knight; the visor closed, the right hand grasping a sword, the plain shield on the left arm covering the breast, and the legs crossed. On the wall within the open space beneath the tower is a plain marble tablet bearing the following inscription:—"In memory of Mary Ann Westrop, who, in the 18th year of her age, on the evening of Sunday, the 8th, of August, 1830 (during the absence of her master and mistress) was cruelly murdered at Hallgarth Mill, in this parish, by a man, her fellow-servant, who was executed for the offence at Durham, on Monday, the 28th of February, 1831." In the churchyard is a stone coffin bearing a Latin inscription in the Saxon character. This church was appropriated to the prior and monks of Durham in 1216, on condition of their appointing a vicar, and giving him a specific endowment. It formerly possessed two chantries, St. Mary's and St Catherine's, from the latter of which the last incumbent, John Kirkman, had a pension of £4 per annum till 1553. The lands belonging to St. Mary's chantry are annexed to the Hallgarth and Elemore estates. The living, a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Easington, and a peculiar to the dean and chapter of Durham, is valued in the Liber Regis at £14 14s. 2d. It was augmented with £10 a-year from Lord Crewe's trustees, and one-third of the rent of the Island Farm, in Bishop Middleham township, purchased with Queen Anne's Bounty, and containing 152 acres. Four acres of land, of the annual value of £12, have been added by the dean and chapter of Durham. The glebe includes the vicarage, and a garth and garden of about an acre. The manor of Ludworth pays a prescript rent of £3 12s., in lieu of vicarial tithes of all kinds. The total annual income of the living is stated to be £469. The parish register commences in 1574. Rev. John G. Edwards, M.A., vicar.

The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each places of worship at Pittington.

The Pittington Literary, Scientific, and Reading Institution, established in 1842, holds its meetings in a spacious building at Low Pittington, capable of accommodating about 500 persons, and now possesses a library of 400 volumes on various subjects. Rev. John G. Edwards, president; Mr. Alfred Harrison, treasurer.

The Parish School adjoins the library, and is attended by about 50 children. Higher up the village is another school, endowed by the Marquis of Londonderry, and opened in 1853. The average attendance amounts to 180 children.

Elemore is an estate formerly included in those of Little Haswell and Haswell Grange in Easington parish, and was given with them, by Bishop Pudsey, to the Monastery of Finchale. After the dissolution, the manor of Little Haswell became the property of the Andersons, from whom it was purchased in 1631, by William Hall, of Newcastle, for £4,600. It was afterwards transferred by marriage to the Conyers, and again, in a similar manner, to the Bakers, with whom it still remains, H. J. Baker, Esq. being the present proprietor. *Elemore Hall*, the family mansion, is beautifully situated in a valley, surrounded by hills, covered with plantations.

Hallgarth is situated about half a mile south of Pittington, and contains the parish church, the vicarage, and the family mansion of the Shipperdsons. It is said to derive its name from the Prior's Hall, built here by Hugh Whitehead, the last prior, and first dean of Durham. The estate contains about 912 acres, twenty-eight of which are freehold; the whole is tithe-free, and in an

excellent state of cultivation. *Hallgarth Mill* occupies a sequestered situation about half a mile west of the church.

Hetton-on-the-Hill, a hamlet to the north-east of Elemore, was anciently united with Hetton-le-Hole; and we find that in the twenty-fifth year of the episcopacy of Bishop Hatfield, William de Dalden died seised of half the manor of Hepdon. It was afterwards held by the family of Bowes, and in more recent times by the Blakistons, Collingwoods, and others. In the last century, it passed to the Bakers of Elemore.

Charity.—Some person, whose name is unknown, gave to the poor of this parish £35, which has long been held by the Shipperdson family. £1 15s., the interest thereof, is carried to the overseers' account, and applied in aid of the poor-rate.

POST OFFICE, PITTINGTON.—Letters arrive from Durham at 10.30 p.m., and are despatched thereto at 2 p.m.

Baker Henry John B. Esq. Elemore Hall
Barras Timothy, blacksmith
Birtley John, under viewer, Belmont
Brown Mrs. Mary, schoolmistress
BELMONT COLLIERY, Wm. Bell & Co. prop.
Campbell Stephen, overman, Little Town
Clark Ralph, butcher
Clough Robert, under engineer, Little Twn
Corby Henry, overman
Corby Jas. viewer for Pittington Collieries
Crawford Thos. viewer of the Lambton Collieries, Little Town
Crofton Robert, tailor
Crofton Thomas, grocer and tailor
Crone Stephen C. viewer of the Lambton Collieries, Little Town
Dickman Ralph, butcher, Little Town
Edwards Rev. Jno. G. M.A. vicar, Halgarth
ELEMORE COLLIERY, Arch. Cochrane, Esq. and Co. proprietors.
Ellis Jacob, overman, Little Town
Fawell Joseph, land agent to H. J. B. Baker Esq. Elemore Grange
Fish Robert, grocer & draper, Little Town
Ford Henry, civil engineer
Gray John, grocer
Greener Greener, grocer and draper
Hall Wm. farm bailiff to Earl of Durham, Little Town
Harrison Alfred, grocer and draper
Harrison, Mr. Alfred
Hepburn Henry, overman, Little Town
Laverack Henry, overman, Elemore
Lax George, grocer and draper
LITTLE TOWN COLLIERY, Earl of Durham proprietor
Parker John, boot and shoe maker
Patterson William, boot and shoe maker
PITTINGTON COLLIERIES, Marchioness of Londonderry, proprietor
Prest John, under engineer, Old Pit
Robson Mr. William
Rutherford James, overman
Smith John, beer retailer and tailor
Stobert James, corn miller, Hallgarth Mill
Stubbs Thomas, overman, Little Town
Sutton Wm. farm bailiff to Marchioness of Londonderry
Wiseman Steph. grocer & boot & shoe mak.
Wiseman Stepen, boot and shoe maker

Farmers.

Adamson Jane, Bees Bank
Baker H. J. B. Esq. Elemore Grange—Joseph Fawell, agent
Barnes William, Broomside
Bowden James, Finkle Bank
Cook Thomas, Hetton-le-Hill
Coulson David, Woodside
Minto William, Hetton-le-Hill
Newby Henry, Hallgarth
Turner Charles, Belmont
Smith Anthony, Fatfield House
Waller William, Pittington

Inns and Public Houses.

Belmont Tavern, John Harker, Belmont
Bird in the Bush, John Alderson
Blacksmiths' Arms, William Raine
Highland Laddie, John Bates, Pit-ho. lane
Highway Tavern, William Linsley
Lord Seaham, Thomas Gray
Moor Hen, Richard Hedley, Little Town
Pit Lad, James Kirtley
Pit Lad, William Read, Pit-ho. lane
Railway Tavern, Stephen Wiseman
Robin Hood, Thomas Hope, Pit ho. lane
Three Horse Shoes, John Bilton
Three Tuns, Mart. Bamfather, Elemore Vale
Wellington, Roger Haddick
Wheat Sheaf, John Foster

William Raine, carrier to Sunderland on Tuesday and Friday.

SHADFORTH PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

This chapelry was formed, as has been seen at page 251, out of the parish of Pittington, and comprises the whole of the township of Shadforth and a portion of the township of Sherburn, and contained, in 1851, a population of 2,856 souls.

SHADFORTH township contains 2,872 acres, and its rateable value is £3,687. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 184; in 1811, 226; in 1821, 223; in 1831, 236; in 1841, 336; and in 1851, 1,348 souls. This township contains eighteen farms, and is included within the bishop's manor of Easington. We find Shadforth mentioned in Boldon Book as a portion of Queringdonshire, and that, with North Sherburn and Cassop, it possessed fifty-one villains and one free tenant. In this township is the estate called *Ludworth*, of which Walter de Ludworth died seised in 1384. It was afterwards the property of the Holdens, one of whom, Sir Thomas Holden, in 1422, obtained a license to fortify his house there, of which a few ruins still remain. From the Holdens it passed to the Thorntons, Lumleys, and Belasyses, and subsequently to the Carrs of Cocken; and William Standish Standish, Esq., the present representative of the family, is now the proprietor. The other landowners in the township are Thomas Robinson, Esq., Thomas Moon, Esq., William Branson, Esq., Thomas Hopper, Esq., Rev. R. G. L. Blenkinsop, and others.

The Village of Shadforth is situated in a deep valley, through which the Shadforth Beck flows westward to the Wear, about five miles east-south-east from Durham. As it is enclosed by steep hills, much of its old rural character has been preserved, and it forms a striking contrast to the pit villages in the neighbourhood. Here is a small chapel, originally built by the Presbyterians, but now the property of the Methodists.

The Church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is situated on the north side of Shadforth Beck, and was consecrated on the 5th August, 1839. It is a chaste and elegant structure, consisting of nave and chancel, with neat spires at the angles of the nave and chancel, a bell turret at the western gable, and a southern porch. The roof is supported by a timber frame-work, of considerable taste; the communion table is of oak, elegantly carved; and the font is an octagonal basin on a cylindrical pedestal. The pulpit and reading-desk are placed against the pillars supporting the arch at the entrance to the chancel. It contains 505 sittings, and, in consequence of a grant from the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, 350 of that number are free and unappropriated for ever. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham, who have endowed it with the tithes of North Pittington and Hetton-on-the-Hill annexed. The annual income is stated at £260: Rev. R. G. L. Blenkinsop, M.A., incumbent. The parsonage house is a handsome and commodious structure situated north of the church.

Ludworth, a village in this township, situated about half-a-mile east of Shadforth, contains a national school, a neat and substantial building, erected in 1849. *Ludworth Colliery* is worked by T. Wood, Esq., and its produce is shipped at Hartlepool. *Ludworth Tower*, which stands near a rivulet, at the head of a valley, is constructed of rude masonry, and contains a vaulted dungeon, and an upper chamber, lighted by a few narrow casements. This relic of antiquity is fast mouldering into ruin.

POST OFFICE, SHADFORTH: John Thursby, postmaster.—Letters arrive from Durham at 10.25 a.m., and are dispatched thereto at 2.50 pm.

Blenkinsop Rev. R. G. L., M.A. incumbent, Parsonage
Brown John, joiner and blacksmith
Carter John, butcher
Cutter John, grocer and draper, Ludworth
Dixon William, grocer, Ludworth
Eales William, schoolmaster, Ludworth
Earle Richard, fellmonger
Fraimes Edward, painter and glazier
Greenwell Isaac, overman, Ludworth
Hall Thomas, overman, Ludworth
Harbert Ralph, tailor, Ludworth
Harrison Robert, boot and shoe maker
Hills Michael, shopkeeper
Humes Thomas, beer retailer
Johnson Thomas, butcher
LUDWORTH COLLIERY, Thornley Coal Company proprietors
Miller Philip, assistant overseer, Hare Hill
Moore Thomas, farm bailiff
Nicholson John, blacksmith
Pattison Ann, shopkeeper
Robinson Joseph, tailor
Thompson John, land agent for Thornley Coal Company, Crows House
Thursby John, tailor
Walker James, butcher
Wallace William, boot and shoe maker
Whittingham Robert, mason

Farmers.

Alderson Israel, Cassop Smithy
Blenkinsop Rev. R. G. L.
Clark John, Ox Close
Clark William, Fat Close Houses
Jordison Robert
Miller Thomas and William, Hare Hill
Proud John, Strawberry Hill
Reed Thomas
Robinson Joseph, High Croft House
Robson Matthew, High House
Sanderson John, Shadforth Hill
Shotton Catherine, Crime Ridge
Wilson George, Ludworth Tower

Inns and Public Houses.

Black Horse, John Carter
Ludworth Inn, John Jameson, Ludworth
Plough, Robert Jordison
Queen's Head, Wm. Lonsdale, Ludworth
Red Lion, Nicholas Jenkin
Saddle, Edward Baldwin
Standish Arms, Jon. Stephenson, Ludworth
Wheat Sheaf, Thomas Ritson

SHERBURN, a township comprising the hamlets of Sherburn Hill and Old Sherburn, contains 1,303 acres, and its rateable value is £4,052. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was, 252; in 1811, 259; in 1821, 285; in 1831, 337; in 1841, 1,946; and in 1851, in that part of the township retained in Pittington parish, there were 855 souls. This township is said to derive its name from the *Shire* (clear) *burn*, which formed the northern boundary of Queringdonshire. We find by the Boldon Book, that lands were formerly held at North Sherburn by Ulkill, and that Christian, the plasterer, and others held South Sherburn. In the sixteenth century the family of Pearson held freehold property here. Sherburn subsequently became the property of the Tempests, and Mowbrays. Sherburn Hall and estate were purchased of Thomas Hopper, Esq., in 1827, by John Pemberton, Esq., and is now in the ocupancy of Mrs. Pemberton. The lord of the manor is the Bishop of Durham, who is also the principal landowner. This township is intersected by the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, which has a station here. Here is a stone quarry and extensive collieries.

The Village of Sherburn is situated about three and-a-half miles east by south from Durham, and contains five public houses, five farmsteads, and a few shops.

Sherburn Endowed School is a handsome stone building situated at Old Sherburn. It was erected by Arthur Mowbray, Esq., in 1804, and rebuilt by Mrs. Pemberton in 1848. The schoolmaster is allowed £16 per annum, viz.:—£4 from the Bishop of Durham, £8 from Lord Crewe's Charity, and £4 from Mrs. Pemberton, who also gives £5 per annum towards the Sunday School. For the £16 just mentioned twenty-four children are educated at the nominal charge of one penny per week.

The average number of pupils in attendance is about sixty-five. Thomas B. Brown and Mrs. Ann Brown, teachers.

Sherburn Hill is a large and populous village, in the township of Sherburn, situated about half a mile north-west of Shadforth. It occupies the crest of a lofty hill, and possesses two chapels, belonging respectively to the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, several public-houses, and the customary tradesmen's shops. Sherburn Hill Boys' School was erected by Lord Durham, in 1834, and is attended by about eighty boys. John Tait, master. Sherburn Hill Girls' School was erected by the Rev. R. G. L. Blenkinsop, incumbent of Shadforth, in 1845. It is a handsome stone building, and is attended by about eighty girls. Harriet Milne, mistress. Sherburn Reading Society, situated at Old Sherburn, was established in 1850, and now possesses upwards of 200 volumes of standard works in the various departments of literature. It is also supplied with the local and other papers. Rev. E. Hallgarth, president; Edward Bell, secretary and treasurer; Francis Carter, librarian.

Atkinson Jno. shoe maker, Old Sherburn
Bamlet Geo. sen. vict. *Bay Horse*, West Sherburn
Bamlet Geo. jun. butcher, West Sherburn
Bamlet John, blacksmith, West Sherburn
Best John, sta. master, Sherburn Station
Booth Jno. tile mfr. Sherburn GrngeTilery
Branch Thomas, grocer, boot & shoe maker, Sherburn Hill
Brown Benjamin, butcher, Sherburn Hill
Brown Geo. vict. *Lambton Arms*, Sherburn Hill
Brown Thomas, master, National School, Old Sherburn
Carter Francis, butcher, Old Sherburn
Chapman William, tailor, Sherburn Hill
Cummings Isabella, grocer, Sherburn Hill (and victualler), *Oak Tree*
Eylesberry Thomas, dealer in hay & straw, Old Sherburn
Garr Ralph, tailor, Old Sherburn
Gibson Wm. btchr. & grocer, Old Sherburn
Hall Abraham, overman, Old Sherburn
Hall Robert, stone merchant, Old Sherburn
Harle Mary, grocer, Old Sherburn
Harrison John, tailor, Old Sherburn
Havelock John W. vict. *Railway Hotel*, Sherburn Station
Hope Geo. boot & shoe mkr. Old Sherburn
Hope Jas. vict. *Cross Keys*, Old Sherburn
Kipling Jno. beerho. & shpkr. Old Sherburn
Knaggs Thomas, vict. *SveenStars*, Sherburn Hill
Liddle Jas. vict. *Blackbird*, Sherburn Hill
Lindsley William, boot and shoe maker and grocer, Old Sherburn
Manners Jos. vict. *Black Boy*, Sherburn Hill
Mitchell John, surgeon, Old Sherburn
Moore William, vict. *Londonderry Arms*, Sherburn Hill
Morris John, blacksmith, Old Sherburn
Nicholson Timothy, shpkr. Old Sherburn
Nicholson Timothy, joiner and cartwright, Old Sherburn
Oliver Henry, butcher, Old Sherburn
Parkinson George, grocer, Old Sherburn
Patterson George, surgeon, Old Sherburn
Pemberton Mrs. Mary D. Sherburn Hall, Old Sherburn
Pickering Newrick, grocer & draper, Sherburn Hill
Pickering Wm. grcr. & drpr. Sherburn Hill
Sheldon William, grocer, Sherburn Hill
Smith Wm. grocer & draper, Sherburn Hill
Sweeting Robert, vict. *Hare and Hounds*, Old Sherburn
Tait John, master, Sherburn Hill School
Taylor Thos. vict. *Grey Horse*, Old Sherburn
Thompson John, victualler, *Colliery Inn*, Sherburn Station
Todd Miss Harriet, Old Sherburn
Turnbull John, hosier, Sherburn Hill
Usher William, vict. *Foresters' Arms*, Old Sherburn
Walker Mr. Edward, Old Sherburn
Walker Jno. vict. *Lamb Inn*, Sherburn Hill
Walton John, victualler, *Lambton Arms*, Old Sherburn
Wannop Rev. Thos. N. curate, Old Sherburn
Wardle Jno. vict. *Queen's Head*, Old Sherburn
Welsh Edw. grocer & draper, Sherburn Hill
Welsh Ralph, foreman mason, Lambton Colliery
Young John, corn miller, Sherburn East Mill

Farmers

Booth John, yeoman, Sherburn Grange
Crosby William, Cold Nookles
Gibson Ralph, Old Sherburn
Gibson William, West Sherburn
Goundry William, Old Sherburn
Hall Robert, Old Sherburn
Mitcheson George, West Sherburn
Oswald Thomas, Old Sherburn
Rutherford John, Old Sherburn
Smith Richard, Old Sherburn
Snowdon John, Old Sherburn
Snowdon Thomas, Running Waters

SHERBURN HOUSE.—EXTRA-PAROCHIAL.

SHERBURN HOUSE OR HOSPITAL gives name to an extra-parochial place, which comprises an area of 730 acres, and its rateable value is £1,776 16s. 8d. Its population in 1801 was, 80; in 1811, 56; in 1821, 67; in 1831, 59; in 1841, 86; and in 1851, 34 souls. The Hospital has usually been considered one of the most interesting and picturesque objects in the county, although modern improvements and alterations have in a great measure detracted from the architectural beauty of the building. It was founded by Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham, about the year 1184, for the reception of 65 lepers, with a master and other officers, and dedicated to Christ, the Blessed Virgin Mary, Lazarus, and his sisters Martha and Mary. The hospital was destroyed by the Scots; but was afterwards rebuilt by Thomas de Hessewell, who was master of the institution from 1330 to 1339. The master's house, being in a very dilapidated condition, was taken down in 1833, and a modern mansion erected on its site. Of the ancient buildings, the chapel is the only portion now remaining. The hospital is situated in a sunny vale on the east side of Sherburn Water, about two miles south-east of the city of Durham. The buildings form an oblong quadrangle, and enclose an area of about an acre. The side next the road contains the entrance lodge, and a lofty wall of ancient date extends along the remainder of the front; on the second, or upper side, stands the master's house; the third is occupied by the chapel and the dwellings of the inmates, who also occupy tenements on the fourth side. The chapel occupies the south-east angle of the square, and contains some interesting specimens of Norman and early English architecture. It consists of a nave, chancel, and a west tower. The eastern window is filled with stained glass; and a modern screen separates the nave and chancel. The latter is stalled for the use of the brethren. This wealthy institution continued to be regulated and governed by the statutes formed by its benevolent founder, till the time of Bishop Langley, when the buildings were for some years neglected, and the funds appropriated to private emolument; but this perversion of the charity was loudly complained of, and the bishop issued a commission, dated September 4th, 1429, directed to William Chancellor, his temporal chancellor, and others, "to visit and examine the dilapidations in the hospital erections, and to inquire of the abuses of the charity." Upon the commissioners reporting the miserable condition and poverty of the institution, the bishop applied to Pope Eugenius IV. for redress, and obtained from his holiness a commission to make new rules and ordinances for the better government of the institution. In these regulations it was ordered, that the master shall be in priest's orders, and that he shall keep four chaplains, four clerks, or singing men, and two boys, with thirteen poor persons as chanters. They also direct, that in remembrance of the original foundation, two lepers shall be received into the hospital if they can be found, but to be kept apart from the rest of the brethren. From this last proviso, we may infer, that the leprosy was at that time almost eradicated in England. In the year 1585, an act was passed for the incorporation of this hospital, under the name of "The Master and Brethren of Christ's Hospital, in Sherborne, near Durham, in the county of Durham," with a perpetual succession and common seal. By this act the number of brethren was increased to thirty, to be nominated, with one exception, in favour of the owners of Thornley, by the master, who was to be appointed by the bishop, having no cure or charge of souls elsewhere. From the period of incorporation, till 1819, there had at

no time been more than fifteen in-brethren, and sixteen out-brethren; but in that year Bishop Barrington ordered a new wing to be erected, containing fifteen apartments, for the out-brothers, so that the whole might be accommodated within the building. Those who, from having wives, could not comply with the rules of the resident brethren, were to receive £20 a-year for life; but none are in future to be appointed who are not single or widowers. The annual income at the time of the Charity Commissioners' report amounted to £1,894 3s. 5½d.; while the annual expenses were £1,373 4s. Great and important changes are about to be effected in the management of this institution, which will go far to render it more generally useful.

Here is a colliery belonging to the Earl of Durham.

Hansel John, corn miller and farmer
Jordison Barbara, farmer, Long Myers
Paxton Hannah, vict. *Sherburn House Inn*
Peacock Miss Jane Ann, schoolmistress
Prest Rev. Edwd. M.A. Sherburn Hospital
Thompson John farm bailiff, Sherburn Ho.
SHERBURN HOUSE COLLIERY, Earl of Durham, proprietor
Wearmouth James, farmer, Byers Garth

SHINCLIFFE PARISH.

SHINCLIFFE and OLD DURHAM, formerly part of St. Oswald's parish, Durham, were constituted a separate and distinct parish in accordance with the provisions of the act 58th George III., chap. 45; and its boundaries were defined by an order in council, dated July 13th, 1831. The boundary of this parish commences at the bridge over the river Wear, between the city of Durham and the village of Shincliffe, from which it ascends the river southward along the division between the township of Shincliffe and Houghall, including on the west side of the river two fields, belonging to farms in Shincliffe, from the latter of which, called the Island, it crosses the river to the point on the south side, where the township of Shincliffe joins the chapelry of Croxdale, from which it passes eastward along the division, between Shincliffe on one side and the Butterby and Tursdale estates on the other, till arriving at the road from Durham to Sedgefield, it crosses that road and proceeds eastward, and then northward along the division between Shincliffe and Whitwell House farms, till arriving at the junction of two small rivulets, it ascends the latter in an eastern direction by the same division to where Whitwell House lands meet those of Sherburn Hospital; then going on from Durham to Hartlepool, it turns northward, and descends to the river Pitting, which it follows westward to the commencement of the boundary between the parishes of St. Oswald and Sherburn, along which it ascends northward to the junction of these two parishes with St. Giles, whence it proceeds along the division between Old Durham and St. Giles Moor, and descends to the river Wear at the north extremity of Old Durham estate, and thence follows the river southward to the bridge of Shincliffe whence it commenced.

THE TOWNSHIP of SHINCLIFFE comprises an area of 1,303 acres, and its annual value (inclusive of Croxdale and Butterby), is £4,324 10s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was, 244; in 1811, 282; in 1821, 367; in 1831, 302; in 1841, 1,137; and in 1851, 1,175 souls. This township was granted to the church of Durham by Bishop Carileph, and the greater portion of the property is still held under the dean and chapter of Durham. There are two collieries in the parish, one in this township and one at Old Durham.

The Village of Shincliffe is situated on the south side of the Wear, one mile and a half from Durham, and is sheltered on three sides by the rising grounds which skirt the river valley. It contains a brewery and several public-houses; and in its vicinity is a station on the Durham and Sunderland Railway, which proceeds to Houghall and Croxdale. Shincliffe Bridge crosses the river Wear about one mile to the south-east of Durham, on the Stockton road. The old bridge having been condemned by the county surveyor as being too narrow and out of repair, the present structure was commenced in June, 1824, and opened in September, 1826. It consists of two flat elliptic arches, of sixty feet span each, and a causeway arch at the Shincliffe end twenty feet in width. The cost to the county for this undertaking was £7,056 7s. 5d.

The Church, which is an unpretending structure in the early English style, dedicated to St. Mary, was consecrated by the bishop of the diocese on August 5th, 1851. It was erected from the designs of Mr. Gorge Pickering, at a cost of £1,600, and consists of nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a tower at the west end, containing three bells. The dean and chapter have given £50 towards the erection of a spire, in addition to £300 previously contributed to the church; and various sums from private individuals have been promised for the purchase of a peal of bells. The interior decorations are in good taste, the pews are all open, and one-half at least are free and unappropriated. The pulpit, baptismal font, and reading desk, are in harmony with the rest of the building, and the softened light which streams through the stained windows adds much to the impressiveness of the edifice. The subjects represented on these windows are the Baptism, Crucifixion, and Ascension of our Lord, the Presentation of Christ in the Temple, the Return from Egypt, Christ blessing little children, Mary at the feet of Jesus, Moses with the Tables of the Law, and Christ bearing his Cross. The benefice is a vicarage in the deanery of Chester, and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham. The original endowment was £5 per annum, augmented with a money payment in lieu of the small tithes of the parish; and to which additions have been made from time to time through the kindness of the patrons. The first and present vicar is the Rev. Isaac Todd, M.A.

The Vicarage is pleasantly situated on the south side of the church.

The National School is a neat stone building, erected by the vicar in 1842, at a cost of £300, and will accommodate about 80 pupils. Edward Henville, master.

Old Durham, situated about three quarters of a mile to the east of Durham, is supposed by Hutchinson to have been occupied by the Saxons prior to the foundation of the present city, while Mr. Cade supposes it to have been a Roman station, and others have concluded, from the name, that there was a town here previous to the erection of the present city. A ford formerly crossed the river to Old Durham, but it is now impassible. "A little verging to the west of Old Durham House," says a recent topographer, "is a level plot of ground, immediately opposite to Maiden Castle Scar, and separated from it only by the course of the river, on which Cade has, says Surtees, with great appearance of probability, fixed the site of a Roman camp. The position is guarded by the Wear on the north, and on the south and west the Sherburn beck answers the purpose of a fosse. On the only dry side, nearest to Old Durham, vestiges of trenches and earthen ramparts may still be traced. Induced by the easy command of water, and by the rich surrounding pasturage, it may be easily conceived that the Romans should fix

their camp on this green semi-isle; but at the same time they would scarcely neglect to secure the vantage ground of the high and threatening opposite cliff, and Maiden Castle would bristle thick with lines of defence. This would have been all probable, had merely a guarded ford existed across the river; but very recent discoveries have proved, that one of the most doubtful of Cade's assertions was not hazarded without authority. During a late dry summer the wooden piers of a bridge over the Wear, leading exactly to the station at Old Durham, were not only visible, but those very piers were taken up, consisting of long trunks of trees, squared and bored, and mortised together so as to form a strong foundation for each side of the river. At the same time, from the state of the river, the piers of a bridge of solid masonry were discovered on the north side of the Wear, below Kepier Hospital, confirming, as it would seem, the old tradition, that a great road passed this way across the race ground, and so by Kepier northwards, apart from the later track of Elvet and Framwellgate Bridges, which were only established when the convenience of the Norman castle or the new borough of Elvet demanded them. Of these bridges of Old Durham and Kepier, the earliest monastic historians do not appear to have taken the slightest notice; their origin, therefore, may fairly be referred to a remoter period—to the distant era, in all probability, of the Roman dominion in Britain." Old Durham was formerly possessed by the Booths, from whom it passed to the Cockburnes and Heaths, and afterwards to the Tempests. It was subsequently transferred by marriage to the Londonderry family, who are the present possessors. It is comprised in the barony of Elvet, pays church rates to Shincliffe, poor rate and county rates to the parish of St. Oswald, and queen's taxes to the parish of St. Giles.

Alderson John, market gardener
Akenhead William shoemaker
Ayre John, vict. *Shincliffe Colliery Inn*, Banktop
Barker Joseph, vict. *Oak Tree*, Banktop
Bell William & Co. coal proprietors, Shincliffe and Hough Hall
Blacket George, butcher
Brown Thomas, wheelwright
Chapman George, engineer, Durham Water Works
Dowell John, victualler, *Rose Tree*
Douglas James, parish clerk
French Robert, butcher
French William, blacksmith
Green Wm. vict. *Pine Apple*, Old Durham
Hallowell Hy. station master, Sunderland and Durham Railway Station
Hindmarch George, tailor
Hindmarch Thomas, tailor
Hodgson Joseph, tailor, draper, and grocer
Hutton Mrs. Elizabeth, Rose Cottage
Hutton John, vict. *King William the Fourth*
Liddell Aaron, brick & tile mfr. Shincliffe Tilery
Lindsley William, victualler, *Seven Stars*
Lowe Thomas, butcher
Miller Mrs. Mary
Moon John, station master, N.E. Railway Station, Shincliffe
Old Durham Colliery, the Marchioness of Londonderry, proprietor
Ord Ralph, victualler, *Railway Tavern*
Piggford Thomas, victualler, *Orange Tree*
Prince John, Esq. Shincliffe Hall
Reed Robert, colliery agent, Old Durham Colliery
Ross Thomas, market gardener
Routledge William, sen. underviewer, Shincliffe Colliery
Routledge William, jun. overman, Shincliffe Colliery
Rutherford Mr. John, colliery viewer, Shincliffe Grange
Scott Geo. A. com. agent, Shincliffe Cottage
Smith Robert, grocer & draper, Banktop
Speak George, mason (builder)
Tindle Robert, foreman smith, Shincliffe Colliery
Todd Rev. Isaac, M.A. Vicarage
Turnbull Wm. foreman smith, Shincliffe Colliery
Wastell Thomas, constable, rural police
Wilson Jno. vict. *Red Lion*, joiner & cartwt.

Farmers.

Battensby Mary (yeoman), Shincliffe Grange
Brack Robert
Hesketh John (yeoman)
Hopps James, Old Durham and Carthouse Farms
Lowe Ann, Shincliffe Park
Lowe Robert, West Grange
Mohun Aaron, Shincliffe Moor

Oates George, sen., Banktop
Oates George, jun., Sherburn House
Oliver Stephen, corn miller, Shincliffe Mill
Sanderson James, East Grange
Sanderson John (yeoman)
Toward James
Westgarth Thomas
Young Michael

ST. GILES' PARISH. *

The parish of St. Giles is bounded on the north by the river Wear, on the west by St. Nicholas' parish, on the south by the Wear and St. Oswald's parish, on the south-east by Pittington, and on the north-east by Houghton-le-Spring parish. The long suburb of St. Giles, or Gilesgate, joins Claypath in the parish of St. Nicholas, near the summit of the first hill, and, after crossing a small valley, it ascends the second hill, whence it extends along the height to the eastward, and terminates on Gilesgate Moor. This was formerly termed the borough of St. Giles. The lands and burgages are held with very few exceptions, by copy of court roll, and courts were regularly held by the masters of Kepier Hospital before the dissolution of the religious houses, and, since that period, they have been continued by the successive lay owners. On the division of Gilesgate Moor, in 1817, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry received one-sixteenth of the entire moor, in lieu of their manorial rights, but they reserved to themselves the proprietorship of the mines. The population in 1801 was 940; in 1811, 906; in 1821, 1,237; in 1831, 1,277; in 1841, 3,396; in 1851, 5,423 souls.

Kepier Hospital, which gives name to the hamlet by which it is surrounded, is situated on the banks of the Wear, in the parish of St. Giles, about a mile north-east from Durham. It was founded and endowed in 1112, by Bishop Flambard, for a master and twelve brethren; but during the usurpation of Cumin, it was destroyed by fire. It was afterwards restored by Bishop Pudsey, who also confirmed the endowment of the hospital. At the dissolution of the religious houses its revenues were valued at £186 0s. 10d., and it was then granted by Henry VIII. to Sir William Paget. It was afterwards transferred by purchase to the Heaths, and from them passed to the Coles, the Tempests, the Carrs, and the Musgraves, to whose descendants it still belongs. Of the ancient monastic buildings the only portion now remaining, is the gateway, a strong and not inelegant piece of masonry, having a groined roof, and the keystones highly ornamented with figures and foliage. Portions of the mansion erected subsequently to the dissolution still remain; the carved oak panelling of one of the rooms is still in excellent preservation. The scenery in Kepier Wood is grand and beautiful; in one place, rocks a hundred feet high and crowned with wood, overhang the river, which is here alternately broken into rapid streams and collected into deep pools. At another point a long level plain covered with hazels, broom, wild roses, and other brushwood, inextricably entangled with honeysuckle, presents to our view the banks of the Wear, as they were ages before the monks of Lindisfarne brought Christianity and civilisation to the district.

Chapel and Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen.—The ruined Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen stands on the north side of Gilesgate, and within a short distance of the railway station. This was the chapel of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, which stood near it, and included in-brethren and out-brethren, and also sisters. It has not been used for service since the Restoration, though there have been interments in the cemetery.

* See also history of the city of Durham, page 139.

CHAPELRY OF ST. MARGARET.*

St. Margaret's Chapelry comprises the whole of the suburbs of Durham lying on the west of the river, and a considerable portion of the adjacent country. It is divided into the townships of Crossgate and Framwellgate, the former of which includes South-street, Millburngate, and Allergate; and the latter Sidegate, Crookhall, Aykley Heads, Dryburne, Caterhouse, Haghouse, Frankland Park and Wood, Frankland Colliery and Houses, Newton Hall, Harbour House, and several other tenements.

CROSSGATE is a township in this parish, and a suburb of the city of Durham. It comprises an area of 454 acres; the number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 1,201; in 1811, 1,011; in 1821, 1,454; in 1831, 1,403; in 1841, 1,712; and in 1851, 2,074 souls. The Durham Union Workhouse is in this township.

Neville's Cross, whose mutilated remains stand on the road leading to Brancepeth, in the chapelry of St. Margaret, about one mile west of Durham, was erected by Ralph, lord Neville, to commemorate a remarkable battle fought there on the 17th October, 1346, in the reign of Edward III., between the English and Scottish armies, called the Battle of Red Hills, or as it has subsequently been termed since the erection of the cross, the Battle of Neville's Cross. David, king of Scotland, whilst Edward III. was pursuing his victorious career in France, assembled one of the most powerful armies which had ever crossed the border, and invaded England by the western marches. The little tower of Liddell was the first to feel the effects of the storm; and the governor, Walter Selby, after a brave defence, was obliged to surrender at discretion, when the Scottish monarch ordered him to be beheaded on the spot. Having burned the Abbey of Lanercost, the Scots pursued their usual route through Cumberland and Tynedale, sacking the Priory of Hexham, but sparing the town, which they reserved as a deposit for their future plunder. The same orders were issued as to Darlington, Durham, and Corbridge. After crossing the Tyne and Derwent, David halted at Ebchester, and the next day encamped, without meeting with serious opposition, at Beaurepaire, three miles west of Durham. The nobles of the north, meanwhile, exerted the remaining resources of the country with vigour and despatch, and before the middle of October, an army of 16,000 men was assembled under the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Durham, Lincoln, and Carlisle, the Lords Neville and Percy, and the sheriffs of York and Northumberland. David, heedless of the approaching danger, continued at Beaurepaire, indulging in all the peagantry of war, and wasting the country round Durham. On the 16th October the English forces lay in Auckland Park; the next day they moved forward at day-break, and, after gaining the rising grounds, halted at Merrington, when the motions of the Scots on the western hills might be plainly distinguished. The English leaders hesitated whether to advance or to observe the enemy, and expect his attack in so favourable a position; but the marshals and standard bearers moving a little forward, the troops insensibly followed them, and thus they proceeded slowly along to Ferry Hill. Here a strong foraging party of the Scots under Douglas, fell unexpectedly into the midst of the English troops, and were pursued with the loss of 500 men, as far as Sunderland Bridge. The English halted again on the high grounds above the Wear, but the standard

* See also history of the city of Durham, page 141.

bearers went forward, and the army moved slowly on in the order of battle, leaving Durham on the right, to the Red Hills. Douglas, who had escaped the slaughter of his followers, meanwhile reached the Scottish camp, and gave the first intimation of the approach of the English. David had employed the preceding day in drawing out his troops (as if in defiance of opposition), on Durham Moor, in order of battle, with standards flying, and had passed the night in Beaurepaire Park and Wood, without the precaution of a scout or sentinel on the watch. The prudent advice of Douglas, to retreat to the hills and avoid an engagement, was rejected with disdain; and the Scots advancing to meet the attack, the armies joined battle on the Red Hills, a piece of broken and irregular ground rising swiftly from the Wear. The Scots were formed in three divisions, under the king, the Earl of Murray with Sir William Douglas, and the High Steward of Scotland. The English forces were divided into four bodies; Lord Percy led the first, Lord Neville the second, Sir Thomas Rokeby, sheriff of Yorkshire, commanded the third, and a strong body of cavalry under Edward Baliol, formed the reserve. On a little hillock in the depth of Shawwood, called the Maiden's Bower, the prior with his attendants knelt around the holy corporax cloth of St. Cuthbert, which was elevated on the point of a spear, within sight of both armies. The city of Durham lay in dreadful suspense, a prize to the conqueror; and whilst the remaining brethren of the convent poured forth their hymns and prayers from the highest towers of the cathedral,* their eyes wandered anxiously over the field of the approaching combat. The Scots were severely galled as they advanced, by the English archers; and John Graham, impatient at seeing his men fall without the means of resistance, requested of the king a hundred lances to break the archers; his request was denied, and the troops were ordered to keep the line of battle. Actuated at once by courage and indignation, Graham threw himself singly, or with few attendants, amongst the archers, dispersed them on every side, and fought till his horse was struck with a broad arrow, and himself wounded and bleeding, was scarcely able to regain the ranks of his countrymen with life. The high steward immediately led his division to the charge with broad swords and battle-axes; the archers were driven back through the ranks of Lord Percy's division, which they disordered in their retreat, and the Scots pursuing their advantage, threw the whole of the body into confusion. Victory hovered on the side of the invaders, but the day was restored by the courage and decision of Edward Baliol. With a powerful body of cavalry, he made an impetuous charge on the high steward's division, and drove them from the field. King David meanwhile was engaged with equal fortunes against Lord Neville; and Baliol, suffering the high steward to retreat unmolested, threw himself on the flank of the royal troops, which was left uncovered by his flight. The disorder of the Scots became irretrievable, and their third body, under the Earl of Murray, were cut to pieces amongst the enclosures, which prevented their escape. After all was lost, a gallant body of nobles threw themselves around their king, and fought with the courage of despair, till only eighty of their number survived. David, after receiving two arrow wounds, and resisting several attempts to take him captive, was compelled to surrender to John Copeland, a Northumbrian esquire, two of whose teeth he had first dashed out with his steel

* In commemoration of the event, the organist, singing men, and singing boys of the Cathedral went annually to the summit of the middle tower, and sang the *Te Deum*. This was continued until the year 1811, when it was discontinued, but was resumed on the 29th May, 1828.

gauntlet. Besides the king, the Earls of Fife and Monteith, and Sir William Douglas, were made prisoners; the Earls of Murray and Strathern, John and Alan Steward, and a long list of Scottish nobility, were amongst the slain. Of the English leaders, Lord Hastings alone fell. Out of an army of 30,000 Scots and French auxiliaries, fifteen thousand were left dead upon the field, whilst the loss of the English was very trifling. After the battle, the prior and monks, accompanied by Ralph Lord Neville, John his son, Lord Percy, and many other nobles, proceeded to the Cathedral, and joined in a solemn thanksgiving to God and St. Cuthbert for the victory which they had achieved. *For Directory of Crossgate township see Durham.*

FRAMWELLGATE township and borough forms the north-western suburb of Durham, and participates in the privileges of the city. It was formerly governed by a bailiff, appointed by the bishop, till the charters of Bishops Pilkington and Mathew incorporated it with the city of Durham, since which time it has been governed by the civic officers. The township comprises an area of 3,467 acres, and its rateable value is £8,739 10s. The landowners are the Hon. F. G. H. Russell; Thomas Toplin, Esq.; James West, Esq.; William Lloyd Wharton, Esq.; Matthew Woodfield, Esq.; Mrs. Richardson, and other freeholders. Its population in 1801 was 1,071; in 1811, 1,190; in 1821, 1,523; in 1831, 1,584; in 1841, 2,323; and in 1851, 3,085 souls. This township contains eighteen farms.

Pity-me and *Borough House* form a hamlet on the great north road. *Durham Moor Houses* is a small hamlet, a mile and a half north-west of Durham. *Framwellgate Moor* gives name to a village, chiefly inhabited by the workmen employed in the neighbouring colliery. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship in this township.

Curry William, beer retailer, Frankland
Coxon Ralph, agent
Davison Thos. vict. *Shoulder of Mutton*
Day Edward, gentleman
Dodds Anthony, blacksmith
Gillispy Thomas, tailor
Gray John, shopkeeper
Green William, viewer
Hall John, nurseryman, St. Leonard's
Henderson William, vict. *Coach & Horses*
Heslop Jane, shopkeeper
Heslop William, vict. *Hare and Hounds*
Heppell James, viewer, Frankland
Hindson George, vict. *Black Boy*
Holmes Joseph, gentleman
Heron John, vict. and shoe maker, *Victoria*
Hopper Thomas, slater, Wester Hill
Howe John, shopkeeper
Hodgson Mr. James, Stockley Heugh
Hutchinson William, gentleman
Latimer John, vict. *Salutation Inn*
Johnson F. D. Esq. Aykley Heads
Ledger William, vict. *Queen's Head*
Lewins John, vict. *Granby Arms*
Lowery Joseph, nurseryman, Wellfield
Milner Elizabeth, vict. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
Ogleby James, victualler, *Thunder Storm*
Proctor William, agent
Pearson Thomas, beerho. Shepperd's Close
Reed John, victualler, *Woodman*
Raine Rev. George, M.A. rector, Crook Hall
Robinson Ann, shopkeeper
Robson Mr. Robert, Woodbine Cottage
Richardson John, cartwright
Rule Thomas, schoolmaster
Shadforth William, auctioneer
Spearman Henry John, Esq. Newton Hall
Stockley George, gardener, Burn Cottage
Tapling John, solicitor, Springwell Cottage
Tapling Thomas, Esq. Springwell
Tate Peter, agent, Frankland
Turnbull John, victualler, *Blacksmith Arms*
Waugh Thomas, boot and shoe maker
West James Atkinson, Esq. Western Lodge
Wharton Wm. Lloyd, Esq. J.P. Dryburn Hall

Farmers.

Archer William John, Hagghouse
Bains Thomas, Union Hall
Bowes David, Nag's Close
Clark Matthew Thomas, Harbour House
Craggs William & Robert, Cater House
Dobson Robert, Woodbine Cottage
Fenney Thomas
Gathwaite John, Tewitmyres
Hart Thomas, Bishop's Grange

Lawson Thomas (and blacksmith), Pity-me
Lee Roger, High Carr House
Mills Cuthbert, The Grange
Peverall George, Crookhall Farm
Proud John, Carr House
Robson Thomison and Jane
Shepperd Thomas, Finchale Abbey
Steadman John, Old Dryburn
Stranghan John (yeoman), West Cottage
Tendale Thomas, Newton Grange
Turnbull Thomas, East Moor Lees
Wallace Joseph, Frankland
Wearmouth William, Frankland Park
Waugh John, Red House

ST. MARY-LE-BOW PARISH.*

This parish includes the North Bailey to the college or abbey gates on the south, with the banks and gardens to the river, and the smaller streets of Queen-street, Dun Cow Lane, and Bow Lane. The Bailey is the residence of the higher and wealthier classes. It was formerly occupied by the houses of military tenants bound to contribute to the defence of the castle, and many of the tenements early acquired distinct names from their owners or other circumstances. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 477; in 1811, 552; in 1821, 448; in 1831, 501; in 1841, 308; and in 1851, 269 souls.

ST. MARY-THE-LESS PARISH.†

St. Mary-the-Less parish includes the South Bailey, from the college gates to the Water Gate. A portion of the old city walls still remains in the gardens of some of the houses at this end of the Bailey. Its population in 1801 was 154; in 1811, 118; in 1821, 157; in 1831, 128; in 1841, 99; and in 1851, 104 souls.

ST. NICHOLAS' PARISH.‡

The parish of St. Nicholas forms the central portion of the city of Durham, including the Market Place, and the streets which branch from it; Silver-street, with part of Framwellgate Bridge; Fleshergate and Sadler-street, to the site of the old gaol gateway; part of Elvet Bridge; Claypath, to the site of the Leaden Cross; the Back Lane, Wanless Lane, the interjacent fields and gardens, and the sands as far as Kepier Gate. It contained in 1801, 1,754 inhabitants; in 1811, 1,958; in 1821, 2,215; in 1831, 2,265; in 1841, 2,757; and in 1851, 3,031.

ST. OSWALD'S PARISH.§

This parish includes the borough and barony of Elvet, and the township of Broom, and formerly comprised seven constableries, viz.:—1 The borough of Elvet; 2, the barony of Elvet; 3, Shincliffe, which comprised Croxdale and Butterby; 4, Crossgate; 5, Framwellgate; 6, Broom; and 7, Witton Gilbert. The Chapelry of St. Margaret includes the townships of Crossgate and Framwellgate; and Croxdale and Shincliffe have recently been constituted separate parishes under the provisions of the Act 58 Geo. III. c. 45.

Elvet Borough and Barony constitute the south-eastern suburbs of Durham, where the Race Course, St. Oswald's Church, the County Gaol, &c. are situated. The population in 1801 was 1,627; in 1811, 2,115; in 1821, 2,621; in 1831, 2,916; in 1841, 3,344; and in 1851, 4,207 souls. This township contains 3,800 statute acres.

* † ‡ § See History of City of Durham.

Finchale Priory.—This structure, which is situated about three miles north of Durham, stands upon a sloping meadow of greenest turf, round which the Wear makes one of its noble sweeps; its further bank being high and rocky and hung with noble woods. The water sounding on its way serves only to make you more sensible of the retirement and natural repose of the place. "It is," observes a recent tourist, "one of those truly monastic seclusions where the world seems shut out by walls of beauty and peace, and holiness seems to have marked out the spot for its own from the creation." Historians tell us that it was a place of some consequence in the early British church, a synod being held here in 792, and another in 798. It was not, however, till about 1104 that the hermitage and chapel were erected by St. Godric.* The chapel, built by St. Godric, was dedicated to St. John the Baptist. About the year 1118, the hermitage of Finchale was granted by Bishop Flambard to the monastery of Durham, in free alms, subject to Godric's life, that it might be inhabited by such of their brethren as they should appoint. In 1180, Bishop Pudsey granted a charter for a cell at Finchale, but it does not appear to have been carried into effect till the year 1196, when Henry de Pudsey founded a priory for Benedictines, subordinate to the convent at Durham. It was dissolved in the 26th year of the reign of Henry VIII., when it consisted of a prior and eight monks, and its revenues were estimated at £146 19s. 2d. per annum. It was soon afterwards granted to the dean and chapter of Durham, and remains attached to the prebend of the seventh stall. The church, whose erection is attributed to Henry de Pudsey, was entirely of the early English style, having a north aisle to the nave, and north and south aisles to the choir. The nave may, indeed, be said to have had a south aisle, which was, in fact, the north side of the cloisters. "The church and cloisters of about 1240," says Mr. Fordyce, "are parts of the first edifice; and the various abbey buildings are all of subsequent styles, down to the year 1500, to which period the crypt of the refectory on the south side may be assigned. Generally those buildings may be ascribed to the beginning of the fifteenth century. In the year 1436, the church underwent a most singular alteration, or rather contraction. The whole of the aisles, together with a chapel attached to the east wall of the north transept, were removed; and the outer walls and windows of the church were inserted between the arches of the nave and choir. For proof of this alteration, and in opposition to the early accounts, that it was formerly an open church, having no external limits, it is only necessary to refer to the copings of the roof and broken stones of the walls still visible against the transepts." The priory, when perfect, was similar in arrangement to that of Durham, though of course on a much more limited scale, many minor parts

* St. Godric was born at Walpole, in Norfolk, and, after twice performing the pilgrimage to Jerusalem, came to Finchale, where he resided thirty-six years, practising "unheard of austerities." He died in 1170, and was subsequently canonised. He appears to have been a poet, and the following hymn, said to have been his composition, will give some idea of the state of the English language at that period.

"Seinte Marie, clane Virgine,
Moder Jesu Christ Nazarene,
Onfôh, scild, help thin Godric,
Onfangen, bring hæle width the in Godes rich

"Seinte Marie, Christes bour,
Meidenes clenhed, Moderes flour,
Delivere mine sennen, regne in min mod,
Bring me to blisse wit thiselfe God."

"Holy Mary, virgin clean, mother of Jesus Christ the Nazarene, receive, shield, aid, thy Godric, bring him speedily with thee into God's kingdom. Holy Mary, abode of Christ, maiden's purity, mother's flower, blot out my sins, reign in my mind, bring me to bliss with the only God."

being necessarily omitted. Of the central tower of the church, which was groined and surmounted by a short octagonal spire, nothing now remains but the four circular columns which supported it. Further down the river, a little to the east of the ruins of the priory, is a place supposed to be the *area herbida*, where St. Godric built *casæ suæ tuguriunculum*. It is called St. Godric's Garth, and traces of the old masonry are still visible.

Maiden Castle, supposed by some to have been a Roman station, stood on the summit of the *Scaur*, which rises on the south side of the Wear, opposite to Old Durham. This fortress was almost inaccessible from the river by reason of the steepness of the cliff, which is almost perpendicular, and about 100 feet in height. The summit of the mount consists of a level area, forty paces wide on the summit of the scaur on the north-east side, and about 160 paces long. This was supported anciently by another castle, called the Peel, erected on the opposite eminence, which is now known by the name of Peel Law.*

Mountjoy.—This is a smooth green conical hill, situated a short distance from Maiden Castle, and is thought by some to have derived its name from having been the spot upon which the monks rested with the body of St. Cuthbert, and saw the wood-crowned heights where they were to rest after their wanderings.

Houghall, the ancient manor-house, erected by Prior Hotoun, and formerly forming part of the prebendal estates of Durham, is situated in Elvet, about one mile south-east of the city, in the parish of St. Oswald. The building has been surrounded by a moat, and otherwise fortified, and is said to have been in the possession of Sir Arthur Hazelrigg and other parliamentary officers during the civil wars, and Oliver Cromwell is said to have been a visitor here. The manor of Houghall forms a part of the lands with which the University of Durham is endowed.

Burn Hall, in the parish of St. Oswald, two miles south-west of Durham, formerly the seat of the Smiths, but now the property of Marmaduke Charles Salvin, Esq., is situated in a secluded spot within the angle formed by the confluence of the rivers Wear and Browney, and is surrounded with beautiful plantations of oak, &c. A handsome modern mansion has of late years been erected on high ground in the park, and forms a striking object from the North Road.

Broom township contains a few scattered tenements, about three miles to the west of Durham. *Broom Hall* stands further to the north-west, on elevated ground between the Browney and the Deerness; while *Aldernage House*, now known as Aldin Grange, occupies a low and retired situation on the banks of the Browney. This township comprises an area of 1,029 acres. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 118; in 1811, 123; in 1821, 93; in 1831, 93; in 1841, 108; and in 1851, 123 souls. *For Directory of this parish, see city of Durham.*

WHITWELL HOUSE.—EXTRA-PAROCHIAL PLACE.

Whitwell House, an extra-parochial place, forming part of the parish of Kelloe in Easington Ward, but incorporated with Durham Ward in 1829, comprises an area of 540 statute acres, and its annual value is £1,828. In 1801, it contained 27 inhabitants; in 1811, 17; in 1821, 38; in 1831, 32;

* The name of "Maiden" applied to a castle, is now become indefinite; and it has not been determined whether it implies beautiful, or a fortress which never had been conquered.

in 1841, 173; and in 1851, 160. It adjoins the parish of Shincliffe on the west, and the township of Sherburn on the north, and is held by lease under Sherburn Hospital, in the chapel of which the inhabitants are provided with sittings. Here is an extensive colliery, whose produce is known in the market by the designation of "Whitwell Wallsend," and is shipped at Sunderland, South Shields, and at the South Dock, Hartlepool. This colliery was commenced in May 1836; the "Hutton Seam" was won on the 20th June, 1837, at a depth of 59 fathoms. In 1840, another shaft, of 95 fathoms, was sunk to the same seam, from which and the "Low Main" the coals are worked. At the time of the compilation of Boldon Book, Whitwell was held by payment of half a mark. Under Hatfield's survey it was held by the masters of Sherburn Hospital. Thomas Bullock occurs as lessee about 1660, from whom it passed to his nephew, Thomas Brass, gent.; and in 1718, it was transferred to the families of Middleton and Teasdale, who appear to have joined; as, in 1806, Middleton Teasdale devised it to his aunt, Jane Bacon, who, in her turn, devised it to the Rev. Henry Wastell. The produce of the estate is toll free in Durham market.

Here is a school, which has been erected by the Coal Company, who also gave the coal requisite for warming it. It is under the superintendence of the Rev. E. Prest, M.A., of Sherburn Hospital, and serves as a place of worship on Sundays for the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, the former of whom have the use of it in the mornings, and the latter in the afternoons. Neither of the congregations has a resident minister.

Brown John, clerk, B pit
English Thomas, farmer, Whitwell House
Dixon Robt. back overman, Whitwell Clry
Jordison Robert, farmer, Tail-upon-End
Maddison William P. resident viewer; ho. Gilesgate Moor
Robson John, farmer, Whitwell House
Sutherland Jas. overman, Whitwell Clry
Turnbull Thos. engineer, Whitwell Clry
WHITWELL COAL COMPANY, Whitwell Colliery, John M. Ogden, proprietor; ho. Middle Hendon, Sunderland

WITTON-GILBERT PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

This chapelry, comprising the townships of Kimblesworth and Witton-Gilbert, is bounded on the north by the parish of Chester-le-Street, and on the north-west and west by that of Lanchester, on the south-west by the chapelry of Esh, on the south by St. Oswald's parish, and on the east by the chapelry of St. Margaret. It contains 3,106 acres of land, and the number of its inhabitants in 1851 was 1,794.

KIMBLESWORTH, a township and hamlet in this chapelry, was anciently a separate rectory, but the church has long been gone to decay, and the benefice united to Witton-Gilbert. The area of the township is 571 acres, and its annual value £484 11s. 8d. Its population in 1801 was 24; in 1811, 42; in 1821, 32; in 1831, 36; in 1841, 33; and 1851, 36 souls. Kimblesworth was formerly the property of the Eure family. We find it possessed by the Tempests in 1569, and it was afterwards held by the families of Bowes, Sandford, and Honeywood, from the latter of whom it passed by purchase to the Lambtons, and is now the property of the Earl of Durham. *Findon Hill*, a tenement in this parish, is also possessed by the same nobleman. It was formerly the property of the Boweses, from whom it passed to the Harbottles, the Hildyards, and others.

The Hamlet of Kimblesworth is situated about two-and-a-half miles north-by-west of Durham, and in a field to the south the foundations of its ancient church may yet be traced. Mr. George Crofton, farmer, is the principal resident.

WITTON GILBERT, a township and village, in the chapelry of the same name, is the property of the Bishop of Durham, the Earl of Durham, the Dean and Chapter of Durham, the University of Durham, the trustees of the late William Gibbons, Esq., the trustees of the late Robert Darling, Dr. Jenkins, Dr. Thorpe, Captain Ellis, Hodgson Hinde, Esq., and several other freehold proprietors. There are several handsome residences in this township, many of which enjoy the advantages of extensive prospects of great beauty. Witton Gilbert comprises an area of 2,535 statute acres, and its annual value is £4,907. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 369; in 1811, 399; in 1821, 364; in 1831, 417; in 1841, 1,243; and in 1851, 1,758 souls. This increase of population is attributed to the extension of the collieries in the neighbourhood. The name of the township is said to be derived from *Gilbert* de la Ley, who, during the time of Bishop Pudsey, held Witton and a considerable tract of country to the west. This Gilbert de la Ley was a benefactor to the church of Durham, and founded an hospital here for lepers, the site of which is at present occupied by a farm-house, still containing an ancient pointed window. Lands were subsequently held here by the De Musters and De Latons. In 1801, an act, 41 George III., was passed "for dividing and inclosing certain moors, commons, or waste lands, and two parcels of ground called The Intack or Cow Pasture and Shaw Wood, within the several townships of Framwellgate and Witton Gilbert, and in the several manors of Chester and Lanchester, in the county palatine of Durham; and for extinguishing all rights of common on certain inclosed inter-common lands, within the said townships." This act did not prejudice the right of the Bishop of Durham, as lord of the manor, to the royalties and other manorial rights.

The Village of Witton Gilbert occupies a pleasant situation in a valley on the road from Durham to Lanchester, about three-and-a half miles north-west from the former place. On the north, it is bounded by an amphitheatre of rising ground, and on the south overlooks the valley of the Browney, which flows in an easterly direction, and divides this parish from the lofty eminence upon which Ushaw stands. It comprises several public-houses and shops, as also a county police station.

The Church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small neat building, situated a little to the south of the village, and consists of a nave and chancel, separated by an oaken screen. It will accommodate about 300 persons. There is an old pointed window in the chancel, but those in the nave are all modern. A gallery was erected at the west end of the nave in 1742. We must not forget to mention one of our old English customs which is still preserved in this church,—that of hanging up funeral garlands. These mementos of the departed are formed of artificial flowers, fastened to transverse hoops, enclosing white paper slips cut in the form of gloves, and inscribed with the name and age of the deceased. The benefice is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham. The gross income of the living was stated, in 1835, at £322 per annum. The dean and chapter have since annexed land producing £4 10s. per annum. The parish register commences in 1571. Rev. Cuthbert J. Carr, M.A., incumbent. The *Parsonage* occupies a pleasant situation near the church.

The Wesleyan Methodists havea chapel in the village. The *Parish School* is a neat building, and will accommodate about 60 children.

About three miles north-west from the city of Durham stand the moss-clad ruins of the house and chapel of *Beaurepaire*, corruptly called *Bearpark*, the

favourite retreat of the priors of Durham. "Situated," says Billings, "on the brow of a short slope, descending to the rivulet's bed, and within hearing of its plashing ripple, it overlooks an alternation of copsewood, wild and cultivated field, of upland knoll and lowly dell, forming a prospect on which the eye may dwell with pleasure; while, amid the solitary stillness of the scene, the imagination may resuscitate some occupant of old, a warrior, a churchman, or a king, whose name memory hath cherished, and written upon the 'book and volume of the brain.'" The only portion of the building now remaining is one of the gable ends, which contains a large and beautiful twelve-light window, and a few fragments of masonry. Beaurepaire was founded by Prior Bartram II., and Prior Hugh enclosed the park, and added to the buildings. Edward III. passed the night here on his return from Scotland in 1327.

Sacriston is a village, chiefly inhabited by the workmen employed in the neighbouring collieries. The Wesleyans and the Primitive Methodists have places of worship here, and there is a school belonging to the Church of England, which is endowed with £18 a year by the dean and chapter, and is used as a chapel of ease to the church. *Sacriston* and *Charlaw Collieries*, the former worked by W. H. Bell, and the latter by Richardson and Hunter, ship their produce at Sunderland and Shields. The coal is known in the market as "Acorn Close Wallsend."

Fulforth was anciently held by a family bearing the local name, and was afterwards the property of the Eshes, Hildyards, and Wrays, It is now the property of the Earl of Durham, and a portion of it, with *Springwell* and *Johnson's House*, are extra-parochial. *Sacriston-heugh* and *Lingey House* are held under the dean and chapter. *Witton Hall* and *Slate's House* are held under the University of Durham, *Earl House* and *Findon Cottage* are the property of Captain Ellis, and *Witton Gilbert* farm is possessed by Mr. W. Bransom. *Sniperley Hall* is the residence of Henry Stapylton, Esq.

Charities.—Jane Finney, by will, dated November 14th, 1728, gave to trustees a close in Witton, containing about 1¼ acre, for the endowment of a school, the master of which should instruct four poor children to read English. The close is now let for £5 15s per annum; and an allotment of between two and three acres, made in right of this close at the time of the enclosure of the common, is let for £5 17s. 6d. per annum. The school is at the east end of the village, and four children are instructed in respect of the income from the charity. *Poor's Land.*—A small cottage, with about a quarter of an acre of ground, subject to a rent of 1d. to the bishop as lord of the manor, is let at a low rent of £2 a year, which is divided annually by the churchwardens amongst the poor of the parish, in sums varying from 1s. to 4s.

Post Office, Witton Gilbert: John Barker, postmaster.—Letters arrive from Durham at 9 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 3.45 p.m.

Post Office, Sacriston: John Robson, postmaster.—Letters arrive from Durham at 10 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 2.45 p.m.

Allen Thomas, butcher
Barker John, grocer and postmaster
Bunton Robert, vict. and blacksmith, *Three Horse Shoes*
Bunton Robert, blacksmith, Sacriston
Clark Francis, schoolmaster, Sacriston
Clark John, brick and tile maker
Craggs William, shopkeeper
Elliott Mrs. Margaret
Elliott Peter, shopkeeper
Everitt Robt. vict. *Geo. & Dragon*, Sacriston
Fenwick Robert, butcher
Fenwick Thomas, Esq. Findon Cottage
Glendinning Elizabeth, vict. *Board*
Hall Robert, joiner and cartwright
Hardy Henry, vict. *Board* Sacriston
Hunter Edward, butcher, Sacriston
Jackson George, builder, Witton Lodge

Kay William, vict. *Colliery Inn*
Leynsley John, blacksmith, Sacriston
Minns George, vict. *Oddfellows' Arms*
Nicholson William, coal agent, Sacriston
Pearson John, vict. *Three Tuns*
Pearson Peter, joiner and cartwright
Robson Gilbert, bank agent, Sacriston
Robson Hannah, shopkeeper, Sacriston
Robson John, resident viewer & postmaster, Sacriston
Robson Joseph, shopkeeper, Sacriston
Seimer Thomas, builder
Stapylton Henry, Esq. judge of the county court, Sniperley House
Stoker Anderson, viewer, Sacriston
Stringer the Misses
Turner Ralph, shopkeeper and tailor
Walton Michael, vict. *Black Lion*
Wardle John, shopkeeper
Wilson Mr. John
Watson Thomas, joiner and cartwright

Farmers.

Bell Philip Wm. yeoman, Witton Hall
Bell Ralph, Fulforth
Branston William, yeoman
Brown John, Findon Hill
Burrell Robert, Sniperley
Coward Ralph, Ord's House
Elliott Ann, Sacriston-heugh
Featherstonhaugh William, Findon Hill
Harley Robert, Horns House
Holmes Francis, yeoman, Red House
Holmes Samuel, yeoman, Newclose
Holmes Thomas Robt. yeoman, Hartside
Hutson John, Bear Park
Jobling Edward, yeoman, Coldgap Cottage
Lawson Mary Ann, White House
Parkin George (& butcher), Lingey House
Smith Joseph, Witton
Wearmouth Ralph, Slate House

DARLINGTON WARD.

Darlington Ward, the largest of the five wards of the county, comprises the ancient boroughs of Darlington, Auckland, and Barnard Castle, with the market towns of Staindrop, Wolsingham, and Stanhope; and is divided into three divisions, viz., north-west, south-east, and south-west, whose area is 256,968 acres. It is bounded on the north-east and north by Durham Ward, and western extremity of Chester Ward; on the north-west by the county of Northumberland; on the west by Cumberland; on the south-west and south by the Tees, which separates it from Yorkshire; and on the east by Stockton Ward. About one-half of this ward, extending from its eastern boundary, is a fine cultivated district, embellished with a number of handsome villas, richly ornamented with wood and water; but its western portion is a bleak mountainous region, containing those rich veins of lead which have yielded their treasures for centuries. The north-eastern portion of the ward contains an extensive coal-field, which has of late years been worked with considerable success. The principal rivers are the Tees, which forms its southern boundary; the Wear, which winds through it by a circuitous route from east to west; and the Skerne, which crosses its eastern boundary near the village of Preston, and, passing by Darlington, enters the Tees at Croft Bridge. Besides these, there are a number of rivulets and brooks, which intersect the ward in every direction. Sharing in the advantages resulting from modern enterprise, Darlington Ward possesses several public railways; and there can be little doubt that these essential adjuncts of mining, agricultural, and commercial speculation will be still further extended as the resources of the various localities are developed. The annual value of the property assessed to the county rate, in 1853, was £286,334 19s. 2½d.

It has been seen, at page 113, that, under the powers of the 9th Geo. IV. c. 43, the parish of Brancepeth, then including the chapelry of Crook, the townships of Ferryhill and Hett, and the township of Sunderland Bridge, were

separated from Darlington Ward, and annexed to the newly-formed ward of Durham. At the same time, the parishes of Sockburn, Dinsdale, and Hurworth, and the townships of Sadberge, Coatham-Mundeville, and Morton Palms, which had previously been parts of Stockton Ward, were transferred to this. In the arrangement of divisions, the parish of Merrington, the chapelry of Whitworth, and the townships of Byer's Green, Coundon Grange, Eldon, Middlestone, Westerton, and Windlestone, in Auckland St. Andrew's parish, were transferred from the south-east to the north-west division; and the townships of Summerhouse and Piercebridge, in Gainford parish, from the south-west to the south-east division. Darlington Ward forms one of the deaneries in the diocese and archdeaconry of Durham; but the limits of this ecclesiastical jurisdiction remain as they were previous to the passing of the act 9th George IV.

NORTH-WEST DIVISION.

This is the largest of the three divisions of Darlington Ward, and is about thirty miles in length by ten in breadth. It comprises the parishes of Auckland St. Andrew's, Merrington (part of), Wolsingham, and Stanhope, and the chapelries of Whitworth and St. John Weardale, as originally constituted. Many years ago, however, the four parochial chapelries of St. Helen's Auckland, Escomb, Hamsterley, and Witton-le-Wear, were abscinded from the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland; and the extension of the coal trade of the district, the facilities of transmission afforded by the railway system, the introduction of iron manufactures, and the great and rapid increase of population consequent thereupon, have rendered further subdivisions necessary. To meet the wants of the inhabitants, the following chapelries have been founded at various periods, viz., Shildon, Coundon, Byer's Green, and Hunwick, from the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland; Etherley, from part of St. Helen's Auckland; Lynesack, from Hamsterley; St. Bartholomew's Thornley, from Wolsingham parish; and Heathery Cleugh, from that of Stanhope. An ecclesiastical district has been assigned to each of these; and various educational, literary, scientific, and other institutions have been founded for the social and intellectual well-being of the population.

AUCKLAND ST. ANDREW'S PARISH.

This parish, which comprises the townships of St. Andrew's Auckland, Bishop Auckland, Coundon Grange, Pollard's Land, part of Binchester, and part of Newton Cap, is bounded on the north by Byer's Green, on the north-west by Hunwick, on the west by Escomb, on the south-west by St. Helen's Auckland, on the south by Heighington, on the south-east and east by Shildon, and on the north-east by Coundon and Whitworth. The township of Middlestone, not incorporated in any of the newly-formed chapelry districts, but which formerly constituted the north-east extremity of the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland, was, in April 1845, annexed to the parish of Merrington. This district abounds in coal and lime; the soil is generally well suited for the production of corn, turnips, &c.; and the scenery is finely diversified by hill and dale, wood and water.

St. Andrew's Auckland, a township in the parish of the same name, comprises 1,186 acres, and its annual value is £4,642 15s. The number of inhabitants, in 1801, was 121; in 1811, 135; in 1821, 119; in 1831, 296;

in 1841, 1,367; and in 1851, 1,329 souls. The township is intersected by the Weardale branch of the Stockton and Darlington Railway. Here are the *Adelaide* and *Deanery Collieries*, the latter locally called "Shildon Bank Colliery," which are worked in connection by Messrs. Joseph Pease and Partners. The coals are transmitted by the Black Boy branch to the Stockton and Darlington Railway, and shipped at Stockton and Middlesborough docks. Their market designations are Adelaide and Deanery Wallsend. There is also another colliery in this township, the *Woodhouse Close Colliery*, which is the property of Sir Charles Maclean. The principal landowners here are Francis Johnson, Esq.; Luke Seymour, Esq.; Robert Seymour, Esq.; Mrs. Spencer, and Henry Spencer, Esq.

The Village of Auckland St. Andrew, or South Church, as it is sometimes called, is situated on the river Gaunless, which is, at this place, crossed by a stone bridge of one arch, and is one mile south from Bishop Auckland, and eleven south-south-west from Durham. It contains a brewery, a spade and shovel manufactory, several public-houses, a rural police station, and the customary tradesmen's shops. The Gaunless sometimes overflows its banks at this village, and causes considerable damage.

The Parish Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is situated in the village, on the left bank of the Gaunless, and is a large cruciform structure, in the early English style, consisting of nave and aisles, transept, choir and aisles, with a western tower. The south or entrance porch has an elegant groined roof, and had formerly three windows, which are now built up. The interior of the church has a noble appearance; and the stalled seats of the chancel, twenty-eight in number, are in the same style as those of Darlington, and some of them very spirited in design. The church will accommodate about 820 persons; it contains several marble tablets, and two ancient effigies, one of which is the representation of a female cut in stone, supposed to represent a member of the family of Bellasis; and the other is a carved wooden image of a man in armour, traditionally said to be one of the Pollards. Here were formerly two chantries, one dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and the other to St. John the Baptist; the former was valued at £8 12s. 6d., and the latter at £7 16s. The founders of these chantries are unknown. This church was made collegiate by Bishop Carilepho, for the reception of the secular clergy whom he had ejected from Durham; and it subsequently received a munificent endowment from Bishop Beck, who, by his statutes dated 1292, appointed a dean and nine prebendaries. In 1428, Bishop Langley made some alteration in the establishment, for we find, in the Lincoln taxation, that there were twelve portionists or prebendaries at Auckland, whose revenues were then rated at £249 13s. 4d. In the 26th Henry VIII. the deanery was valued at £100 7s. 2d., and the eleven prebends as follows: Auckland and Binchester, £9 6s. 8d,; second prebend of Auckland, £8 13s. 4d.; first prebend of Eldon, £8 13s. 4d.; second prebend of Eldon, £10; third do., £8 13s. 4d.; fourth do., £8 13s. 4d.; Shildon prebend, £4 13s. 4d.; Witton prebend, £4 13s. 4d,; West Auckland prebend, £8; St. Helen's Auckland prebend, ——; Hamsterley prebend, £4 6s. 8d.; total annual value, £79 16s. 8d. The church suffered greatly at the dissolution, 1st Edward VI., 1547, when it was left neither rectorial nor vicarial, but became a donative or curacy, with but a small provision, considering the extent, population, and opulence of the parish. The estates, rights, and tithes belonging to the church were disposed of by the crown to various parties. Bishop Pilkington, the first Protestant bishop of Durham,

who had obtained the site of the college, a residence for the dean and prebendaries in the vicinity of the Castle, destroyed its bells, made a bowling-green of its quadrangle, and erected a "paire of butts for shooting" in the chapel. During the period of the Commonwealth, the deanery lands were purchased by Sir Arthur Hazelrigg; but, after his attainder, they were granted to Bishop Cosin, who annexed them to the see for ever. Bishop Cosin endowed the living with a moiety of the prebend of Bondgate; and £30 a year is added from Lord Crewe's charities. The gross income amounts to £587 per annum. The living, which is a perpetual curacy with the dependant curacy of St. Ann's, is in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham; the landowners of the parish impropriators. The parish register commences in 1558. Rev. George Edward Green, B.A., incumbent.

The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels here. The *National School* is a good stone building, erected, in 1847, by subscription, aided by a grant from the Committee of Council on Education. It will accommodate 150 children, and is at present attended by eighty-nine boys and fifty-three girls; A. J. B. Waldron, teacher. The *Adelaide Colliery Infant School*, erected and supported by the Adelaide Colliery Company, is attended by about seventy children.

Henknoll, on the west side of the Gaunless, and opposite to the church of St. Andrew, was anciently a manor held of the bishop, and afterwards belonged to the Priory of Durham. It subsequently became the property of the Bellasis family, from whom it was purchased by Lord Fauconberg; and, about twenty years ago, was transferred by sale to the late Luke Seymour, Esq, with whose representatives it still remains.

The *Deanery* is an estate south of the village of South Church, on the site of the lands held by the dean of Auckland. It is now the property of the representatives of the late Wharton Middleton, Esq.

Post Office, St. Andrew's Auckland.—Letters arrive at 9 a.m., and are despatched at 4 p.m.

Beaston William, butcher
Chapman George, overman, Woodhouse Close Colliery
Croft Charles, tailor
Dinsdale Charles, boot and shoemaker
Forsyth Robt. overman, Adelaide Colliery
Gallon John, brewer and maltster (Lawson, Gallon, & Co.), South Church
Garbutt Robert, cashier, Adelaide Colliery
Green Rev. W. H. G., M.A., curate
Hardy Benjamin, overman, Woodhouse Close Colliery
Henperson Henry, brewer for South Church Brewery
Heron William, boot and shoemaker
Kellett John, victualler, *Cross Keys*
Lawson, Gallon, & Co. brewers and maltsters, South Church
Lawson William, file cutter
Lawson Joseph, vict. *Coach and Horses*
Maclean Sir Charles, owner of the Woodhouse Close Colliery
Mowbray William, tailor
Musgrave Mark, grocer and butcher
Musgrave William, vict. *Three Blue Bells*
Newton Edward, victualler, *Engine Inn*
Pease Joseph & Co. owners of Adelaide Colliery
Peverell Ralph, grocer
Race Ralph, foreman, iron edge tool and spade and shovel manufacturer, South Church Forge
Raine Isaac, tailor
Robson William, grocer
Salkeld George, currier
Spark John, publican, *Broken Back House*
Stevens Rev. W. H. G., M.A., curate
Vickers Joseph, corn miller, Deanery Mills
Waldron A. J. B. schoolmaster
Wilkinson John, tailor
Young John, victualler, *Crown and Anchor*

Farmers.

Brown Thomas, East Deanery
Pease Joseph & Co. East Deanery
Robson James, Woodhouse Close
Seymour Luke, Henknoll
Spark John, Broken Back House

TOWN AND TOWNSHIP OF BISHOP AUCKLAND.

The township of Bishop Auckland comprises 1,919 statute acres. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 1,961; in 1811, 1,807; in 1821, 2,180; in 1831, 2,859; in 1841, it had increased to 3,776; and in 1851, to 5,112 souls. This increase of population is chiefly attributed to the opening of collieries. The value of property assessed to the county rate in 1853 was £8,659 8s. The southern part of the township is crossed by the Wear Valley Railway. The entire township, with the exception of *Woodhouse Close*, is held by copyhold under the Bishop of Durham. About half the land is in grass, and the remainder arable. In the Boldon Book, it is stated, "there were twenty-two *villeins* in North *Ackland* or *Alcbat*, each of whom held an *ox-gang* of land, rendering to the lord of the manor two chalders of *aver-malt*, and of wheit or *wheit* of *statmalt*, and the like of meal, or bread, corn, and oats, 18d. of *aver pennies*, 19d. *cornage*, one hen and ten eggs, three loads of wood if brought to *Ackland*, and two-and-a-half if carried to *Durham*; they wrought two days in each week, from the day of St. Peter *ad Vincula*, to Martinmas, and from that date one day in each week the rest of the year," besides other services. The whole *vill* provided a milch cow, the *head boroughman* and the *smith* had each an ox-gang of land for their services, and the punder had twelve acres. The tolls of beer (bigg or barley) produced 8s. and the mills, 24 marks. The free tenants are also specified in this record, and amongst them is one Pollard, who then held ten acres and-a-half of land. One of the members of this family, named Dionesia Pollard, died in 1402, seised of a parcel of land called Westfield, held of the bishop in *Socage*, and another parcel, called Hekes, near to Auckland Park, in socage by rendering a falchion, and another parcel, called the *Halgh*, held of the Earl of Westmorland. This family became extinct in the 15th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The families of Bellasis, Holon, Bowes, and Eure, formerly held lands here. At the time of Bishop Hatfield's Survey, the borough was farmed out with the profits of the *borough court*, *burgage fees*, *tolls*, *profits of mills*, *the Crew-farm*, and *toll* of *beer* in West Auckland, and the common furnace in North Auckland, at the rent of £26 13s. 4d. The fulling-mill produced 46s. 8d., the park £8, with fifty acres of meadow therein, 100s. The principal proprietors are the Bishop of Durham, who is also lord of the manor, Richard Bowser, Esq., Francis Johnson, Esq., Peter Johnson, Esq., John Jackson, Esq., William Trotter, Esq., Thomas Jackson, Esq., Thomas Peacock, Esq., Mr. Nicholas Kilburn, and others.

The Town of Bishop Auckland is pleasantly situated on the northern side of the township, and occupies a considerable eminence near the confluence of the rivers Wear and Gaunless, about ten-and-a-half miles south-west of the city of Durham, and 252 north-by-west of London. Its population in 1851 was 4,400, of whom 2,183 were males, and 2,217 females; there were at the same period 839 inhabited houses, 18 uninhabited, and 12 in process of erection. The town comprises seven detached portions of the township of Pollard's Lands, containing collectively about 34 acres, and which consist principally of houses and gardens. The palace and grounds of the bishop occupy the north-east side of the town: and adjoining, on the south-west, is the Market Place, a spacious square, surrounded by good houses, containing some of the principal public establishments, &c. of the town. The centre of the Market Place is occupied by an open octagonal building, of polished stone,

with an embattled roof, and a cupola rising from the centre. It was erected a few years ago, to afford accommodation for parties bringing poultry, eggs, butter, &c., for sale. On the west of the town, the Wear is crossed by *Newton Bridge*, which forms a communication with the township of Newton Cap. It was built by Bishop Skirlaw in 1388, and consists of two arches, one of which is circular, with a span of 101 feet, while the other is pointed, of 90 feet span. On one of the stones of the west battlement, near the middle of the north arch, is the following inscription, now almost obliterated:—"EDWARD PALFREY'S LEAP, 1744." This inscription is said to allude to a man of that name, who either fell or leaped from this bridge, and escaped unhurt. During the winter of 1851-2, the floods did considerable damage to the penning under the east arch, which was repaired by the county at a cost of £92.

ST. ANNE'S CHAPEL.—St. Anne's chapelry is of great antiquity, and belonged to the guild instituted in the parish church, which was held in the chapel so late as the time of Edward VI. "The chapel owes its origin," says Mr. Raine, "in all probability, to the gathering together of the people under the walls of the castle. With the date of its foundation I am unacquainted. In 1391, William Forster, John Chalowner, and others, took of the lord a piece of waste ground at the east end of the chapel of St. Anne, fifty feet in breadth, and extending in length from the corner of the burial ground to the bank of the Wear, in order to enlarge the chapel and church-yard aforesaid. A license from Cardinal Langley in 1424 recites, that the inhabitants of North Auckland had built (rebuilt) a chapel in honour of St. Anne, and gives them permission to have in it masses, &c., on holidays; limiting the audience on Sundays to the sick and infirm, and providing against detriment to the mother church. Again in 1452, the chapel was enlarged, the procurators taking of the lord of the manor for that purpose a piece of ground ten ells in breadth and twenty-eight in length, in the Market Place. The chapel was rebuilt, by subscription, in 1781, in the debased style of that period. On the ground-floor was placed the Grammar-school. To the chapel itself was assigned an upper room, and at the west end was an unseemly tower, built by Bishop Barrington, the lower part of which was converted into a Market-house, the former cross having been removed in 1795. These buildings were all removed in 1847, and the present chapel built upon their site from a design by Mr. Salvin. For the chancel arch Mr. Salvin is not answerable, his plan having in this instance been departed from." The new chapel, which consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with a bell turret at the western end, was opened on the 23rd February, 1848. The internal arrangements are very convenient. There are two beautiful stained glass windows, by Lawson, of Newcastle, in the west end of the chapel. They are emblazoned with the armorial bearings of Bishops Crewe and Barrington, and were erected, in 1848, by the master and adult scholars educated at the Barrington School. The pulpit, a fine specimen of wood carving, is the gift of the architect, Mr. Thompson. The registers of this chapelry are included in those of the parish church. The living is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, and incumbency of the Rev. George E. Green, B.A.

ST. WILFRED'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH, occupies an elevated situation, at the western extremity of the town, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding neighbourhood. It is in the early English style, and was erected in 1846, at a cost of about £1,000, from designs by Mr. James Gibson, of Newcastle. It will accommodate about 300 persons. The western end of the

church is ornamented with a fine stained glass window, containing representations of St. Andrew, St. Wilfred, and St. Helen. Rev. Richard Singleton, priest.

THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, situated in Great Gates, near Newgate-street, was erected in 1823, and will seat about 200 persons. Rev. James Smith, minister.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, a good stone building, situated in Back Bondgate, was erected in 1842, at a cost of £1,500, upon the site of a former chapel. It is calculated to accommodate 1,500 persons.

THE WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION CHAPEL, South Road, is a neat stone edifice, erected in 1844, at an expense of £400, and contains about 350 sittings.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL is situated in William-street, and was built in 1842, previous to which period the congregation met for worship in a room in Fore Bondgate. It possesses sittings for 100 persons.

THE FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, in Newgate-street, was erected in 1840, and will accommodate about 200 persons.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.—King James I. by letters patent under the great seal, in 1604, founded at the petition of Anne Swyfte, of the city of Durham, a grammar school at Bishop Auckland, to be called "The Free Grammar School of King James, to have a head master and usher, and twelve governors to manage its revenues. On April 12th, 1605, the said Anne Swyfte granted to the governors an annual rent of £10, out of a grange or tenement called Ellergill, in the parish of Stanhope. Ralph Maddison, proprietor of Ellergill, added another annuity of £6 out of the same premises. In April, 1638, Bishop Morton gave a school house near the chapel of St. Anne, in the Market Place, and the cottages and appurtenances adjoining. A parcel of the waste, called West Mylne Batts, containing eight acres, was granted by the lord of the manor, at a rent of 4s. to Richard Richardson, who conveyed it to the governors. The school was held for many years in the ground-floor of St. Anne's Chapel, and a part of it was used for the transaction of the town's business. Bishop Barrington gave a house and garden on the opposite side of the Market Place, for the use of the master, who receives the above rent-charges, which, with 15s. from Wall's Charity (see Charities), now amount to £42 a year. None of the children of this school are taught free; but all those of the parish, who are able to read, are admitted to instruction on the payment of 7s. 6d. a quarter for reading, writing, and accounts, and 10s. 6d. for the classics. Boys not belonging to the parish are to pay such fees as the master shall think fit. The school house, situated in South Terrace, is a good stone building, erected in 1848, and is attended by 25 boys. Rev. Edward Healey, master.

THE HARRINGTON SCHOOLS.—These institutions are situated on the south side of the Market Place, and their exterior is adorned with the arms of Bishop Barrington, who, in 1809, erected a school house, with apartments for the master and usher, and for a housekeeper, and for a female servant to take care of the furniture, at a cost of about £2,250. From the dividends of the three-per-cent stock left by the bishop for the purposes of education in the county, £436 per annum is appropriated to the school, the annual expenses of which average about £367; the surplus being at the discretion of the trustees of the general charity (see Bishop Barrington's Charities amongst the general charities of the county, page 108). The school is conducted on the Madras system, and is open to all the children of the parish who apply for admission. They are taught reading, writing, and accounts, and are

supplied gratuitously with pens, ink, paper, books, and all school requisites. The girls were, about twenty years ago, transferred to the School of Industry, the expense of which is paid from this fund. The school is now under government inspection, and is attended by about 140 boys. James Reed, teacher.

Besides the above, there is the Catholic School in South Terrace, the Infant School, Market Place, the School of Industry, Silver-street, and the Friends' School, Backway. This latter school is endowed with £30 per annum, left by the late Edward Walker, a member of the Society of Friends, and for which several children are taught free. There are also several day and boarding schools, the situation of which, with the names of their teachers, will be found in the Directory.

Auckland Castle.—This almost regal structure is situated on the brow of a high ridge near the confluence of the rivers Wear and Gaunless, and commands a most beautiful prospect of the surrounding country. "This," says Howitt, "is a palace indeed! It stands on the hill above the town, which the prelatical residence seems to have created, and makes you feel at once, that in this country not only the merchants, but the prelates are still princes. The palace must be looked upon as a whole, and not with too scrutinising an eye to the character of its architecture, which is of various dates, all modern, and some of it not of the purest character. It is sufficient that it claims to be Gothic. But as a habitation, it is a splendid one—its situation, with hills and green sloping lawns, rocks, woods, and water, is very beautiful. It contains some noble rooms, and some fine paintings, as Jacob and the twelve Patriarchs, by Spagnoletto; the Cornaro Family, by Titian; and others. This lovely site was selected by the bold Bishop Anthony Beck, for a retreat, and here he built a fine castellated manor-house." During the Commonwealth, the castle having been bestowed by the parliament on Sir Arthur Hazelrigg, he demolished nearly all the buildings, and built out of their ruins a magnificent mansion. After the Restoration, Bishop Cosin restored the building, and built the present elegant chapel, which is divided into nave and aisles by two rows of clustered marble pillars, sixteen feet high, and supporting pointed arches. The chapel is lighted by windows in the aisles and clerestory. The floor of the aisles was formerly lower by two steps than the nave; but Bishop Van Mildert, in 1827, raised them to the same level, and thus diminished the effect—the whole of the floor is of chequered marble. On the floor a plain stone with a modest epitaph, records the last resting place of the founder. The park, where the castle is situated, comprises about 800 acres, and its natural beauties have been judiciously improved. The Gaunless flows through it near the castle; and the Coundonburn meanders through its steep banks and brushwood at a greater distance. The park is entered from the Durham road by a handsome lodge and gateway built by Bishop Egerton. Besides the picturesque views of the castle, trees, and lawns, within the bounds of the park, the prospect of the Wear and the well-wooded and highly cultivated country around, undulating in hills and valleys, are so beautiful that one topographer says "Language is too weak, and but few pencils are powerful enough, to delineate the rich scenery of Auckland Park."

Religious Societies, &c.—A branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society has been established in Bishop Auckland for many years. William Buxton, Esq., treasurer; William Hepple, Esq., secretary. The Church Union Society has also a branch here; Rev. G. E. Green, secretary. The

depôt of the Society for the Promoting Christian Knowledge, is at Mr. Hollis', Market Place; Rev. G. E. Green, secretary and treasurer.

THE INLAND REVENUE OFFICE is at the Talbot Hotel, Market Place. The Rural Police Station is in High Bondgate; William Brown, superintendent.

THE BISHOP AUCKLAND POOR-LAW UNION comprehends thirty-three townships, embracing an area of 59,303 statute acres, and a population, in 1851, of 30,083 souls. The thirty-three townships included in this union have been divided into sub-districts for registration purposes. In Bishop Auckland sub-District:—Bishop Auckland, Binchester, Byers Green, Coundon, Coundon Grange, East Thickley, Eldon, Escomb, Helmington Row, Hunwick and Helmington, Merrington, Middlestone, Midridge, Midridge Grange, Newfield, Newton Cap, Old Park, Pollard's Lands, St. Andrew Auckland, St. Helen Auckland, Shildon, Westerton, Whitworth, and Windlestone. In Hamsterley sub-District:—Barony, Bolam, Crook and Billy Row, Hamsterley, Lynesack and Softley, North Bedburn, South Bedburn, West Auckland, and Witton-le-Wear. The amount collected for the relief of the poor in this union, in 1851, was £8,491 17s. The cost of in-maintenance amounted to £383 14s., and the out-relief to £4,760 2s.

THE UNION WORKHOUSE is at present in Newgate-street, but there is a new one in process of erection at Cockton Hill, which, when finished will accommodate about 300 persons. The estimated cost is about £3,500. The number of inmates in the present workhouse consists of twenty men, nine women, ten boys, and nine girls. Governor—Thomas Reynolds; matron—Ann Reynolds; surgeon—Valentine Hutchinson; clerk—William Trotter, Esq.; relieving officers—George Greenwell, for Bishop Auckland District; John Kirkup, for Hamsterley District. Registrars—Superintendent, William Trotter, Esq.; deputy, John Thornton; marriages, Thomas Dean; births and deaths, Ralph Joplin, Etherley, for Bishop Auckland District; John Kirkup, Lynesack, for Hamsterley District.

RAILWAY STATIONS.—The Bishop Auckland station of the Wear Valley Railway is situated contiguous to the southern extremity of the town. It is lighted with gas, and possesses telegraphic communication with the other portions of the country. The line is fifteen miles long, and leaves the trunk line of the North-Eastern Railway near the Leamside station, to the north of Belmont. It proceeds in a curve to the west, past Belmont, and reaches the Wear at a distance of one and a quarter miles from the main line. The river is crossed by a noble viaduct of nine arches of sixty feet span, built of massive stone-work, and 130 feet above the bed of the river. The beauty of the view from this viaduct is not surpassed by any in this country, if in Europe. We now cross to the left bank of the river, and arrive at the station near the New North Road. The view from the line near this station is one of surpassing beauty, taking in the windings of the Wear, the chief portions of the city and the ancient castle, backed by the lofty towers of our magnificent Cathedral. Proceeding from the station we come to another massive stone structure—termed the "Durham Viaduct"—which crosses the New North Road, the Mill Burn, and other low ground. It consists of eleven arches, sixty feet span, and about 100 feet high. From it on the right the traveller will obtain a view of the County Hospital, and on the left, of the city. From the embankment at the west-end of the viaduct the view of the cathedral, castle, and river, is exceedingly fine—particularly in coming from the west; on emerging from the deep cutting, the prospect bursts upon the vision of the traveller in all its splendour. Leaving the Durham Viaduct we

next come to a cutting of great magnitude through the battle-field of Neville's Cross. It is about eighty feet deep, and forms the key, as it were, to the line. The next work of importance is at the river Browney, which is crossed by a very handsome and unique wooden viaduct of six openings of sixty-seven feet, and about sixty-five feet above the river. On the beautiful "half" below the viaduct, tradition says the "monks of old" intended to pitch their dwelling, prior to the erection of the abbey at the perhaps still more beautiful spot—Finchale. Proceeding on our course we pass through a cutting of some magnitude (crowned by a bridge for the road leading to Ushaw College), and emerge upon the river Durness, where we find another large wooden viaduct of eight openings or bays, and above eighty feet high. At the west-end of the structure a large embankment is formed from materials obtained at the Neville's Cross cutting. There is a fine view from the line, of Brancepeth Castle—the princely seat of the Russell family. From this point up to Auckland the line does not present any feature calling for particular remark. This brings us again to the river Wear, which the line crosses at Newton Cap by another large stone viaduct of eleven arches, of sixty feet span and 100 feet high. The view from the line on approaching Auckland is very fine, embracing the windings of the Wear, and the Bishop's Palace and park. The line, after crossing to the right bank of the Wear, passes under Bondgate by a tunnel, and behind the town, to its junction with the Wear Valley Railway. To the difficulties which invariably surround an undertaking of this description may, in this case, be added the great distance which the stones used in building the various viaducts, &c., have had to be conveyed. Those required in the construction of the works in the neighbourhood of Auckland were brought from Witton and Westerton. Those used for building the Belmont, Durham, Browney, and Durness viaducts, and other works in the neighbourhood of this city, were obtained from Pensher, Leam, Claxtons, Benton, and Rudchester (the two latter places in Northumberland). The works are being ably and satisfactorily carried out under T. E. Harrison, Esq., C.E., the engineer-in-chief; the resident engineer is R. Hodgson, Esq, C.E.; and the contractor for the work R. Cail, Esq., of Elvet Villa, near Durham.

Literary and other Institutions.—The Bishop Auckland Mechanics' Institution occupies a small and inconvenient room in the Market Place, which has to serve all the purposes of a library, reading, and news-room, and lecture-room. The institution was founded in 1847, and now numbers about 100 members, who pay 4s. a-year, for which trifling sum they have access to a library of upwards of 600 volumes of useful and entertaining books, in the various departments of literature. Classes for instruction in grammar and geography have also been formed, and lectures are generally delivered during the winter months. William Hepple, Esq., president; Matthew Richley, secretary; Edward Hopper, librarian.

The Bishop Auckland Floral and Horticultural Society consists of six classes of subscribers. viz:—Honorary members, subscribing 5s. and upwards annually; nurserymen, subscribing 10s.; gentlemen's gardeners, 5s.; amateurs, 5s.; and cottagers, 2s. Its exhibitions are generally held in the beginning of September of each year, when the various prizes are awarded. The society is well supported, and its affairs are conducted by a numerous and respectable committee. The Bishop of Durham is president.

In addition to these the town possesses several Friendly Societies, amongst which we may mention Cummin's Friendly Society, which has been in existence for some years, and is assisted by an annual subscription from the

bishop. There are also lodges of Odd-fellows, Foresters, Ancient Shepherds, &c.

BANKS.—The bank of Messrs. Backhouse & Co., of Darlington, has a branch in the Market Place, Bishop Auckland, as has also the National Provincial Bank of England. The Savings Bank is situated in Silver-street, and was founded in 1816. For hours of business, &c., see Directory.

MARKETS, FAIRS, AND HIRINGS.—The market days are Thursday and Saturday, but the former is the regular market day, when large quantities of corn and provisions are brought to the town, and the market is numerously attended by the agricultural, mining, and manufacturing population of the neighbourhood.

The ancient fairs of the town were on Ascension-day, Corpus Christi-day, and the Thursday before the 10th of October. In the year 1825, fairs were established on the last Thursday but one in March and October, for the sale of horses, cattle, and sheep, which are much resorted to, while the three ancient fairs have almost fallen into disuse. Hirings for servants take place on the two Thursdays before May 13th, and on the two before November 13th.

COURTS OF LAW.—Petty sessions are held in the police station, High Bondgate, on the first and third Thursday in each month, when one or more of the following magistrates attend:—Sir William Eden, Bart., R. A. D. Gresley, Esq., F. D. Shafto, Esq., Henry Stobart, Esq., G. P. Wilkinson, Esq., Henry Spencer, Esq., Robert Surtees, Esq., R. L. Surtees, Esq., Samuel Smithson, Esq., and G. T. L. Blenkinsopp, Esq. William Trotter, Esq., clerk. The County Court is held in the police station, once a month. Judge, Henry Stapylton, Esq.; clerks, Messrs. Trotter and Hodgson; bailiff, Mr. John Pigg, Tenter-street.

THE GAS WORKS are situated at the southern extremity of the town near the railway station, and the pipes are laid throughout the streets, with the exception of some of the newer portions of the town. The first gas works in Bishop Auckland were constructed by Mr. West in 1835, but they became the property of a joint-stock company in 1846. The public are supplied with gas at 5s. 6d. per 1,000 cubic feet. The works contain 16 retorts, and one gasometer, but it is in contemplation to have another of a much larger size, as the present one is quite inadequate to supply the increasing demand. Christopher Harris, manager; John Hay, secretary.

CHARITIES.—Besides the Grammar and Barrington Schools, which have been already described, this parish possesses the following charities, viz.:—Amongst his other charities, *Nathaniel, Lord Crewe* left £20 a-year for teaching, and £30 a-year for clothing 30 poor boys of Auckland. The allowance for clothing, which is superintended by the incumbent of the parish, was doubled by the trustees in 1811. The annuity for teaching boys is paid to the master of the Barrington School.—*Edward Walton*, a member of the Society of Friends, bequeathed £2,000 for the establishment of schools at Bishop Auckland, Shildon, Sunderland, and Shotton. This sum is now vested in the purchase of £3,000 new four-per-cent. stock; and the income is equally divided amongst the schools. Each of the masters is paid £20 per annum, and £10 is applied in the purchase of books for the children, and in the apprenticing of the pupils. The master of Bishop Auckland School instructs 20 poor children, in reading, writing, and accounts, free of expense. Other children who attend pay for their education. The school is situated near the Friends' Meeting-house, and is under the management of a committee of the Society of Friends.—*Bishop Cosin* founded Bead-houses for two

poor men and women in Bishop Auckland, in which town there are houses and other property belonging to them, which are let for £27 1s. per annum, besides a rent-charge of £4 yearly upon an estate in Allertonshire. The beads-people receive £3 6s. 8d. every three years for cloaks; also £4 annually from Lord Crewe's trustees, and £20 from Bishop Barrington's charities. The Bead-houses have been rebuilt by the present bishop, and each of the inmates receives a gift of 10s. 6d. from him at Christmas.—*William Wall*, by will, dated September 24th, 1679, bequeathed the following annual rent-charges out of his property in Escomb and Bondgate, viz.:—To the poor of the township of Bondgate in Auckland, 15s.; to the master of the Free School there, 15s.; and to the poor-box, or to the rest of the poor of St. Andrew's Auckland, 15s.; the several sums to be paid at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide. These sums are paid in accordance with the wishes of the donor.—*Thomas Pearson*, in April 16th, 1713, demised a messuage and farm at Westerton, which he held of the dean and chapter of Durham, to the incumbent of St. Andrew's Auckland, and his successors, in trust for the poor of the parish. The lease has since been renewed from time to time, for 21 years. The income at present is about £60 a-year, which is carried to the same account with the proceeds of the charities mentioned below, amounting to £19, and the money collected at the sacrament. Out of the amount, £2 10s. is paid annually to the parish clerk, in lieu of Easter-dues from the poor persons relieved. From £15 to £25 a-year has been distributed to the poor of Bishop Auckland, in sums varying from 1s. to 3s.; and from £10 to £18 to the overseers of the other townships for distribution. A sum is placed in a bank, to provide for each succeeding renewal of the lease. In the township of Byer's Green there is a cottage and about four-and-a-half acres of land, called Nutty Hag, the rent of which, £10 a-year, is added to the account last mentioned.—*Francis Langstaffe*, on the 28th June, in the third year of the reign of Queen Ann, gave £200, with interest at four-and-a-half per cent, in trust for the poor of the parish. This sum was lent on mortgage of some premises in Bondgate, held by the Bishop of Durham; and £9 a-year, the interest, is carried to the same account as Pearson's charity.—*Apprentice Fund:* £2 5s. is received as interest of £50, secured on the property last mentioned, and supposed to have been lent to John Hall in 1761. The sum of £42, stated to have been given by Messrs. Walker and Robinson, is in the Savings Bank of the town, and produces £1 15s. 8d. interest. The amount of these two annual sums is divided by the churchwardens equally among eight or ten poor apprentices, each of whom receives the same for three successive years. There were three other charities in addition to those just given, but they have been for some time lost.

Biography.—*John Bird*, one of the most celebrated mathematical instrument makers of the last century, was a native of Bishop Auckland. He worked for a short time as an engraver in London, and in 1740, invented an instrument for finding the latitude at sea, which surpassed all those previously used. He subsequently became the intimate friend of Emmerson. The year of his death is unknown, and the only memorial preserved of him is a portrait, now in the possession of Mr. Janson, of Bishop Auckland.—*Major-General Hodgson* was born at Bishop Auckland, July 2nd, 1777, and received the principal portion of his school education at the Durham Grammar School, then under the superintendence of Dr. Britton. He was intended for the legal profession, but following the bent of his mind he entered the military service of the East India Company; and in 1799, at the age of 22, he

embarked as a cadet for India, and in May, 1800, became lieutenant in the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry. He subsequently devoted his mind to scientific pursuits; and in 1817, being then captain, he was selected, with Lieutenant Herbert, to conduct a survey of the rivers Ganges and Jumna, and to determine the height and positions of the Himalaya mountains. After enduring great hardships, and overcoming obstacles apparently insurmountable, the survey was completed, and its results have become well known. Four sheets of the atlas of India were made from General Hodgson's trigonometrical surveys, and in the great geographical work of Ritter, his authority is appealed to as definitively fixing the positions which he surveyed. General Hodgson was appointed Revenue Surveyor-General of India in May, 1821, and in 1826 he became Surveyor-General, which office he held till 1827, when he returned to England, and resided for some time in the city of Durham. Having acquired the rank of Major-General, he was appointed, in 1845, to the command of the district of Rohilcund, and died at Umballah, on the 20th March, 1848, aged 71 years.

BISHOP AUCKLAND DIRECTORY, INCLUDING THE TOWNSHIP OF POLLARD'S LAND.

POST OFFICE, MARKET PLACE: William Harris Walton, postmaster.—Letters arrive at 8-30 a.m., and are despatched at 5-30 p.m.

MISCELLANY.

Adamson Mr. John, Newgate st
Adamson Thomas, upholsterer, Market p
Adey Matthew, brick and tile manufacturer, Black Boy Works
Ainson Mrs. Ann, Belvidere Terrace
Bainbridge Francis H. brewer, &c. (Bainbridge & Webber); ho. Market place
Bainbridge Mr. John, South Terrace
Bell George, pipemaker, Town Head
Booth Lancelot P. coal owner, Silver st
Bowness George, general dlr. Newgate st
Bowness Thomas, clerk, Tenters st
Briggs Mrs. Ann, Gibb Chare
Brotherton Henry, professor of music, Newgate st
Brown Jno. brick & tilemaker, Cockton Hill
Brown John, clothier, Fore Bondgate
Brown William, superintendent of police, High Bondgate
Brownbridge William, flour dealer, Fore Bondgate
Bryson Jno. meal & flour dealer, Newgate st
Burdy William, rope maker, Flintoff st
Canney George, M.D., and surgeon, Belvidere Terrace
Canney Mrs. Sarah, Castle Square
Collins Mr. Benjamin, Back Bondgate
Crawford William, collector at the Darlington and Stockton Railway Station, South road
Cummins Mrs. Martha, High Bondgate
Cummins Robert, whitesmith and bell hanger, Newgate st
Dalkin Mr. Joseph, Newgate st
Dawson John, wholesale wine and spirit merchant & dealer in guano, Newgate st
Donaldson John, smallware dlr. Newgate st
Dean Isaac, iron and brassfounder, &c. West Mill Foundry; ho. Tenters st
Douglas Thomas, mining engineer, Bedford Lodge
Dowson Mr. Joseph, South road
Edgar Jane, Berlin wool and fancy repository, Market place
Elliott Mr. Charlton, Back Bondgate
Elliott and Thompson, coal owners, Woodhouse Colliery
Fair Mr. Peter, South terrace
Fairless Miss Charlotte, Newgate st
Featherstone John, dyer, Market place
Fell Mrs. Mary, Mount Pleasant
Fletcher Mr. William, Elm Cottage
Fothergill Ths. colry. agent, Belvidere ter
Gibson William, railway agent, South road
Grabham Mrs. Elizabeth, South road
Green Rev. Geo. E. incumbent, Market pl
Greenwell Geo. relieving officer, Adlaide st
Gresley R. A. Douglas, Esq. auditor to the Bishop of Durham, Castle square
Haigh Rev. John (Wesleyan), Mount Pleasant
Hall Mr. Robert, Tenters st
Hallam John, superintendent of the Shildon Works, Market place
Healey Rev. Edward, master of Grammar School, Mount Pleasant
Hepple Miss Elizabeth, Silver st
Heron Cuthbert, mason, High Bondgate
Heron M. & M. milliners and dress makers, Back Bondgate
Hodgson George, solicitor, &c. (Trotter & Hodgson); ho. Newgate st

Hines Joseph, ironfounder, Newgate st
Hodgson Miss Margaret, Market place
Hodgson Mr. William, Newgate st
Holmes Wm. road contractor, South ter
Hope David, spade, &c. makr. Railway ter
Johnson Mr. Peter, Newgate st
Jopling Mr. William, Newgate st
Killburn Mrs. Ann, Fore Bondgate
Killburn Mr. Henry, Newgate st
Killburn Nicholas, iron, &c. merchant, Newgate st; ho. Back Bondgate
Kinmont John, head gardener at the Castle, Castle square
Kirkup Mr. Thomas, Newgate st
Law William, medical botanist and druggist, Newgate st
Lawson Mrs. Hannah, Tenters Cottage
Lee John, land surveyor, &c. Belvidere-ter
Linton John, veterinary srgn. Fore Bondgt
Longstaff Geo. basket maker, Fore Bondgt
Longstaff Mr. Thomas, South road
Lowery Joseph, bookseller, Newgate st
Maltby Right Rev. Edward, Lord Bishop of Durham, Auckland Castle
Marley John, mining engineer, Tenters st
Maw Mr. George, Mount Pleasant
Maw George, jun. tanner, &c. Wear Cottage
May John, manager for James Thompson, timber merchant, &c. Fore Bondgate
Middlewood Jno. shrf's officer, Gibb Chare
Morgan Mrs. Martha, Market place
Mowbray Miss Margaret, Market place
Ord George M. clothier and tailor, Market place and Newgate st
Pattison Mr. John, Market place
Peacock Thomas, land agent, High Bondgt
Phillipson Thomas, agent to Mr. Cale, railway contractor, Etherley lane
Pigg John, auctioneer, commission agent, and bailiff at County Court, Tenters st
Price Thomas, inland revenue officer, South terrace
Proud John, coach proprietor, Market place
Proud Wm. coach proprietor, Back Bondgt
Race Ralph, forgeman, iron and edge tool and spade manufr. South Church Forge
Ramshaw Mrs. Elizabeth, Market place
Robson Mr. Thomas, High Bondgate
Scott Captain W. Pollards Cottage, South rd
Sibbald Mrs. Alice, Belvedere terrace
Sibbald Thomas, nursery and seedsman, Market place
Singleton Rev. Rd. (Catholic) Etherley la
Smith Rev. Jas. (Independent), Tenters st
Smith John, animal preserver, Newgate st
Smith John, game dealer, Newgate st
Snaith William, toll collector, Market pl
Snow William B. surveyor, Flintoff st
Steckles Thomas, excise officer, South rd
Sutton Thomas, lime merchant, horse dlr., hay dlr., and farmer, Cockton Hill
Swallow John, resident viewer, Grange Hill
Teasdale Mary, milliner, Newgate st
Telford Robert, contractor, High Bondgate
Thirkell J. W. piano forte tuner, Newgate st
Thompson James, timber merchant, coal owner, and farmer, Fore Bondgate
Thompson Mrs. Margaret, Newgate st
Thompson Wm. architect, &c. Newgate-st
Thornton Thomas, stamp distributor, clerk to board of health, and deputy coroner, Back Bondgate; ho. South terrace
Thwaites Thomas B. surgeon, (Canney & Thwaites); ho. South road
Towers Thomas, veterinary forge, smith, and horse shoer, Finkle st
Travers Richard, manager of the National and Provincial Bank of England, Market place
Trotter William, solicitor, superintendent, registrar, coroner, and clerk to the lieutenancy, the magistrates, and the board of guardians, Back Bondgate
Tuke Henry, manager for J. Backhouse & Co. bankers, Market place
Upton Rev. Arthur, curate, B.A., Belvidere terrace
Waller Jacob, contractor, Back Bondgate
Walton William H. postmaster, Market pl
Webber George, brewer, &c. (Bainbridge & Webber); ho. High Bondgate
Wheatley Sml. vet. surgeon, Newgate-st
Wilkinson Mrs. Elizabeth, Newgate st
Wilson William, millwright, South road
Wooler Mr. George, Tenters st
Wouldhave Mary, milliner, Newgate st

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

Academies and Schools.

Bainbridge Mary, Fore Bondgate
Barnett William, South ter
BARRINGTON ENDOWED SCHOOL, Market place,—James Reed, head master
BLACK BOY SCHOOL—Richard Underwood, head master
Buxton Alice (boarding), Mount Pleasant
FRIENDS' SCHOOL, Back Way, Thomas Hawkyard, master
GIRLS' SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY, Silver st—Mary Rowley, mistress
GRAMMAR SCHOOL, South terrace — Rev. Edward Healey, master
INFANT SCHOOL, Market place—Miss F. Clifford, mistress
Muir Mary, Corn terrace
Pile the Misses (day and boarding), Silver st
Thirkell Jane, Newgate st
Proud Mary and Elizabeth, Orchard House

Agents.

(Fire and Life Insurance).

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL (Life), H. Tuke, Market place
LEEDS AND YORKSHIRE, Matthew Braithwaite, Market place
LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL, P. Robinson, Market place

MANCHESTER (Fire), P. Robinson, Market place
NORWICH UNION, P. Fair, South terrace
PHŒNIX (Fire), H Tuke, Market place
STAR, Matthew Braithwaite, senr. High Bondgate
SUN, Josh. Hollis, Market pl
YORKSHIRE (Fire and Life), Thomas Thornton, Back Bondgate

Auctioneers.

Pigg John, Tenters st
Shanks W. Newgate st

Bakers.

Priestman R. Newgate st
Wilkinson Isbla. Newgate st
Wilkinson Robt. Fore Bondgt

Banks.

Backhouse J. & Co. Market place, draw upon Barclay, Bevan, & Co. London—Henry Tuke, agent
NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Market place, draw upon London and Westminster—Richard Travers, manager
SAVINGS BANK, Silver st. open from 12 to 1 on Thursdays- Rev. Edward Healey, secretary

Blacksmiths, &c.

Adamson Robt. Gibb Chare
Dodds Geo. Fore Bondgate
Evans John, Market place
Garry William, Back Bondgt
Race Thomas, High Bondgt
Towers Thomas (and veterinary forge), Finkle st

Booksellers and Stationers.

Braithwaite Mthw. Market pl
Hollis Joseph, Market place

Boot and Shoemakers.

Airey John, Market place
Allan William, Market place
Appleton John, Etherley lane
Bleton Thomas, Newgate st
Chapman John, South ter
Dargue Thos. Fore Bondgte
Dixon John, South road
Earnshaw Geo. Back Bondgt
Fenwick John, Newgate st
Gray Robert, Newgate st
Jones John, Finkle st
Longstaff Robt. Newgate st
Moor John, Silver st
Nicholson G. Newgate st
Parkin William, South road
Rowell E. Newgate st
Sharp Mark, William st
Shildon John, Fore Bondgte
Smith John, Newgate st
Smith Wm. High Bondgae
Thirkell John, Tenters st
Trueman Geo. Fore Bondgte
Walton John T. Back Bondgt
Wright John, High Bondgate

Brewers.

Bainbridge & Webber, Market place
Hall John, Fore Bondgate

Builders.

Bainbridge Jas. High Bondgt
Braithwaite & Son, Gibb Chare
Calvert Ralph, Great Gates
Dewell Thomas, Wear ter
Edgar William, Market place
Hardacre Richard, Back Way, Newgate st
Nelson Ralph, Market place; ho. Etherley lane
Robinson Robt. High Bondgt
Taylor Richard, South road
Thompson George, High Bondgate
Vickers James, Tenters st
Watson John, South road
Wouldhave Parkinson, High Bondgate

Butchers.

Cooper George, Newgate st
Dalkin R. Newgate st
Dewell John, Tenters st
Dibbs William, Gibb Chare
Donkin John, Newgate st
Fell Matthew, Newgate st
Fell William, Gibb Chare
Fell William, Fore Bondgate
Heslop C. Fore Bondgate
Jewitt Josiah, Newgate st
M'Laughlin George, Back Bondgate
Pickering Rlph. Fore Bondgte
Powton George, Newgate st
Salkeld Robt. High Bondgte
Todd John, Fore Bondgate
Trotter Michael, The Batts
Walton Hy. Fore Bondgate
Walton Saml. Back Bondgte
Wild Robert, Etherby lane

Cabinet Makers and Joiners.

Braithwaite & Son, Gibb Chare
Edgar William, Market place
Hakin Geo. Fore Bondgate
Heslop John N. Etherley la
Morson Cuthbert, Market pl
Preshouse Christopher, Newgate st
Robinson Robt. High Bondgt
Thompson Andrew, Newgate st

Chemists and Druggists.

Davison Robert, Market pl
Etherington Josh. Newgate st
Jopling Thomas, Newgate st
Robinson Joseph, Market pl
Thompson Robt. Newgate st
Wilkinson Thos. Newgate st

China, Glass, & Earthenware Dealers.

Gregg James, Market place
Gregg James, Newgate st
Kepling James, Newgate st
Lindsley William, Market pl

Confectioners.

Nevison Robert, Newgate st
Thompson Robt. Newgate st

Coopers.

Londstaff Geo. Fore Bondgt
Pinder Thomas, Newgate st
Robson Wm. Wear Chare head

Curriers & Leather Cutters.

Carrick Edmund, Newgate st
Dobson Thomas, Newgate st
Maw Geo. jun. Wear Chare

Drapers.
(Linen and Woollen).

Angus John, Market place
Brown John, Fore Bondgate
Cleminson Isaiah, Newgate st
Dakers Thomas, Market pl
Doran Hugh, Newgate st
Fell Robert S. Fore Bondgate
Hammond Wm. Newgate st
Hannah Robert, South ter
Hawkyard Thomas (woollen), Newgate st
Hepworth & Brittain (woollen), Newgate st
Mooney James, Newgate st
Ord G. M. Market place and Newgate st
Robinson James, Market pl
Watson Cuthbert, Newgate st

Eating-House Keepers.

Clark & Hill, Newgate st
Mitchell Joshua, Newgate st
Thompson John, Fore Bondgt
Trotter Chrspr. Market pl

Farmers.

Blades William, Woodhouses
Cooper Lancelot, Woodhouses
Gibson Robinson, Bracks
Gibson William, Bracks
Hume Wm. Etherley Grange
Jackson Thos. Low Etherley
Pallister Richard, South ter
Robson Peter, Lodge
Sutton Thos. Cockton Hill
Thompson Jas. Fore Bondgt

Gardeners—Market.

Delegate Thos. Tenters st
Gibson Walker, Dell Bank
Sibbald Thomas, Market pl

Grocers.

(See also Grocers and Provision Dealers).

Davison Robert, Market pl
Etherington Josh. Newgate st
Hall Robert, Fore Bondgate
Hall Thomas, Newgate st
Hawkyard Thos. Newgate st
Jopling Thomas, Newgate st
Lingford Josh. Fore Bondgte
Musgrave John, Belvidere
Neilson Robert, Newgate st
Nevison Robert, Newgate st
Robinson Joseph, Market pl
Thompson Robt. Newgate st
Turner R. Newgate st
Wilkinson Thos. Newgate st

Grocers & Provision Dealers.

Allason Aaron, Fore Bondgte
Armstrong John, South road
Brownbridge Elizabeth, Back Bondgate
Brownbridge Ths. Tenters st
Buck Zecahriah, South road
Deacon Robert, Newgate st
Elwin John, Fore Bondgate
Hardy Robt. High Bondgate
Mitchell Joshua, Newgate st
Nevison Hunter, Newgate st
Powell Geo. South terrace
Powell Robt. Fore Bondgate
Powton Ralph, Newgate st
Race Sarah, Tenters st
Walker Thos. Etherley lane
Wealands Jos. High Bondgate

Hairdressers.

Bradley William, Newgate st
Hutchinson Jno. Newgate st
Smith Jesse, Fore Bondgate

Inns, Hotels, and Taverns.

Alma Hotel, William White, Belvedere, South Church st
Angel, Henry Mills, Market pl
Bay Horse, Thomas Robinson, Woodhouses
Bay Horse, Oswald Pearson, Fore Bondgate
Black Horse, J. R. Dobinson, Newgate st
Crown, William Miller, Back Bondgate
Dun Cow, Richard Shaw, High Bondgate
George, Jane Johnson, Fore Bondgate.
Golden Fleece, John Hall, Fore Bondgate
Eagle, John G. Simpson, Market place
King's Arms, Cuthbert Morson, Market place
Locomotive Engine, George Barker, South road
Malt Shovel, Elizabeth Simpson, Newgate st
Old Black Boy, William Graham, Newgate st
Pollards Inn, Hugh Oliver, Etherley lane
Railway & Commercial Hotel, John Ford, Market place
Red Lion, T. A. Pinder, Newgate st
Spirit Vaults, Jane Oyston, Fore Bondgate
Sportsman, Elizth. Robson, Wear Chare head
Sun, Mary Dobson, Blue row
Sun, William Dawson, High Bondgate
Talbot Hotel, William Bond, Market place
Three Blue Bells, Hannah Powton, Newgate st
Three Tuns, Jane Longstaff, Fore Bondgate
Three Tuns, Thomas Young, Newgate st
Tile Sheds, Jas. Blenkinsop, South road
Queen's Head, James Harrison, Etherley lane
Queen's Head, Peter Featherstone, Market place
Turf Hotel, John Hay, Newgate st
Waterloo, George Robinson, Newgate st
Wheat Sheaf, Thomas Rowlandson, Fore Bondgate
White Lion, John Dawson, Newgate st

Beer Houses.

Binks Geo. Newton Cap Bank
Blakeborough Wm. The Bats
Connelly Thos. High Bondgt
Dixon William, Cockton hill
Gordon Jas. High Bondgate
Lawson Richd. Etherley lane
Lynn George, Jacks row
Miller George, Town head
Pickering Wm. Town head
Robinson Thomas, Finkle st
Stephenson Isabella, Newgate st
Teasdale John, William st
Teasdale John, Etherley lane
Trotter Christopher, Market place

Ironmongers.

Brown James, Fore Bondgate
Hines R. W. Newgate st
Kilburn Thomas (and iron founder), Newgate st
Snaith George, Newgate st

Joiners & House Carpenters.

Hardacre Richard, Back Way, Newgate st
Nelson Ralph, Market place
Pearson Oswald, Fore Bondgt
Robinson Robt. High Bondgt
Wright Robt. High Bondgate
Wright William, South road

Millers.

Braithwaite John & Co. West Mill
Marley T. & G. Market place and Gaunless Mill

Painters and Glaziers.

Brotherton Richd. Back Way
Edwards Dorothy, Market pl
Hedley John, Market place
Moor John, Tenters st
Pallister Thomas, Newgate st
Thompson John, Silver st
Walton Thomas, Newgate st

Plumbers.

Snaith Thomas, Market pl
Stevens Sml. Back Bondgt
Wouldhave Wm. Newgate st

Printers.

Braithwaite Matthew, Market place
Hollis Joseph, Market place

Saddlers & Harness Makers.

Atkinson Wm. Newgate st
Garry Joseph, Market place
Tate John, Newgate st

Solicitors.

Bowser Richard, Market pl
Hepple William, Market pl
Trotter and Hodgson (and clerks to County Court), Back Bondgate

Surgeons.

Canney and Thwaites, Belvidere terrace
Hutchenson Valentine, Back Bondgate
Jobson John, Market place

Tailors.

Armstrong Robert, Silver st
Bradley William, Tenters st
Brown John, Fore Bondgate
Cleminson Isaiah, Newgate st
Dee Christopher, South road
Fleming Marmaduke, Newgate st

Hutchinson Robt. Market pl
Mowbray John, South Church road
Mowbray William, Newgate st
Nevison Thomas (& draper), Newgate st
Ord G. M. Market place and Newgate st
Pearson Wm. South road
Richley Robt. Fore Bondgate
Thompson Wm. Newgate st
Vickers Joseph, Tenters st
Williamson Robt. South ter

Tin and Iron-Plate Workers and Braziers.

Brown James, Fore Bondgt
Snaith George, Newgate st
Wouldhave Wm. Newgate st

Turners.

Heron John, Town head
Thompson Thos. Newgate st

Watch and Clock Makers.

Buxton Wm. Newgate st
Longstaff John, Gibb Chare
Richardson Wm. Newgate st
Robinson Philip, Market place; ho. Tenters st

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Bainbridge and Webber, Market place
Coates Jane, Newgate st
Dawson John, Newgate st
Shanks W. Newgate st

CONVEYANCES

From the railway station, a little south from the town, per the Stockton and Darlington Railway.

Coaches,
To the following places, viz.:

Barnardcastle—from the Railway Hotel, Market place, at three o'clock in the afternoon.
West Auckland—from the Railway Hotel, Market place, at half-past nine in the morning.
Durham—The *North Briton* leaves the Railway Hotel, Market place, at eight in the morning, and at eleven o'clock a.m. and half-past five p.m.

Carriers.

Barnardcastle—John Carter, David Allison, and George Holburn, from the Malt Shovel, Newgate street, on Tuesday; John Robinson, on Wednesday.
Durham—John Carter, Jonathan Clarkson, and Robert Holiday, from the Malt Shovel, on Thursday; George Holburn, on Wednesday.
Cockfield—Christopher Willens, from the Three Tuns, Newgate street, on Saturday.
Hamsterley—John Stephenson, from Queen's Head, Market place, on Thursday.
Newcastle—Jonathan Clarkson, from the Malt Shovel, Newgate street, on Thursday; and Christopher Wellens, from Three Tuns, Newgate street, on Thursday.
Staindrop—John Carter, Tuesday; Robert Holiday and Jonathan Clarkson, on Saturday—all from the Malt Shovel.
Sunderland—John Carter, George Robinson, and David Allison, from the Malt Shovel, on Wednesday; Robert Holiday, from the Malt Shovel, on Thursday.
Wackerfield—Thomas Taylor, from Malt Shovel, on Thursday.
West Pits—George Robinson, from Malt Shovel, on Saturday.
Wolsingham—Joseph Featherston, from Railway Hotel, Market place, Thursday.

COUNDON GRANGE township comprises an area of 615 acres, and its annual value is £1,812 11s. 8d. The population in 1801 was 25; in 1811, 23; in 1821, 28; in 1831, 44; in 1841, 313; and in 1851, it had attained to 585 souls. There were also at the latter period 102 inhabited houses, and two uninhabited. The manor of Coundon Grange, in the time of Bishop Hatfield, contained 380 acres. With the exception of a small copyhold portion at the southern extremity, the whole township is leasehold, under the Bishop of Durham, who is also lord of the manor. The principal lessees are Thomas Peacock, Esq, Mr. Mowbray Lookup, and Mr. John Lookup. The Black Boy Branch of the Stockton and Darlington Railway extends into this township.

The Hamlet of Coundon Grange is situated about one and a half mile east-south-east of Bishop Auckland, and commands a fine view of the vale of the Wear.

Black Boy, a colliery village in this township, is said to derive its name from a roadside public house, and is chiefly inhabited by the workmen of the neighbouring colliery. Here is a school, supported by the colliery company, and attended by about 160 children of both sexes. Richard Underwood, teacher.

The Black Boy Colliery is worked by Nicholas Wood and Company, and its produce is shipped from Middlesborough Docks and Stockton. This colliery was originally for land sale, and has now two working pits and an engine pit. At the depth of forty-two fathoms is the five-quarter seam, consisting of three feet four inches of good coal, half an inch of land, three feet six inches of coal, eight inches of coarse coal, and one foot six inches of splint; at sixty-nine fathoms the Harvey seam is found, and at forty-five fathoms lower, the Brockwell.

For *Binchester*, see Byers Green, and for *Newton Cap*, see Hunwick.

Adey Matthew, brick & tile manufacturer
BLACK BOY COLLIERY, Nicholas Wood and Co. proprietors
Jardine James, farm bailiff to the Black Boy Coal Company.
Lookup Mr. John, Grange Hill
Lookup Mr. Mowbray, Grange Hill
Peverell Henry, grocer
Shaw John, butcher
Swallow John, viewer of Black Boy Colliery, Grange Hill
Underwood Richard, schoolmaster
Waugh Edward, victualler, *Sheds Inn*

POLLARDS' LANDS township now constitutes the eastern suburbs of the town of Bishop Auckland. It contains 458 acres, and the value of property assessed to the county-rate, in 1853, was £1,214 16s. It contained, in 1801, 82 inhabitants; in 1811, 93; in 1821, 117; in 1831, 138; in 1841, 224; and in 1851, 212. This township is said to have acquired its name from the fact of a champion knight of that name, for slaying a wild boar, having had as much land granted to him by one of the bishops as he could ride round while the grantor dined. In after ages, the legend of the boar seems to have been changed to one of a serpent, as the following speech, made by the principal proprietor in the township, on the first entrance of every bishop, will sufficiently prove:—"My lord, I, in behalf of myself, as well as several others, possessors of the Pollards' Lands, do humbly present your lordship with this falchion, at your first coming here, wherewith, as the tradition goeth, he slew of old a venomous serpent, which did much harm to man and beast, and by performing this service we hold our lands." These lands were long held by the Pollards, who also possessed a portion of Coundon Moor, the Eland, with Birtley, Pollarden or Newfield, Innstalalley, Moreflatt, Gawnesflatt, Langfeld, Kyneflatt Chapel, Thornflatt, Quynning Meadow, Edirley, and a number of tenements in Bishop Auckland. This family became extinct in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and, since that time, the lands have been much divided, and have passed through numerous hands. The present proprietors are the Bishop of Durham, who is also lord of the manor, Richard Bowser, Esq., Thomas Peacock, Esq., William Trotter, Esq., and several others. For *Directory* see Bishop Auckland.

AUCKLAND ST. HELEN'S PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

This chapelry, which comprises the constableries of St. Helen's Auckland, West Auckland, Barony and Evenwood, is bounded on the north by the newly-formed chapelry of Etherley, on the west by Hamsterley chapelry, on the south-west by Cockfield, on the south by Ingleton chapelry, on the south-east by Heighington parish, and on the north-east by Shildon chapelry and the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland, from the latter of which it was anciently abscinded.

BARONY AND EVENWOOD form a towship in the chapelry, comprising an area of 5,336 acres, and the value of property assessed for the county-rate, in

1853, was £4,177 10s, 6d. The number of inhabitants, in 1801, was 769; in 1811, 719; in 1821, 785; in 1831, 1,019; in 1841, 1,729; and in 1851, 1,381 souls. At the latter period, it contained 300 inhabited houses, and 68 uninhabited. The Haggerleazes branch of the Stockton and Darlington Railway extends for upwards of a mile in this township. *Evenwood* was one of the places given by King Canute to the church of Durham, at the time of his pilgrimage to St. Cuthbert's shrine. It subsequently became private property; but was again conveyed to the see in the time of Bishop Beck, and, at the end of the thirteenth century, a large park or hunting ground was formed here by the bishops of Durham. The manor was granted by Bishop Beaumont to Lord Ralph de Neville for life in 1331; and, by Hatfield's Survey, we find that Lord Neville held the Colt Park, of the inheritance of John de Evenwood; John de Sadberg held a capital messuage and lands; Hugh Willison held lands and tenements; and Thomas Hansard held the Barony Tofts. In 1368, there was a blomestage, blomary, or iron furnace, in Gordonwood and Evenwood Park, which was then let by Bishop Hatfield, at 16s. per week. By a survey taken in 1646, it appears that the Barony then comprised Evenwood, Killerby, West Auckland, a decayed baronial mansion in a park of 300 acres, a great common called Raley-Fell, and a large colliery called Thorne, where the bishop, in right of his *jura regalia*, had "all manner of privileges, royalties, franchises, and immunities." The township is still nearly all copyhold under the Bishop of Durham, who receives from it about 4d. an acre. Several detached portions of freehold, and a large tract at the south-western extremity of the township, are the property of John Bowes, Esq., M.P. *Raley-Fell*, an extensive district in the northern part of the township, was divided into allotments under the authority of an act passed in the 32nd George II. 1759; the royalty still belongs to the bishop.

The *Village* of Evenwood is pleasantly situated on the summit of a steep bank, which rises on the south side of the Gaunless, five miles south-west from Bishop Auckland. It contains a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, a school, a corn-mill, and several public-houses and tradesmen's shops. There was formerly an old castle here; but its remains were totally demolished in 1826, and its site is now occupied by a farm house. *Evenwood Colliery*, in this township, is the property of Messrs Armstrong and Co., and gives employment to a considerable number of workmen.

Barony is situated on the north side of the Gaunless, and is connected with Evenwood by a bridge. *Oaks*, a hamlet about three-quarters of a mile from the village of Evenwood, consists of an assemblage of cottages, and a Methodist chapel; the latter was erected in 1835. *Toft Hill* is a long straggling village, in that portion of the township known by the name of Barony. *Ramshaw* is a hamlet, four-and-a-half miles south-south-west from Bishop Auckland.

Brown Thomas, back overman, Oaks
Dickinson Henry, tailor
Humphrey John Esq. Newton-fine
Lee Adam, colliery engineer, Oaks
Maddison William, coal inspector, Oaks
Matthews George, joiner
Nicholson Richard, schoolmaster
Proud Michael, colliery agent
Ramshay G. R. Esq.
Robinson Robert, resident viewer, Oaks
Summerson Robert, coal owner
Snowdon George, earthenware manufacturer, New Moor Pottery
Taylor William, coal inspector and timekeeper, Evenwood Colliery
Vart J. miller
Wardle George, overman, Oaks

Blacksmiths.

Dickinson William, and agricultural implement maker
Gair Robert, Evenwood Colliery, ho. Oaks
Hodgson William

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Carrick E.
Oates Joseph
Simpson J. Swan Row
Stokeld John, *Waterloo Inn*

Butchers.

Booth Robert, Swan Row
Kirkup George, *Drovers' Inn*
Kirkup William
Vart W

Farmers.

Bowbank T. W.
Hull Mary
Snowdon George, New Moors Pottery
Thompson George
Thompson John
Willan Thomas
Young John and George

Grocers and Drapers.

Jopling Thomas, Swan Row
Kirkup Robert

Inns and Taverns.

Bay Horse, G. Proud
Drovers' Inn, George Kirkup
Grey Bull, W. Carrick
Swan, Elizabeth Welford
Waterloo Inn, John Stokeld

The following are the principal inhabitants in that portion of the township denominated BARONY, including the village of *Toft Hill*:—

Allworthy Charles, surgeon, Toft Hill
Brown Thomas, butcher, Toft Hill
Burrill John, vict. *Dog and Gun Inn*
Coates William, shoemaker
Fawell David, cartwright
Henderson John S. cartwright
Hodgson William, shoemaker
Hope John, vict. *Cross Keys*
Robson John, miller, Toft Hill
Sanderson Francis, Esq. Toft Hill Hall
Stobart Henry, Esq. Etherley House
Sutton William, joiner and cabinet maker, Toft Hill
Watson J. grocer, Toft Hill Lane
Wilson John, grocer, Toft Hill Lane
Young George, butcher

Farmers

Alderson Thomas
Balmer Michael
Blythman Matthew
Brass Thomas
Gold Thomas
Heaviside William & George
Hindmarch Valentine
Humphries John
Jackson Richard
Marques David
Nankin Thomas
Nicholson Thomas
Rutter Matthew
Weatherill William
Wilkinson George
Wigham William
Young William

ST. HELEN'S AUCKLAND, a township and village, in the chapelry of the same name, contains 1,480 acres, the property of Sir George Musgrave, who is also the lord of the manor, Sir William Eden, Bart., the representatives of the late Sir Thomas J. Clavering, Bart., and others. The property was valued for the county rate in 1853 at £3,948 10s. The township contained in 1801, 206 inhabitants; in 1811, 209; in 1821, 220; in 1831, 410; in 1841, 720; and in 1851, 789. The West Auckland Branch of the Stockton and Darlington Railway intersects the township. The greater portion of the property here was formerly held by the Dalton family, from whom it passed to the Edens and Williamsons, and subsequently to the Carrs and Milbankes, coming ultimately to the present proprietors.

The Village of St. Helen's Auckland is situated three miles south-south-west of Bishop Auckland, on the road from that place to Barnard Castle. It contains a few tradesmen's shops and public houses, and is principally inhabited by the workmen employed in the neighbouring collieries.

The Church is an ancient Gothic structure, dedicated to St. Helen, and formerly contained a chantry, under the patronage of the Blessed Virgin. It consists of a nave with side aisles and chancel, a low western bell turret, and an entrance porch on the south. The exterior walls have been embattled; but, from successive alterations, have lost much of their original character. This church is still encumbered with what has not been unhappily termed "pew lumber," in the shape of high boxes, with balustraded tops, of about the year 1600. The church will accommodate about 450 persons. In pulling down the south wall some years ago, three skulls, one of them quite entire, were found in the masonry. The parish register commences in 1593. The living, which is a curacy, not in charge, of the certified value of

£13 9s. 4d., was, at the suppression of the College of Auckland, to which it belonged, left in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. In 1712 and 1735, this curacy was augmented with lands and tithes, purchased for £400, half of which sum was given by Sir John Eden, Bart., and the rest from Queen Anne's Bounty, but this endowment appears to have been lost. In 1769, Lord Crewe's trustees gave £40 to the incumbent, to repair and enlarge his dwelling-house. This building has been long unfit for residence; but in 1852, a grant of £400 was obtained from the Maltby fund towards the erection of a new one. This is one of the livings entitled to £10 per annum under the will of Lord Crewe. The annual income of the benefice is stated at £220. Incumbent, the Rev. Matthew Chester.

A Primitive Methodist Chapel was erected here in 1853.

Here is a handsome school-house on which is the following inscription:—"ERECTED BY THE OWNERS OF ST. HELEN'S COLLIERY, WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE OWNERS OF THE ADJOINING COLLIERIES, ON LAND GENEROUSLY PRESENTED FOR THE PURPOSE BY SIR GEORGE MUSGRAVE, BART., AND SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.MDCCCXLVI." This school was established for the instruction of the pitmen's children of the neighbourhood, and is efficiently conducted by Mr. William Sutherland.

St. Helen's Auckland Colliery is one of those collieries which were called into existence by the formation of the Stockton and Darlington Railway. It is the property of Sir George Musgrave, Bart., and a portion of the royalty belongs to the representatives of the of the late Sir Thomas J. Clavering, Bart., and to the Rev. Matthew Chester. It is worked by Joseph Pease, Esq., and partners. The distance of this colliery from the shipping place on the Tees is 26¼ miles. The coals were formerly shipped for London, and the various places on the coast; but of late years a considerable quantity have been sent abroad. Coke is extensively manufactured here.

Brusselton, which forms part of the estates of Sir George Musgrave, Bart., is a district situated to the south-east of the village of St. Helen's Auckland. It comprises two farms, occupying a lofty eminence, which was formerly covered with trees, and bore the name of Brusselton Wood.

Woodhouse is situated to the north-east of St. Helen's Auckland, and was anciently held by the Pollards. Here is a colliery, which was sunk about seventeen years ago.

Charities.—*Frances Farrow*, in 1675, bequeathed to the poor of the several townships of this chapelry, the sum of £1 10s. a-year, which is now paid by the owner of a field called Thornbury Garth, in West Auckland, and divided in the following proportions by the churchwardens of each township amongst poor widows not receiving parochial relief, viz:—St. Helen's Auckland, 8s. 9d; West Auckland, 11s. 3d.; and Evenwood and Barony, 10s.—*Elizabeth Donald*, in March 1789, gave a rent-charge of £5 a-year, in trust that it should be paid to a schoolmaster for instructing ten poor girls, natives of the town and township of West Auckland, whose parents should be resident in and belong to the same, in the principles of the Church of England, and to read and write.—In 1798, *Margaret Hubbock* built a school-room in West Auckland, and endowed it with three acres of land on the waste, subject to an annual rent of 1s. to the bishop, and now let for £10 10s. a-year. She likewise gave £100 in augmentation of this charity, which is in Messrs. Backhouse's bank at Darlington, and bears interest at four per cent per annum. The master also receives £10 a-year from the Bishop of Durham as a voluntary donation. He teaches the poor children of West Auckland

reading, writing, and accounts, free of any charge, on account of Mrs. Donald's gift; ten at the rate of 1s. a-quarter, in respect to the rent of the land and interest of the money at the bankers; and ten more at the charge of 15d. a-quarter, in respect of the bishop's gift; and he is at liberty to take other children at a certain quarterage, which is rather lower than the customary fees. The thirty children just mentioned are appointed by the trustees, none being considered eligible under seven years of age.

Coates William, farm bailiff, Manor House
Cockburn Wm. resident viewer, Manor Ho
Crowther S. grocer
Chester Rev. Matthew, incumbent
Hodgson John. butcher
Howe John, miller
Lambert John, smith
Reed William, grocer
Storey Thomas, ironfounder
Walton R. tailor

Farmers.

Baty Edward
Burrow William
Pearse David

Taverns.

Bay Horse, Jonathan May
Engine, John Roxborough
Golden Pheasant, Margaret Urwin
Locomotive, John Barker
Railway Tavern, G. Stonebank
Wheat Sheaf, John Patton

West Auckland is a township and village in this chapelry, containing 3,720 acres, and in 1853 the amount of property assessed to the county rate was £5,396. The principal proprietors are the Bishop of Durham, Sir William Eden, Bart., Mr. Frederick Glenton, and Mr. William Bowlank. The population of the township in 1801 was 978; in 1811, 971; in 1821, 1,106; in 1831, 1,509; in 1841, 2,310; and in 1851, 2,303 souls. This increase of population is attributed to the opening out of new collieries. This township is crossed by the Haggerleazes Branch of the Stockton and Darlington Railway. At the time of the compilation of Boldon Book, there were in West Auckland "eighteen villains, each of whom held an ox-gang of land, and provided three men weekly in autumn to win and lead the hay, during which service they had a *corrody;* each led corn two days, and together they rendered eighteen hens, nine score eggs, one milch cow, and made three carryings between the Tyne and Tees. William Coupman and others held divers parcels of land under certain rents, and the services of ploughing and harrowing the lord's land, making hay, preparing ridges of fallow in autumn, and serving on embassies. All the villains of Aucklandshire, to wit, of North Auckland, West Auckland, Escomb, and Newton, provided for the great hunts of the bishop, for every ox-gang of land in their tenure, one cord; and they made a hall for the bishop in the forest, with a buttery and buttery hatch, a chamber and other conveniences. They also constructed a chapel, and they had of charity 2s. They made their part of the hedge round the lodges; and they had, upon the bishop's departure, a tun of ale, or half a tun, if so much should remain. They were to keep the hawk-yard, and were entitled to make eighteen booths at St. Cuthbert's fairs." Amongst the drenage tenants named in Hatfield's survey, we find John Dalton, whose posterity held property in Auckland for many centuries. Besides the Daltons, the families of Taillours, Boltons, Sockburns, Coupmans, Batmans, Fishes, Allgoods, Forsters, and Parkinsons, held possessions here. William Tailbois, of West Auckland, and Jane his wife, by fine, July 29th, 33rd Elizabeth, conveyed the manor of West Auckland, and all their lands there, as well as their estates in Evenwood, Wolsingham, and Gateshead, in trust to John, William, and Ralph Eden, sons of Jane, to the use of John Eden in tail mail; remainder to William in tail mail, remainder to Ralph,

remainder to Jane, with remainder to John in fee-simple; and their possessions are now held by Sir William Eden, Bart. There are quarries of stone and slate in the north part of the township, which are held under the bishop, by a 21 years' lease, at the annual rent of £3 3s. without a renewal fine.

The Village of West Auckland is situated at the junction of the high roads from Durham to Barnard Castle, and from Darlington to Wolsingham, about three-and-a-half miles south-by-west of Bishop Auckland. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, have chapels here; and Bethel Chapel, belonging to the Wesleyan Association, was opened in 1837. A Mechanics' Institution was established under the patronage of Edmund Backhouse, Esq., about ten years ago, and now possesses a library of about 400 volumes. The subscription is three shillings per annum. The National School has been amalgamated with the Endowed School (see Charities, page 292). Several houses in the village bear marks of antiquity. The labouring population of West Auckland are for the most part engaged in the neighbouring collieries. To meet their numerous requirements there are several shops, &c., in the village. Here is an old established ironfoundry, which affords employment to a considerable number of persons. The village possesses a post office, a rural police station, and four parish constables; the centre of the green is occupied by a public pant, erected some years ago, and supplied with water from a neighbouring reservoir, but the supply is scarcely equal to the demand. A stone bridge crosses the Gaunless between St. Helen's and West Auckland. A fair for the sale of cattle, horses, &c., was commenced here in October, 1836, and has since been held annually on the 17th October. Hirings for servants also take place on the 12th and 19th November.

West Auckland Colliery is worked by Messrs. Edmund Backhouse & Co., the royalty belongs to the Bishop of Durham. *Norlees Colliery* is situated a little to the north-west of the village.

Lutrington is a district on the southern boundary of the township, and was given by Canute to the Church of Durham, under which it was held by a family bearing the local name. It afterwards became the property of the Bowes family, the Collingwoods, and the Tonges. It now belongs to Robert Surtees, Esq. An adjoining farm, called *Bolton Garths*, is the property of the Duke of Cleveland.

Royal Oak, a hamlet at the south-eastern extremity of the township, is five miles south-by-east from Bishop Auckland, and is partly in the township of Redworth, parish of Heighington.

Post Office, West Auckland: Elizabeth Green, postmistress.—Letters arrive from Bishop Auckland at 9 40 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 3 30 p.m.

Batie John, stone mason
Davidson Edward, schoolmaster
Duff Mr. Joseph, Hunter Hill House
Fletcher William, corn miller, Holm Mill
Hopkins, Robinson, & Co. brewers
Littlefair Edward, schoolmaster
Reed Robert, builder and contractor
Sowerby Mr. Francis
Summerson Thomas, contractor
Taylor John, stone mason
Thompson John, stone mason

Blacksmiths.

Crowther Ralph
Stephenson George (and agricultural implement maker), Spring Gardens
Warwick John

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Brown George
Chapman William
Fowler Thomas
Longstaff Thomas & Son
Wilson Henry

Butchers.

Hodgson William
Lockey Edward
Lockey Thomas
M'Vay John
Moses Thomas

Riley Thomas
Robinson John
Stamper William
Thompson William
Todd Mark
Todd Thomas

Farmers.

Atkinson Robert
Barnes John
Binks James
Bowbank William
Bowser Mrs.
Brass George
Bulman John
Cummings James
Duff Joseph (yeoman), Hunter Hill
Hodgson Edward, Copeland House
Humphries John
Garry William
Jackson John, Green Field
Lanchester George
Pierse John
Riley Thomas
Smith Martin
Soulsby William
Todd Mark
Townend Jonathan
Vart Jane & Joseph
Wild Thomas

Joiners and Cartwrights.

Booth Joseph
Taylor Joseph
Watson W.
Young E. G.

Saddlers.

Hatton H.
Neesham Robert

Shopkeepers.

Brown Ralph
Brown Richard
Buckton Jane
Heslop Hannah
Hodgson Jacob
Lawson Jane
Longstaff Hannah
Mangham George
Stephenson Robert
Storer Robert
Townend J.
Young G. B.

Surgeons.

Killburn William
Richardson Thomas G.
Todd George

Tailors and Drapers.

Atkinson John
Geldart George
Parker N.
Thompson John
Walton William

Taverns.

Cross Keys, W. Race
Crown, W. Parkin
Earl Grey, W. Greaveson, Spring Gardens
Golden Fleece, W. Miller
Jack-in-his-Glory, Thomas Cleminson
Old Wheat Sheaf, Thomas Pears
Smiths' Arms, George Stephenson, Spring Gardens
Talbot, Thomas Young
Red Lion, Stephen Hope
Wheat Sheaf, Susan Dodds
Wheat Sheaf, Thomas Hope
Wheat Sheaf, James Little

BYERS GREEN PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

This chapelry, which was formed in pursuance of an order in council, August 8th, 1845, comprises those parts of the township of Byers Green which formerly belonged to the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland, part of the township of Binchester, and the township of Newfield. It is bounded on the north by Brancepeth parish, on the west by the river Wear, on the south by the township of Bondgate and the remaining part of the township of Binchester, and on the east by the chapelry of Whitworth.

Byers Green, a township and village, in the chapelry of the same name, comprises an area of 997 acres, and the amount of property assessed to the county rate in 1853 was £2,357 9s. 7d. The population of the township in 1801 was 77; in 1811, 199; in 1821, 231; in 1831, 207; in 1841, 489; and in 1851, it had increased to 1,025 souls. In ancient times we find this place held by the Parks, and afterwards by the Nevilles. Byers Green Moor or Common was enclosed in accordance with an act passed in the 45th George III., and the boundaries were first perambulated in August, 1805. The royalty was reserved to the Bishop of Durham, under whom several portions of the township are held by copyhold tenure. The principal proprietor at present is R. D. Shafto, Esq. The West Durham Railway enters this township from the north-west, and joins the Byers Green Branch of the Clarence line. There are some limeworks in the township.

The Village of Byers Green is situated about three miles north-east from Bishop Auckland, and contains a post-office, rural police-station, several public-houses, and the usual shops. It is supplied with water from a public pant near the church. A public ferry crosses the Wear at the north of the village.

The Church is a neat building, dedicated to St. Peter, and was consecrated on the 10th July, 1845. It is in the early English style, and possesses 283

sittings, 212 of which are free and unappropriated, in consequence of a grant having been received from the Incorporated Society for Building and Repairing Churches. The residue of the cost of erection was defrayed by the Bishop of Durham. The church consists of nave and chancel, with an entrance porch, surmounted by a bell turret on the west. The interior is neatly decorated, and the pulpit consists of a curious selection of antique carvings. The eastern window is of stained glass, and contains representations of the Crucifixion, and Sts. Peter and Andrew. There is also a stained window in the body of the church, to the memory of William H. Robson, who was killed by an explosion of gas in Byers Green Colliery. The living is in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, who, in 1853, gave £100 towards the purchase of a piece of land to be attached to it. The value of the living is £180 per annum. A parsonage house was built in 1851, to which £350 was contributed from the Maltby fund. Rev. James W. Hick, incumbent.

The National School is under government inspection, and is attended by about eighty children of both sexes. John Hodgson, teacher.

Biography.—Thomas Wright, F.R.S., an eminent mathematician and astronomer, was born at Byers Green, on the 22nd September, 1711, and in early life was bound apprentice to a clockmaker; but, not liking his servitude, he ran away from his master, and afterwards becoming a seaman, he made a voyage from Sunderland to Amsterdam in 1730. Having no inclination for the naval profession, he opened a mathematical school at Sunderland, where, in 1731, he projected a general representation of Euclid's elements in one large sheet, and in the following year compiled an almanack, in imitation of that of Oxford, calculated for the meridian of Durham. He subsequently wrote several mathematical and astronomical works, and was offered the chief professorship of navigation in the imperial academy of St. Petersburg, but he did not accept it. He died at his house, Byers Green Lodge, and was interred at the church of St. Andrew's Auckland on the 25th February, 1785. Speaking of Mr. Wright, the Rev. Professor Chevallier, of Durham University observes, "It appears that he anticipated many speculations of much later date; and such writers as Arago and Sturm are engaged in vindicating Wright's literary and scientific claims. I perceive Humboldt refers to Wright, in his Cosmos."

Charities.—The charities of this chapelry are described with those of Bishop Auckland.

POST OFFICE, BYERS GREEN: William Purdy, postmaster.—Letters arrive from Bishop Auckland at 11-30 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 2 p.m.

Bell Thomas, joiner
Botchley William, builder
Brown Robert, merchant tailor
Curry Ralph, brick-making contractor, Newfield Brick Works
French John, blacksmith
Glendinon Robert, shoe maker
Harrison John, joiner
Hick Rev. James W. incumbent
Hodgson John, schoolmaster
Minto Robert, smith
Purdy William, grocer
Rivers William builder
Rivers William, grocer
Robson John George, colliery agent
Rudd Peter, tailor
Stonehouse Mary, grocer
Thornes Josh. shoe maker
Wilkinson Thomas, tailor

Butchers.
Blair Joseph
Corner Thomas
Newcomb Thomas
Prest William
Robinson Ralph

Farmers.
Burdon Robert
Cant John
Hutchinson John
Longstaff Henry
Nattrass Joseph
Watford John

Inns.
Lord Hill Inn, John Dakers
Marquis of Granby, George Cornforth
Railway Inn, R. Robinson
Victoria, William Shields

Beerhouses.
Jobson Mark
Rhodes Richard

BINCHESTER.—A small portion of this township is still attached to the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland, while the greater portion is included in this chapelry. It comprises an area of 500 statute acres, and the annual value is £528. In 1801, there were 42 inhabitants; in 1811, 45; in 1821, 49; in 1831, 37; in 1841, 43; and in 1851, 30. This township contains the site of a large Roman station, said to be the Vinovium of Antoninus, and the Binovium of Ptolemy. Mr. Cade says that Binchester is situated on the stratum called the Fosseway, and was a celebrated city of the Brigantes, sacred to Bacchus, and deriving its name from the festivals held at it in honour of that deity. Many coins, altars, inscriptions, and pieces of Roman pottery have been found at this station, which covers an area of about 29 acres in extent, and is a prolific mine of Roman antiquities. About fifty years ago, the remains of a sudatory or bath were discovered here, in a singularly perfect state. The station occupies an elevated piece of ground, about 80 feet above the Wear, which washes its western side. The ground within the station slopes on one side towards the east, and, on account of old inclosures, and long cultivation, it is now very difficult to ascertain its exact plan, or that of its outworks. In the history of the church of Durham, Binchester is mentioned as one of the vills pledged to the Earls of Northumberland, and never restored; but a large tract of land is still held under the bishop's tenures; and by Bishop Hatfield's survey, we find that Robert, of Binchester, held Binchester and Hunwick, by virtue of the bishop's grant. His descendants retained possession of it till 1420, when it was purchased by Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland. It was confiscated on the attainder of the last earl. It afterwards came into the possession of the Wrens, from whom it was purchased by Charles Lyon, Esq.

Directory.—The farmers are Edward Dodds, Henry Longstaff, and James Robson.

NEWFIELD is a small township in this chapelry, containing 199 acres, and the property valued for the county-rate in 1853 amounted to £609. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 11; in 1811, 16; in 1821, 11; in 1831, 8; in 1841, 345; and in 1851, 1,016 souls. This increase is principally owing to the opening of the coal mines. The West Durham Railway passes over a portion of this township. The property in Newfield is freehold; the principal proprietors are the representatives of the late R. W. Myddleton, Esq., the Rev. R. Grey, and the Newfield Coal Company.

The Village of Newfield, which consists principally of houses for the workmen employed at the colliery, is situated three miles north of Bishop Auckland, and possesses a National School, to which the colliery owners are liberal subscribers. The average number of children in attendance is 100. Samuel Ager, teacher.

Newfield Colliery is carried on by John Robson, Esq., and partners, and the coals are shipped at the West Hartlepool Docks, to which place they are conveyed by the West Hartlepool Harbour and Dock Railways. Coke is also manufactured to a considerable extent, and from its excellence, is in great demand, both for home and foreign consumption.

Directory.—Samuel Ager, teacher; Archibald Dunbar, farm bailiff; John Hutchinson, farmer; and John Stainbank, victualler.

COUNDON DISTRICT PARISH.

This district parish of Coundon comprises the townships of Coundon, Westerton, and Windlestone; and was formed by an order in council, dated February 2nd, 1842, constituting until that period a portion of the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland. The coal found in this district is of good household quality, and although it is distant about twenty-five miles from the shipping places on the Tees, it has been, and still continues to be, worked to advantage.

COUNDON township contains 584 statute acres, the property of William L. Wharton, Esq., T. Greenwell, Esq., John Proud, Esq., Messrs. Johnson and Manisty, and others. The amount of property assessed for the county-rate in 1853 was £3,118. The population in 1801 was 163; in 1811, 163; in 1821, 222; in 1831, 475; in 1841, 990; and in 1851, 1,073 souls. At the time of the compilation of Boldon Book, the demesnes of Great Coundon, containing six caracutes of land, with the pasture and sheep, were in the hands of the bishop. In Little Coundon there were twelve cottagers, each of whom held six acres of land, and worked two days in the week, from St. Peter's Day to Martinmas, and the rest of the year one day in the week: each tilling four acres of land, and rendering a hen and 100 eggs. From Hatfield's survey we learn there were four free tenants, that William de Coundon, chaplain, held a cottage and six acres, and that there were seventeen cottagers, who rendered similar services to those mentioned in Boldon Book. Nearer to our own time, we find lands held here by the Padcocks, the Bracks, and the Hotons; the property is now much divided, and held by the gentlemen above mentioned.

The Village of Coundon is situated two miles east of Bishop Auckland, and is chiefly occupied by the colliers employed in the neighbouring mines. The rapid increase of population of late years, has caused a corresponding increase in the size of the village, which now possesses a goodly number of public houses, shops, &c.

The Church, dedicated to St. James, was erected in 1841, upon a site given by William Lloyd Wharton, Esq., and the cost of the structure, amounting to £900, was, with the exception of £50 from the Church Building Society, defrayed by Bishop Maltby. It is a plain, neat edifice, containing 400 sittings, of which 300 are free and unappropriated. There is a glebe house; and the living is valued at £250 per annum. Rev. Charles Duberly, B.A., incumbent.

The National School was erected at the same time as the church; it is at present conducted by Mr. Robert Wright.

Coundon Gate Colliery is one of those that have been extensively worked by Messrs. Edmund Backhouse and Co. The coals are shipped on the Tees and at Hartlepool West Docks.

Howlish Hall, the ancient residence of the Hoppers, and more recently of the Walkers, is now occupied by C. L. Wood, Esq.

POST OFFICE, COUNDON: Thomas Mangham, postmaster.—Letters arrive from Bishop Auckland at 9 30 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 2 55 p.m.

Anderson Samuel, manager of brick and tile works, Coundongate
Davison William, coal inspector, Coundon
Dolphin Thomas, grocer
Duberly Rev. Charles, B.A., incumbent
Cooper John, earthenware manufacturer
Emerson Thomas, shoe maker
Foster H. grocer
Halliday John, grocer
Iveson Joseph, tailor
Jardine James, land steward, Totness
Laidstor Richard, tailor
Mangham Thomas, grocer and postmaster
Peverell George, shoe maker
Proud John, grocer
Robinson Robert, shoe maker
Storey Robert, butcher
Thompson Richard, butcher
Veitch William, druggist, grocer, & draper
Walton Christopher, cashier, Black Boy Colliery
Watson Henry, butcher
Womack George Walshaw, grocer and provision dealer
Wood C. L. coal owner, Howlish Hall
Wright Robert, schoolmaster, National School

Farmers.

Hall Thomas
Johnson Robert
Jolly C. and George
Peverell Robert

Taverns.

Blue Bell, Henry Dinsley
Greyhound, George Dixon
Hare and Hounds, William Armstrong
Hermitage, Ralph Lawson
Old Black Boy, Henry Holmes
Ox, William Fairless
Shepherd, William Shaw
Three Tuns, Josh. Short
—— Baker Thos. beer house

WESTERTON township, which adjoins that of Coundon on the north and east, is nearly all leasehold under the dean and chapter of Durham. It comprises an area of 697 acres, and the property was valued to the county-rate, in 1853, at £1,271 17s. 6d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 56; in 1811, 58; in 1821, 77; in 1831, 85; in 1841, 89; and in 1851, 210 souls.

The Hamlet of Westerton occupies an elevated situation about half a mile north-north-east from Coundon. Here is a lofty round-tower, called "Westerton Folly," which was erected for an observatory by Mr. Wright, the eminent mathematician, of Byers Green.

Westerton Colliery is the property of C. L. Wood, Esq.

Directory.—William Horsman, victualler; and the farmers are Joseph French, George Robinson, Farrow Tweddle, Barbara Turner, and Ann Wood.

WINDLESTONE, a township, four miles east by south of Bishop Auckland, contains 1,540 acres, and forms the south-eastern portion of the chapelry of Coundon. It contained in 1801, 101 inhabitants; in 1811, 86; in 1821, 94; in 1831, 129; in 1841, 186; and in 1851, 238. The property was rated for the county-rate, in 1853, at £1,138. During the episcopacy of Bishop Bury, David de Holgrave and Ellen his wife obtained permission from that prelate to grant property in Windlestone to a chaplain, for performing daily offices for ever, in the church of Bothal, in the county of Northumberland, for the souls of their parents and ancestors. A portion of the manor was held by the Abbey of Neasham, and the Ogles, Lumleys, and other families, also held property here. The Edens became proprietors in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth, and by successive purchases they at length acquired possession of the whole township, and also considerable property in West Auckland. During the parliamentary wars, the Edens sided with the monarch. Robert Eden, one of this family, was created a baronet in November, 1672, and represented the county of Durham in the parliaments of 1678-9, 1689, 1698, 1705, and 1710. He died in 1720, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John Eden, Bart., who sat for the county in the parliaments of 1713, 1714, and 1722. Sir John dying in 1728, the family honours and estates devolved upon his only son, Sir Robert, who married Mary, youngest daughter of William Davidson, Esq., by whom he had five sons and two daughters. Robert, his second son, was created a baronet in 1776, and

was subsequently governor of Maryland. William, the third son, became chief secretary for Ireland, and afterwards was sent as ambassador to the court of France. In 1789, he was elevated to the Irish peerage, and was next appointed ambassador to the states of Holland. Whilst at the Hague, he was created Baron Auckland, which title is now borne by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. The fifth son, Henry, became an Irish peer, under the title of Baron Henly. Sir Robert Eden died in 1755, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John, who represented the county of Durham in three successive parliaments, and on his demise, in August, 1812, the family estates were inherited by his eldest son, Sir Robert Johnson Eden, who assumed the additional surname by royal license in 1811. He died, without issue, on the 3rd September, 1844, aged 70, and was succeeded by Sir William Eden, the present baronet, who is descended from the second son of the Sir Robert above mentioned.

Windlestone Hall, which has been the seat of the Eden family for upwards of a century and a half, is situated on the south side of the road from Bishop Auckland to Rushyford. It was rebuilt by Sir Robert Johnson Eden, Bart., about twenty years ago, when spacious offices were erected, and the grounds handsomely laid out, and ornamented with trees and shrubs, at an expense of about £10,000. It is now a noble mansion of ashlar stone, with a colonnade of Doric pillars at the east front, and with its pleasure grounds, &c., forms an important feature in the scenery of the neighbourhood.

Rushyford, a village in this township, is situated on the great north road, five and a half miles east by south from Bishop Auckland. Here is a school, which was built and endowed by the late Sir R. J. Eden, Bart. This village was the scene of a marauding exploit of Sir Gilbert de Middleton, and Walter de Selby, who, with a troop of outlaws, here waylaid and seized Bishop Beaumont, and the cardinals who accompanied him.

Burlison Robert, foreman joiner, Windlestone Hall
Davidson George, head gardener, Windlestone Hall
Eden Sir William, Bart. Windlestone Hall
Illingworth Richard, game keeper, Windlestone Hall
Newton John, grocer, Rushyford
Palmer John, boot & shoe mkr. Rushyford
Swale Mark, land agent, Windlestone Hall

Farmers.

Adamson George (and blacksmith and agricultural implement mkr.) Rushyford
Banner Samuel (and miller)
Henderson Peter and John
Lambert James (and victualler), Rushyford
Smith Thomas, Windlestone Grange
Thompson Henry, jun.

ESCOMB PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

This chapelry, which anciently formed part of the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland, comprises no dependant townships, and is bounded on the north by the river Wear, on the west and south-west by Etherley, on the south and south-east by St. Helen's Auckland, and on the east by St. Andrew's Auckland. It contains 840 acres, and the annual value of the property assessed to the county rate, in 1853, was £2,336 11s. 5d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 162; in 1811, 190; in 1821, 232; in 1831, 282; in 1841, 510; and in 1851 it had increased to 1,293 souls. Escomb was one of the places mortgaged to the Earls of Northumberland; and at the period of the compilation of Boldon Book, there were here thirteen villains, each of whom held an ox-gang of land, and rendered similar services as the villains of North Auckland. A toft and croft with four acres were held by a collier, on condition of his providing coals for the cart-smith of Coundon. Other parties also

held different portions by various services. At the time of Hatfield's survey, we find the Exchequer lands noted; and it is also recorded that Sir Ralph Eure, of Witton, held lands at Shaly field and Todstones; and that the master and brethren of Sherburn Hospital held a messuage and croft under the Bellasis family. The commons, or wastes, called West Mill Batts, Etherley Moor, Escomb Batts, and Escomb Carr, containing together by estimation 360 acres, were enclosed and divided amongst the neighbouring proprietors, in accordance with the provisions of an act of parliament, 44th George III., the manorial rights, &c., being reserved to the bishop. The principal landowners are T. Johnson, Esq., Henry Stobart, Esq., Messrs. Jackson, of Woodside, Mr. Richard Jackson, of Stockton, Thomas Peacock, Esq., and Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan. The Weardale Railway passes through this township.

The Village of Escomb is situated on the south bank of the Wear, about one-and-a-half mile west from Bishop Auckland, and comprises three public-houses, a Primitive Methodist chapel, an ordinary day school, and a rural police station. The establishment of the neighbouring collieries and iron works has added materially to the importance of the village.

The Church is an ancient building, situated in an open space, in the centre of the village, and consists of a nave and small chancel, separated by a narrow circular arch. The font is a low octagonal bason of freestone. This church was formerly prebendal to Auckland College, but, in 1501, Bishop Fox united it to the deanery, and it is now a curacy not in charge, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, and of the certified value of £13. Total income about £204 per annum. Rev. H. A. Atkinson, M.A., is the incumbent.

The Parsonage House is a commodious and substantial structure, in the Elizabethan style, situated on an elevated site south of the village.

Escomb Colliery adjoins the village on the south, and is worked by Henry Stobart, Esq., who is also engaged in the manufacture of fire bricks. A considerable quantity of coke is manufactured here.

Etherley Lane, a hamlet in this chapelry, about two miles west-by-south of Bishop Auckland, contains a school, a blacksmith's shop, two public-houses, and a number of workmen's dwellings.

Witton Park is a village in this township, situated at the north-west angle of the chapelry, about three miles west of Bishop Auckland, and owes its existence to the flourishing and extensive iron works of Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan, which are in the adjoining township of Witton-le-Wear. These works, which comprise four blast furnaces, afford employment to about 1,000 workmen, by whom the neighbouring village is almost exclusively inhabited. Here are chapels belonging to the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and a school attended by about 70 children. Divine service is performed in the school every Sunday by the curate of Escomb. The village contains a few public-houses and tradesmen's shops; and though the houses are of stone, and substantially built, the streets are much too narrow. The supply of water is very limited.

Woodside is a hamlet in this chapelry, situated about a mile west-by-north of Escomb.

Escomb.

Atkinson Rev. H. A., M.A., Parsonage
Blades William, butcher
Brass Joseph, victualler, *Angel Inn*
Bussey William, innkeeper
Cook John, farmer
Deaves Edward, school master
Elliott Mary, grocer

Haggerston Ann, victualler, *Royal Oak*
Hogg Robert, beer retlr. Three-Lane-Ends
Kitching George, beer retailer
Long-taff Francis, boot and shoe maker
Morgan Jesse, tailor
Poole Joseph, manager for Messrs. Bolckow & Vaughan
Rain Margaret, grocer
Shotton William, farmer
Stobart Henry, Esq. & Co. coal owners, George Colliery, and fire brick manufacturers

Etherley Lane.

Alderson Mr. George
Booth Mrs. Jane
Elliott William, viewer and coal owner
How Robert, victualler, *Pot and Glass*
Johnson George, farmer
Jopling Ralph, registrar of births and deaths for Bishop Auckland district
Smith John, school master
Smith S. W. overman
Smith William, victualler, *Blue Bell*
Walton John, victualler, *Railway Bridge Inn*

Witton Park.

Bretnall Thomas, grocer and draper
Brownbridge Thomas, victualler, *Witton Park Iron Works Inn*
Davis Hawell, grocer
Dent George, butcher
Hogg John, victualler, *Queen's Head*
Peacock Michael, joiner
Spoor B. & F. grocers and drapers
Steele George, butcher
Thompson Edward, grocer and draper
Tully John, victualler, *Vulcan Inn*
Vaughan Mrs. Sarah
WITTON PARK IRON WORKS

Woodside.

Barnsley Samuel, victualler, *Witton Castle*
Brown Richard, farmer
Cumbor Joseph, farm bailiff for Messrs. Bolckow & Vaughan
Davis John, tailor
Hallimond John, smith
Hutchinson Robert, farmer
Johnson Christopher, farmer
Kilburn John, butcher
Turner William, grocer
Wilson Elizabeth, grocer

ETHERLEY PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

Etherley parochial chapelry has been formed chiefly from the ancient chapelry of St. Helen's Auckland, and its limits were arranged by the incumbents of the adjoining parishes in 1834. It is about five miles from east to west, and two from north to south, and its population in 1851 was 961 souls. It is bounded on the north by Hamsterley, Witton-le-Wear, and Escomb, on the west by Hamsterley, on the south by St. Helen's Auckland, and on the east by St. Andrew's Auckland. The chapelry comprises portions of the townships of West Auckland, Bishop Auckland, Evenwood and Barony, and Pollard's Lands. Etherley, or Edirley, was anciently possessed by the Pollards, one of whom, John Pollard, held it *in capite*, at 10s. 10d. rent, in the 5th year of the episcopacy of Bishop Skirlaw. This district was formerly very thinly peopled; and in the early part of last century was infested by a gang of freebooters, who levied a sort of black mail on the neighbouring farmers. The coal mines of Etherley have long been considered of great value; and for some time before the introduction of railways their produce was in great request. Upon the formation of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, Old Etherley Colliery was undertaken by Henry Stobart and partners. The mines at present working are the Etherley Colliery at Escomb, the Jane Pit, in the immediate vicinity of the Witton Park Ironworks, and the Carterthorn Colliery, near Toft Hill.

The Village of Etherley is long and scattered, and chiefly occupied by pitmen and agricultural labourers. It is about three-and-a-half miles south-west of Bishop Auckland, and comprises a Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, a girls' school, an infant school, and a rural police station. The latter occupies the ground-floor of the Primitive Methodist Chapel. Water is supplied from a fountain or reservoir, called "St. Cuthbert's Pant," which was erected in 1840. There is also a Mechanics' Institution under the patronage of Henry Stobart, Esq., which occupies a small stone building in

village, and now numbers 90 members, who possess a library of 400 volumes. President, John Smith, Esq.; secretary, Joseph Dawson; treasurer, James Midas; librarian, Edward Wilson.

The Church is a neat stone building, consisting of nave and chancel, with a small square tower; and, though possessing few pretensions to architectural elegance, yet it affords accommodation to 300 persons. It was erected in 1832, at a cost of £700, which was chiefly defrayed by Bishop Van Mildert, assisted by the Church Building Society, and a few private donations. The living, which has an endowment of 70 acres, and a money payment of £130 per annum, is in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. Rev. George Watson, incumbent.

The Parsonage House is a handsome stone edifice erected in 1844-45, at a cost of about £900, towards which Bishop Van Mildert gave £200, and Lord Crewe's trustees £25, the residue of the expense being defrayed by the imcumbent.

The National School erected in 1833, is supported by subscription, and has an average attendance of 45 pupils. John Smith, teacher.

Etherley House is a good stone mansion, the residence of Henry Stobart, Esq.

Toft Hill is a village, at a short distance west from Etherley, and contains two public-houses, and a few shops.

Booth Ann, grocer and draper
Cail George, victualler, *Foresters' Arms*
Cail Robert, grocer
Dickinson Luke, victualler, *Three Tuns*
Dobinson George, victualler, *Black Bull*
Dowson William, victualler, *Bay Horse*
Gale John, boot and shoe maker
Greener Thomas, clerk
Hodgson Robert, butcher
Jackson John, yeoman, Green Field
Littlefair George, boot and shoe maker
Snaith Robert, grocer and draper
Snaith William, grocer and draper, and victualler, *Oak Tree*
Stobart Henry, Esq. Etherley House
Turnbull Cuthbert, agent
Vart Joseph, butcher and farmer
Walton Thomas, mason
Watson Rev. George, Parsonage
Widdas James, clerk
Wilson John, grocer

HAMSTERLEY PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

This chapelry, which comprises the townships of Hamsterley and South Bedburn, forms part of the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Wolsingham, on the west by Middleton-in-Teesdale, on the south by the chapelry of Lynesack, on the south-east by St. Helen's Auckland, and on the north east by Witton-le-Wear.

Hamsterley township contains an area of 4,003 acres, and the value of property assessed to the county rate in 1853 was £1,590 5s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 491; in 1811, 529; in 1821, 552; in 1831, 503; in 1841, 490; and in 1851, 532. This township was anciently possessed by the Eures, by whom it was held for several generations. We also find that the Lumleys and Boyntons held land here. A large tract of moor, or common, bearing the several names of Hamsterley, South Bedburn, and Lynesack and Softley Moors, and which extended into the respective townships bearing these names, containing about 7,000 acres, was inclosed and allotted to the neighbouring proprietors in 1760, subject to a yearly rent of 4d. per acre to the Bishop of Durham, to whom the manorial rights, &c., were reserved. Brownlaw Common, which is uninclosed, lies to the west, and is a portion of a large tract of 2,000 acres, called Hamsterley Waste. Pike Stone Fell, in this township, also remains a common. The principal freehold proprietors

in Hamsterley are, Thomas and William White, John Greenwell, and Robert Surtees, Esqrs., and the proprietors of Witton Castle. Michael Garthorne, owns a farm of about 200 acres, called Emms Hill. There are two corn mills in the township. One called Beckside Water Mill is situated south of the village on the Lynburn, which, though fordable except during floods, is crossed at the high road by a wooden foot-bridge.*

The Village of Hamsterley occupies a pleasant situation on the brow of a hill, seven miles west-by-north of Bishop Auckland, and contains three public-houses, with a few tradesmen's shops. The population chiefly consists of agricultural labourers; the houses are irregularly built; many of them have thatched roofs, and some are unoccupied and in a very dilapidated state. An annual feast or hopping is held here, and being considered one of the most noted in the county of Durham, is numerously attended by the people of the neighbourhood. The sports on these occasions consist of cricket, wrestling, dog-trailing, quoiting, foot races, donkey races, and other similar amusements.

The Church, an ancient cruciform structure, dedicated to St. James, was formerly prebendal to Auckland College, and contained a chantry or guild, from which Rowland Brown, the last incumbent, received an annual pension of £2 4s. in 1553. It is situated about half-a-mile from the village, and contains sittings for 300 persons. The entrance is by a south porch, above which is a sun-dial, with the inscription,

"MAN FLEETH AS A SHADOW.
1803."

The baptismal font is a small circular basin, and the ancient piscina still remains in the south wall of the chancel. The church was thoroughly cleaned and painted in 1842, at the expense of David Maclean, Esq., Robert Surtees, Esq., and G. T. Leaton Blenkinsopp, Esq. The living is a curacy not in charge, in the deanery of Darlington, of the certified value of £18 6s., and endowed with £10 per annum by Lord Crewe's trustees. The value of the living is stated at £90 per annum. The glebe consists of a close, to the north-east of the village, and a small farm of about 60 acres, called Moor Hill, subject to a tithe-rent charge of £5 per annum. About two-and-a-half acres, west of the village, were added to these a few years ago. The parish register commences in 1588. The owners of the Witton Castle estate are the patrons, and the Rev. J. G. Milner, incumbent.

The Parsonage House is situated at the west end of the village, and was enlarged and restored in 1851, at a cost of £400.

A Baptist Chapel was erected at Hamsterley in 1715, and its ministers were generally connected with the Baptist congregation at Muggleswick or that at Rowley. In 1974, a more commodious chapel was erected by subscription, to which a small endowment was annexed, with a school-room, a house and garden for the minister, and a burial ground. In 1790, a library was formed in connection with this chapel, and it now contains from 400 to 500 volumes, chiefly on theology.

* An eddy, called the "Piper's Hole," is situated a little below the bridge; and is said to have received its name from the fact of an itinerant piper being drowned in the stream, whilst attempting to cross the bridge in company with a person, known by the name of "Jack Dowson." Though the bridge is only a foot-bridge, in consequence of the burn not being fordable at the time, Dowson led his horse across, followed by the piper. Dowson and his horse had scarcely crossed the centre of the bridge, when it gave way, and the poor piper, who was following immediately behind the horse, was precipitated into the burn, where he was found the next day. When the people of Hamsterley asked Dowson where the piper was, he replied, with the utmost coolness, that "he was drowned all to rags."

To the west of the village is a large tract, called Brownlaw Common, being part of the 2,000 acres known as Hamsterley Waste. Pike Stone Fell, in this township, also remains a common.

Charities.—Four acres of land, known by the name of the Bull Piece, in the township of Lynesack and Softley, has been from time to time surrendered to successive trustees for the use of the poor of the chapelry of Hamsterley. On April 12th, 1760, an allotment of 10a. 1r. 6p., late parcel of the moors, was awarded to the then trustees, on the inclosure of the commons. The lands are let together at £16 per annum, which is paid half-yearly, and after undergoing a deduction for lord's rent, land tax, and other incidental charges, the residue is divided into three equal shares, which are appropriated to the townships of Hamsterley, South Bedburn, and Lynesack and Softley. It is given away to poor persons of the townships just named, in sums varying from 3s. to 10s.

POST OFFICE, HAMSTERLEY: Anthony Stephenson, postmaster.—Letters arrive from Bishop Auckland, 11 30 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 1 45 p.m.

Garthorn Michael, timber merchant
Jopling Joseph, assistant overseer
Milner Rev. J. G. incumbent
Tennick James, gardener and seedsman

Blacksmiths.
Couldered John
Emerson Ralph
Henderson Ralph

Boot and Shoe Makers.
Best John
Stephenson Anthony

Butchers.
Shaw Edward
Watson George
Watson William

Farmers.
Garthorn Michael
Hunter J.
Greenwell John
Malcolm John
Robson R.
Scarr Edward
Stephenson John
Watson Thomas
White Thomas
White William
Young John

Inns.
Cross Keys, John Stephenson
Joiners' Arms, Edward Shaw
Spinning Wheel, Jonathan Willey

Joiners.
Longstaffe George
Spence George

Tailors.
Dunn Robert
Lax John
Sponton Christopher

SOUTH BEDBURN is an extensive but thinly peopled township, the property of J. C. Backhouse, Esq., and others, containing two corn mills and between twenty and thirty farms. It comprises an area of 6,765 acres, and the property was valued to the county-rate, in 1853, at £1,639 15s. The population in 1801 was 310; in 1811, 421; in 1821, 366; in 1831, 296; in 1841, 350; and in 1851, 349 souls. The township occupies the north-western portion of the chapelry; the scenery is bold and picturesque; and the several seats and mansions by which the district is surrounded and ornamented, have, of late years, been much improved by their respective proprietors. At the north-western extremity of this township, and within a short distance of the Harehopeburn, a small rivulet, which rises in the neighbouring hills, is a remarkable piece of antiquity, locally known as "The Castles." It consists of a fortified enclosure at the foot of a high ridge of hills, and is of an oblong form of about 90 paces by 70. It is defended on every side by a lofty mound or vallum of loose pebble stones, with an outward ditch. On the side where the gate or entrance is, a little stream of water runs down a deep gill, where perhaps a bridge or platform of trees or hurdles, easily removed or destroyed, was used. The interior plain, which appears to have been ploughed in modern times, is capable of containing 500 huts, so that the fort, if we may so term it, would secure within its vallum upwards of 2,000 people. It is generally supposed by antiquarians to be the remains of an ancient British fortress.

A little to the north of Hamsterley is Bedburn Hall, which, at the time of Hatfield's survey, was held by Robert Emmerson, who rendered 8s. It afterwards became the property of the Eures, lords of Witton, and subsequently we find it possessed by the Leaton family. Bedburn Park House is the property of the Bishop of Durham, and Hoppyland Hall belongs to G. T. L. Blenkinsopp, Esq. The estate called Shipley, adjoining the Wear, formerly belonged to a family called Blackden; it and Brekon Hill are now the property of George Hutton Wilkinson, Esq. The Monk Field which lies between Shipley and Brekon Hill, belongs to Durham University; and the whole occupy the north angle of the township. Shull, on the north-west of Hoppyland, is an extensive district almost covered by fir plantations, and the property of W. and J. Backhouse, Esqrs.

Bedburn Iron Works, is a small village on the Bedburn, adjoining Hoppyland on the south-west, and at which there is an extensive establishment for the manufacture of edge tools, spades, shovels, &c., and in connection with which there is a saw mill for general purposes. The works are carried on by Mr. Matthew Dodds.

Redford, situated near the Bedburn, was in ancient times the property of the Eures. *Mayland* occupies the south-west portion of the township; and at the time of Bishop Hatfield, was held by Hugh de Burninghall by foreign service, and 6d., and a pair of spurs at the feast of St. Cuthbert. Property was afterwards held here by the Brackenburys, and the Millots.

Chipchase John, agent, Hoppyland Castle
Dodds John, augur manufacturer, Shipley Moss
Dalrymple John, agent, Shull
Dodds Matthew, edge tool manufacturer, Bedburn Iron Works

Farmers.

Alderson Thomas, High Shipley
Allison Thomas
Allison William
Armery Jonathan
Blackett John, Low Shipley
Burn William, Park House
Dodds J.
Gawthorn Michael, Rackwood Hill
Gibson Joseph, Bumby row
Hall John, Monk field
Heads William
Heslop Matthew (and miller)
James Wm. Hartup Mill
Littlefair George
Marques H.
Nappy William
Nicholson John, Hoppyland
Potter Ralph
Raine George
Richardson Hopper
Richardson Thomas
Simpson William
Spence Thomas
Stephenson John
Stephenson Joseph
Watson Thomas
White Thomas
Wilkinson William
Young John

HUNWICK PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

Hunwick Chapelry was formed by an order in council, in 1845, and consists of the township of Hunwick and Helmington, with part of that of Newton Cap. It is bounded on the north by Brancepeth parish, on the west by the parish of Witton-le-Wear, on the south by the river Wear, and on the east by the river Wear.

Hunwick and Helmington form a township, adjoining that of Helmington Row, in the parish of Brancepeth, and constitute the northern and principal portion of this chapelry. The township comprises an area of 1,560 acres, and the principal proprietors are Matthew Bell, Esq., the Rev. G. Fielding, Messrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Booth, Mr. John Robson, Mr. Thomas Young, and Mr. Appleton. The value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853, was £1,963 16s. 7d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 122: in 1811, 150; in 1821, 160; in 1831, 164; in 1841, 338; and in 1851, 486 souls. Hunwick was formerly held by the Binchester family, from whom it

passed to the Burdons, Huttons, Eurcs, Nevilles, and other proprietors. We find a portion of it possessed, about the middle of the last century, by the Stephensons, who transferred it to Joseph Reay, Esq., of Newcastle, and it afterwards passed by marriage to Matthew Bell, Esq., above mentioned. The moor or common called Hunwick Edge, was enclosed and allotted in 1761, and again further divided in 1806. There are several collieries in this township, and extensive brick and tile works have lately been commenced on the estate of Matthew Bell, Esq., where clay of a superior quality has been found. There are also stone quarries worked by Messrs. John Fletcher and John Robson, stone merchants, and a mine of ironstone, whose produce is in great request. HELMINGTON forms the northern part of the township.

The Village of Hunwick is pleasantly situated, about 2¼ miles west-north-west from Bishop Auckland, and contains a corn-mill, two public houses, and a few tradesmen's shops. The population are chiefly engaged in the collieries of the neighbourhood. There was formerly a medicinal well in the vicinity of the village; but, since the sinking of the collieries, its waters have ceased to flow. The plentiful supply of water for which Hunwick was so long remarkable, has lately been interfered with by the cutting of the Auckland and Durham Railway, though every effort has been made by the contractor, Mr. Cail, for a continuance of the supply.

The Church, dedicated to St. Paul, was erected in 1844, from designs furnished by Mr. Corry, of Durham, upon a site given by Mrs. Bell. It consists of nave and chancel, with a western bell-turret, and the cost of erection amounted to about £700. It was considerably enlarged in 1854, at an expense of £200. The church possesses a very handsome stained-glass window, erected in 1853, by Mrs. Spencer, of Helmington Hall. The living is in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, and was originally endowed with £55 per annum, to which the ecclesiastical commissioners, in April 1851, granted an augmentation of £50. Rev. James Richards, M.A., incumbent.

Hunwick Colliery, to the east of the village, is worked by John Robson, Esq. and partners, and its produce is conveyed across a westerly reach of the Wear, from the principal shaft and the bell-pit to the main line of the West Durham Railway. North Bitchburn Colliery is worked by Henry Stobart, Esq., and partners. Its coals are transmitted by the Crook branch to the Weardale railway.

Low Bitchburn is a farmstead near the brook of that name, which here forms the western boundary of Hunwick township.

Helmington Hall is the property and residence of Mrs. Spencer, widow of the late Rev. Robert Spencer, a liberal contributor to the charities, &c. of the district.

Bates Thomas, brewer and maltster, Quarry Burn
Cartwright Sarah, vict. Lane Ends
Curry Ralph, ale and porter seller, Quarry Burn
English Mary, beerhouse
Fletcher John, stone and flag merchant, and farmer, Hunwick
Gray John, schoolmaster
Harrison Robert, grocer, Quarry Burn
Longstaff Lambton, tailor
Marr John, butcher, Hunwick
Richards Rev. James, M.A. incumbent
Robinson William, shoe maker
Robson John, stone and flag merchant and brick and tile manufacturer, Hunwick
Robson John, beerhouse
Robson Joseph, stone mason
Robson Margaret, grocer, Lane Ends
Robson Margaret, vict.
Spencer Mrs. M. Helmington Hall
Thorns William, shoe maker, Lane Ends
Tulip John, butcher, Quarry Burn
Turnbull John, blacksmith

Farmers.
Alderson Henry
Davison Richard
Fletcher John, Hunwick
Hedley Wm. Crindle Dykes
Hutchinson Ralph
James Richard
Liddle Hannah
Moron Hannah
Robson John
Robson Thomas
Scur Charles
Stubbs & Son
Stubbs Joseph
Thompson & Son

NEWTON CAP township comprises an area of 939 acres, and the value of property assessed to the county-rate, in 1853, amounted to £1,362 14s. 4d. The population in 1801 was 114; in 1811, 134; in 1821, 145; in 1831, 156; in 1841, 148; and in 1851, 280 souls. This township is inclosed by the river Wear on the south-west, the south, and the east, and may be thus said to form a kind of peninsula. Boldon Book informs us that there were formerly thirteen villains here, who held their lands by services similar to those performed by the villains of North Auckland. At the time of Hatfield's survey there were only two free tenants, and these held but small portions of land. In later time, we find the Bacons recorded as proprietors here, and they are said to have been a very learned as well as an ancient family. The last of the race, who commenced building a stately hall here, now in ruins, is stated to have led a profligate life, squandering his property in extravagance and gaming, and at length terminating his existence by suicide in his unfinished mansion. The tithe-free estate of Newton Cap and Needless Hall were purchased by William Russell, Esq., of Brancepeth Castle, who gave it as a portion to his daughter on her marriage with General Sir Gordon Drummond, the present proprietor. The other proprietors here are E. Smith, Esq., R. D. Shafto, Esq., The Bishop of Durham, Matthew Bell, Esq., Mr. James Bishopbridge, Mr. John Greenwell, Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, and others. The Bishop of Durham is possessor of the manorial rights and privileges. The scenery in the neighbourhood of Newton Cap is very beautiful. The unfinished and ruinous hall forming a striking and picturesque object from the opposite side of the Wear.

Birtley, which forms the eastern portion of the township, was, in ancient times, a forest and park belonging to the prince-prelates of Durham, and we find it occasionally referred to in the records of the palace at Auckland. It is now enclosed and cultivated. Newton Cap Flatts occupies the south-eastern angle of the township. The Auckland and Durham Railway passes through this estate.

Adamson John, victualler, *Hare & Hounds*, Rombey Hill
Barwick Jos. vict. *Red Lion*, Rombey Hill
Brass William, corn miller, Bitchburn
Chapman Mrs. Bitchburn
Cummins Charles, vict. *Drovers' Inn*
Hall Mary, gardener, Newton Cap Gardens
Hankey Wm. blacksmith, Rombey Hill
Lee Thomas, grocer, Rombey Hill
Lishman William, viewer, Bitchburn
Pattison Nicholas, joiner, Rombey Hill
Robson George, butcher, Rombey Hill
Taylor Mr. William, Rombey Hill

Farmers.
Barwick Joseph, Rombey Hill
Bishopbridge James and William, High Oaks row
Elliott Jacob, Needless Hall
Etherington George, Newton Cap Farm
Gallalee Thomas, Low Side
Greenwell John, Red Barns
Rayne John, Flatts
Robson James, Wadsworth
Robson Thomas, Low Oaks row
Morson Hannah, Small Leazes
Stobbs Joseph, High Bitchburn
Thompson Thomas, Rombey Hill

LYNESACK CHAPELRY DISTRICT.

This chapelry was formed in June 1850, and comprises portions of the several townships of Hamsterley, Lynesack and Softley, and South Bedburn, which formerly belonged to the parochial chapelry of Hamsterley. The

Haggerleazes branch of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, five miles in length, connecting West Auckland with Cockfield and Butterknowle Collieries, skirts part of the southern boundary of this chapelry. It was formally opened on May 1st, 1830, and traffic was commenced in the October following. At the time of Hatfield's survey, the prior of Finchale held lands here. We subsequently find the Nevilles mentioned as proprietors, but their property was confiscated on the attainder of the last earl. The principal landowners at present are the Duke of Cleveland, the Corporation of Durham, R. Surtees, Esq., Rev. J. G. Milner, Mr. M. Gibbon, Edward Hodgson and Sons, Mr. F. D. Johnson, Mr. John Simpson, Mr. John Thackrey, Mr. Joseph Simpson, Mr. Christopher Middleton, the executors of Mr. Jonah Middleton, Miss Mary Bowlby, and others. The Bishop of Durham is lord of the manor.

The township of LYNESACK and SOFTLEY, or, as it is sometimes called, SOUTH SIDE, formerly constituted the southern portion of Hamsterley chapelry. It comprises an area of 5,946 acres, and its annual value is £2,793 13s. 6d. The population in 1801 was 517; in 1811, 602; in 1821, 732; in 1831, 795; in 1841, 910; and in 1851, 787 souls. Here are Butterknowle and Copley Collieries, Caike Scar and West Pits Colliery, and Lands Colliery, which, with other pits, occupy the south-western angle of the Durham coal-field.

The Village of Lynesack comprises a number of houses built without any regard to regularity; they are chiefly inhabited by agricultural labourers, and the workmen employed in the neighbouring collieries.

The Church, which is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and situated near the centre of the village, was erected by subscription in 1847-8, from a design by Mr. Thompson, of Bishop Auckland. It is in the early English style, and consists of a nave and chancel, a south porch, a vestry, and a bell-turret at the west end. The interior is commodiously fitted up with low deal benches, stained a dark oak colour; the roof is open, and the general appearance light and effective. The greater portion of the sittings are free. The living is a curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, and incumbency of the Rev. James Evans Jones.

The Parsonage is a neat building, situated near the church.

The Primitive Methodists have a chapel here.

The National School, a spacious structure, adjacent to the church, was erected in 1851-2, at a cost of £398 11s., which was defrayed by private subscription, aided by a grant from the Committee of Council on Education. It is attended by about fifty children of both sexes.

Lynesack Mechanics' Institute was established in 1850, and now numbers upwards of forty members, who have a library of about 220 volumes, on various subjects. Its meetings, &c. are held in the National School. Henry Byers, secretary; John Helmsley, schoolmaster and librarian.

Bell Margaret, blacksmith
Blackett Robert, vict. *Malt Shovel*
Brownbridge William, schoolmaster
Chapman William, joiner
Chapman John, shopkeeper
Dowson George, coal owner
Fenwick and mortgagees of W. L. Prattman, coal owners
Firbank William, blacksmith
Gibbon Mr. John
Hemsley John, schoolmaster
Hardy John, coal owner and innkeeper, Edge House
Hymer & Hogg, fire-brick manufacturers
Jones Rev. Jas. E. incumbent, Parsonage
Kirkup John, relieving officer and registrar of births and deaths for Hamsterley District
Lamb Christopher, vict. *Diamond Inn*
Lamb Robert, corn miller
Lambert Atkinson, coal agent
Longstaff William, grocer and draper

Lowther Edward, grocer
Mare Thomas, under viewer
Richardson George, shopkeeper
Robinson John, corn miller
Simpson John, grocer
Snaith Stephen, tailor
Summerson and Greveson, coal owners, East Butterknowle
Teasdale James, shopkeeper
Turnbull William, shopkeeper
Walker John, innkeeper
Walton Mr. John

Farmers.

Beetham Joseph
Bell George
Blackett Joseph
Brass James
Dowson Henry
Dowson Thomas
Gill William and Joseph
Heslop Robert
Hindmarsh Joseph
Hodgson Ann and Sons
Hodgson Ralph
Kirkup Michael
Lowson Hodgson
Lowson Robert
Manghan Robert
Oates George
Race William
Richardson Joseph
Simpson Joseph
Stephenson Margaret
Surtees Robert
Tate John
Thackray John
Walker John
Welford Thomas
White Esther
White George
Wild Thomas
Wilkinson Hugh
Wilson Joseph
Young John

MERRINGTON PARISH.

This parish formerly included the townships of Merrington, Ferryhill, Hett, and Chilton, but on the formation of the parochial chapelry of Ferryhill, Chilton was included in its district; and Hett was constituted part of the chapelry district of Croxdale. Under the provisions of the Act 9 Geo. IV., for the better division of counties, the townships of Merrington and Chilton were transferred from the south-east to the north-west division of Darlington Ward, and Ferryhill and Hett were incorporated with Durham Ward. In April 1845, the township of Middlestone was transferred from the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland to that of Merrington. The parish is at present bounded on the north and north-west by the township of Tudhoe, in the parish of Brancepeth, and the chapelry of Whitworth; on the west by the township of Westerton, in the chapelry of Coundon; on the south by the township of Windlestone, in the same chapelry; and on the east by the townships of Chilton and Ferryhill. The parish is intersected by a high ridge of hills ranging east and west.

MERRINGTON township contains an area of 1,934 acres, and the value of property fixed for the county-rate, in 1853, was £2,068 5s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 228; in 1811, 242; in 1821, 290; in 1831, 339; in 1841, 431; and in 1851, 504 souls. A portion of the Stockton and Hartlepool Railway is in this township. The manor of Merrington was given by Bishop Carileph to the church of Durham; and up to the present time, the whole of the township, with the exception of a few isolated portions, about 100 acres, which belong to Sir William Eden, Bart., has been held by the dean and chapter. At the north-eastern extremity of the township Mr. William Dodds has an extensive iron and brass foundry.

The Village of Merrington is situated on the ridge of a lofty eminence, which commands a view of one of the most beautiful and extensive landscapes in the county, comprising the village of Westerton, the vale of the Wear, with its elegant scenery near Bishop Auckland and Witton; the castle of Brancepeth, Cockfield Fell, Ushaw College, the city of Durham, and a great part of Cleveland. It contains a corn mill, four public houses, and a few shops. The supply of water is very deficient.

The Church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and shows many marks of antiquity. It stands at the east end of the village, and from the elevated

position which it occupies, is one of the most conspicuous landmarks in the entire county; its steeple was one of the points of triangulation adopted during the ordnance survey in 1851. It is a cruciform structure, with a square tower, sixty feet in height, rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts. The venerable edifice underwent a thorough renovation in 1849, when the restorations were made, as nearly as possible, in a style of architecture similar to the original. The cost of the restoration, &c. amounted to upwards of £1,380. When Cumin usurped the see of Durham, his nephew seized this church, filled it with armed men, and began to fortify it with a ditch and vallum. In the churchyard is an altar-tomb in memory of John, Jane, and Elizabeth, the children of John Brass, who were murdered by their father's servant, Andrew Mills, who was executed for the crime, and afterwards hung in chains, A.D. 1683. The parish register commences in 1578. The living, a vicarage in the deanery of Darlington, is a peculiar, belonging to the dean and chapter of Durham, valued in the Liber Regis at £14 4s. 9d. The glebe consists of fifteen acres. Some years ago, the living was augmented by the dean and chapter with a portion of Merrington tithes, annual value £50; and in August, 1846, it was endowed by the ecclesiastical commissioners with the remainder of those tithes, annual value £88 18s. 6d. The gross income of the living, in 1835, was £221. Rev. John Tyson, vicar.

The Parsonage, which has a small garden attached, is situated west of the churchyard.

Charities.—It is not recorded how the farm called "Poor's Land," was acquired by this parish. It consists of between 18 and 20 acres, held by lease under the dean and chapter of Durham, at 11s. per annum with a fine for renewal, and is let at £16 per year. The rent is received at Easter; and after setting aside £6 to prepare for the renewal fine, and to pay 15s. 6½d. the reserved rent and land tax, £1 is given to the vicar for his private distribution, and the remainder is divided amongst the four original townships of the parish, according to the proportions in which they contributed to the church-rates; viz.—to Merrington 15 parts, Hett 12, Ferryhill 18, and Chilton 18; in all, 63 parts. The share received by the township of Merrington, is given away, in sums of 2s. 6d. and 5s. each, to about ten poor persons not in receipt of parochial relief. In 1728, *Ann Morgan* left £20, and the *Rev. Mr. Simons* in 1739, gave £3 15s. to the poor of Merrington township, which sums were laid out in leasehold tenements, now occupied by paupers. *John Smith*, of Holstone House, near Stockton, who died August 3rd, 1832, left £200 to the minister and churchwardens of Merrington, upon trust to invest the same in the public funds, or on other good security, and to pay the proceeds thereof on New Year's Day in every year, to ten poor widows residing in the parish. This sum, less 10 per cent legacy duty, was invested in the funds in 1833, and the dividends are applied in accordance with the expressed wishes of the donor.

Post Office, Fox and Hounds Inn: Mary Dawson, post mistress.—Letters arrive from Bishop Auckland at 11 10 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 2 10 p.m.

Dodds William, iron and brass founder, Spennymoor Foundry.—George Dennison, manager
Dunn Mr. Thomas
French James, blacksmith
Grieve Thomas, schoolmaster
Hunt Michael, stone mason, Fairbeck
Hunt Stephen, stone mason, Fairbeck
Parkin John, miller, Spennymoor
Sedgwick Thomas, grocer
Tyson Rev. John, vicar

Boot and Shoemakers.

Charlton Robert
Oliver J.
Scott C.
Sedgwick John (and grocer)

Butchers.

Holmes David; house, Eldon Blue House
Liaster John
Milner R.

Farmers.

Alderson James
Applegarth J.
Bates Joseph
Dawson Mary
Eels William
Farrow William
Gibbeson James, Merrington Blue House
Henderson John, Merrington House
Holmes Thomas
Knox James
Sedgwick James
Smith T. & R.
Stephenson Thomas Crossley
Walls George

Inns and Taverns.

Bay Horse, W. Taylor
Fox and Hounds, Mary Dawson
Half Moon, G. Bulmer
Moulders' Arms, Ralph Urwin, Spennymoor
Sportsman, J. Younger
West Australian Inn, Thomas Dawson, Merrington lane

Joiners.

Charlton John (and cartwright)
English Jno. (and cartwright)
Snaith Wm. (and builder), Merrington lane

Tailors.

Heads James
Hunter George (and draper)
Oliver William (and draper)
Vasey Anthony

MIDDLESTONE, a township in Merrington parish, the property of the dean and chapter of Durham, comprises 879 acres; and the property was valued for the county-rate, in 1853, at £1,534 15s. The population in 1801 was 78; in 1811, 88; 1821, 117; in 1831, 92; in 1841, 113; and in 1851, 451 souls. Sir W. Eden, Bart., holds the lands here by leasehold tenure. *Leasingthorne Colliery* in this township is worked by Messrs. N. Wood & Co.

The Village of Middlestone is situated on the road between Bishop Auckland and Merrington, about 2½ miles east-north-east from the former place; and comprises a few farm-houses, an inn, and several cottages.

Adams William, vict. *Ship Inn*
Clews Francis, overman, Leasingthorne Colliery
Dunn George, tailor
Lindsey J. W. cashier, Leasingthorne Colliery
Thompson Robert, shoemaker
Todd Anthony, vict.

Farmers.

Dobing John
Farrow John
Lindsay John, Joseph, and James
Stephenson Mary

SHILDON PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

This chapelry comprises the townships of East Thickley, Eldon, Midridge, and Shildon, which were separated from the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland, in June 1837. Its boundaries, commencing at the Deanery estate, in the above named parish, runs eastward between the southern verge of that estate and the township of Shildon, up to the western extremity of Eldon township; thence north and north-east between that township and Deanery to the township of Coundon Grange; thence east-north-east and north between that township and Eldon to the township of Windlestone; thence east, south, and south-east between the two latter townships to the township of Woodham, in the parish of Aycliffe; thence south and south-west to the township of Midridge, the eastern verge of which it separates from the township of Great Aycliffe; thence west and north-north-west between the townships of Midridge, East Thickley, and Shildon on the north, and Midridge Grange and West Thickley, in the parish of Heighington, on the south, up to the western boundary of the chapelry of St. Helen's Auckland; and thence north-west, north, and north-east to the Deanery estate.

EAST THICKLEY, or Thickley Punchardon, is a small township, 3½ miles south-east from Bishop Auckland, and consists of a single farm, whose area is 260 acres. The property was valued for the county-rate in 1853, at £1,092 10s.

The population in 1801 was 13; in 1811, 13; in 1821, 11; in 1831, 35; in 1841, 452; and in 1851, 622 souls. The south-western extremity of this township is occupied by a portion of the village of New Shildon, containing the Shildon station of the Stockton and Darlington Railway There are some lime works in the township. East Thickley was, in ancient times, a portion of the manor of Redworth, from which it was severed, and rendered a mark yearly at the feast of St. Cuthbert for cornage. Bishop Beck gave it to his chief huntsman, Hugh de Punchardon, from whom it received its additional designation. It afterwards belonged for several generations to the family of Lilburn, and was an object of litigious contention between Ralph Claxton and Richard Lilburn, in the year 1638, when, in a writ of right, prosecuted in the Court of Common Pleas at Durham, battle was waged, and, after much litigation, the champions appeared in court, in array, and cast down their gauntlets; their weapons were batons with sand bags: such were the barbarous customs of those days, that the decision of a title to lands was left to a quarter staff. In 1717, the estate came, by purchase, into the possession of Mr. Thomas Gower; it afterwards passed to the Thorps and Hildyards, with the latter of whom it still remains, Robert Hildyard, Esq., being the present possessors.

Biography.—Major-general Robert Lilburn, who was so conspicuous a character during the period of the Commonwealth, was born at Thickley in 1613. During the civil wars he fought on the side of the parliament, and in 1647, became governor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In the following year, he sat as one of the judges on the trial of the king, and was one of those who signed the warrant for the execution of the unfortunate monarch. He afterwards became commander-in-chief in Scotland; and, in 1654, was elected, along with his relative, George Lilburn, of Sunderland, to represent the county of Durham. He subsequently represented Malton. On the restoration of the regal power, Major-General Lilburn was tried for regicide, and offering no defence, was banished to the island of St. Nicholas, near Plymouth, where he died in 1665.

Eldon township contains 1,540 acres, the property of the Earl of Eldon. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 101; in 1811, 86; in 1821, 94; in 1831, 129; in 1841, 186; and in 1851, 238 souls. The property was valued for the county-rate, in 1853, at £1,815. This township was one of the places given by Canute to the church of Durham. The manor, with the whole vill, was subsequently possessed by the Nevilles, from whom it passed to Lady Kenmure. It afterwards became the property of the Earl of Seaforth, but was eventually purchased by John Scott, Earl of Eldon, who held for twenty-six years the distinquished office of Lord High Chancellor of England; and it was from this estate he took his title when raised to the peerage. Here are limeworks which belong to Mr. Thomas Sutton, and are managed by Mr. Thomas Thwaites.

The Village of Eldon is situated about 3 miles south-east of Bishop Auckland. *Eldon Colliery* is worked by Messrs. Joseph Pease & Co; the coals are conveyed by the Black Boy branch of the Stockton and Darlington Railway to the shipping places at Stockton and Middlesborough.

Directory.—George Holmes, farmer, Eldon Blue House; John Reed, farmer, Moor House; William Thompson; James Thwaites, agent for Thomas Sutton, Eldon Lime Works; Thomas Oliver, smith and vict.

Midridge, a township, adjoining that of East Thickley, comprises an area of 1,118 acres. In 1801, it contained 198 inhabitants; in 1811, 199; in

1821, 201; in 1831, 307; in 1841, 345; and in 1851, 300. In 1853, the property was valued to the county-rate at £1201 14s. A small detached portion of this township is situated in that of Midridge Grange, in Heighington parish. A portion of the Stockton and Darlington Railway is in this township. From Boldon Book we learn, that there were fifteen villains and four cottagers in Midridge, who held their lands by the usual contributions of grain, money, &c. besides the customary labour. It afterwards became the property of the Fulthorpes, del Stanes, and Scropes; but it is now possessed by Captain Agnew, Miss Halhead, Mr. Burton, and others. The whole of the royalty belongs to the dean and chapter of Durham. Here are stone and lime works, which are carried on by Mr. Jacob Deans, of Shildon.

The Village of Midridge is 4½ miles east-south-east from Bishop Auckland, and comprises the customary public houses and shops. Here is a chapel in connection with the parish church, in which service is performed every Sunday afternoon, and it also serves as a day-school. The school is supported by the following yearly donations; viz.—£7 from the Bishop of Durham, £5 5s. from the Earl of Eldon, £2 from Miss Holland, £1 from the Rev. James Manisty, and the weekly payments paid by the scholars. Mr. George Bunney is teacher. Here is also a Primitive Methodist Chapel.

		Farmers.
Bainbridge W. H. tailor	Hull William, grocer	Bainbridge Jacob
Bunney Geo. school master	Leech Thomas, tailor	Clarkson Joseph
Bunney Margt. dress maker	Oliver Mary, victualler	Dent Isaac
Davison Jane, dress maker	Pallister Thomas, shoe mkr.	Graham W.
Davison John, stone mason, and vict. *Masons' Arms*	Richelieu T. joiner	Hall George (butcher)
Graham Joseph, joiner	Sample G. saddler	Newby John
Hull Thomas, smith	Snaith Hannah, grocer	Ord George
	Taylor John, shoe maker	Taylor Ann
		White William

SHILDON, a township, in the parochial chapelry of the same name, contains 552 acres, and is intersected by the Weardale and Black Boy branches of the Stockton and Darlington Railway. The Shildon tunnel, on the former line, was constructed in order to supersede the Black Boy and Brusselton inclines, and is 1,300 yards in length. This tunnel is constructed for two lines of railway, and cost £100,000. The population of this township in 1801 was, 101; in 1811, 124; in 1821, 115; in 1831, 867; in 1841, 2,631; and in 1851, 2,144 souls. This rapid increase is attributed to the employment of labourers on railway works. The value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was £11,269 10s. This township, with Henknoll, was formerly the property of the Bellasis family. The priory of Neasham had lands here, and we find that estates were also held of the Lilburns, and the Earls of Westmoreland. The principal proprietors at present are, Thomas Marley, Esq., Robert Surtees, Esq., and Samuel Southern, Esq.

The Village of Old Shildon is situated three miles south-south-east from Bishop Auckland, and since the formation of the various lines of railway in the neighbourhood, it has rapidly increased in size and population It contains a post office, a rural police station, several public-houses, and a number of shops. The Shildon Iron Works are extensively carried on by Messrs. Bond and Co., engine builders. A neat and uniform range of buildings, called Chapel Row, on the eastern side of the Black Boy branch of railway, was erected about twenty years ago. There is a neat square, called the Market Place, a name which it obtained from an attempt being made a few years ago, to establish a market in the village. The village, as well as that

of New Shildon, is lighted with gas, from works belonging to the colliery proprietors. A more copious supply of water is much to be desired.

The Church, erected principally by Bishop Van Mildert, assisted by the Society for the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches, was opened in 1834. It is a neat building, consisting of nave and chancel, with a square tower. The windows and porch are faced with polished stone, and the interior is lighted with gas. A gallery is situated over the entrance, and a small organ near the pulpit. The living is in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, and incumbency of the Rev. James Manisty. There is a parsonage house and grounds, and the endowment is stated to be £225 per annum. The burial ground was considerably enlarged in 1853, at an expense of nearly £170.

Here is also a *Wesleyan Chapel*, erected in 1830.

The *National School* is situated on a portion of ground attached to the churchyard.

New Shildon, a considerable village, partly in this township, and partly in that of East Thickley, is situated a little to the south of Old Shildon, and is intersected by the Stockton and Darlington Railway. A portion of this village is in the township of Thickley. Here are extensive works for the manufacture of locomotive and permanent engines for the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels here, and a few of the Society of Friends' have a place of meeting. There is also a Mechanics' Institute, held in premises belonging to the railway company. It comprises a library and news-room, the former of which contains about 900 volumes. In the village is a school, which is partly supported by the Shildon Iron Works Company.

Charities.—See Bishop Auckland Charities, page 282. The school master at Shildon, in consideration of the income derived from Walton's Charity, instructs 25 children in reading, writing, and accounts. By will, dated July 19th, 1675, *Edward Metcalfe* gave his house and his lands in Shildon to four poor persons during their lives, and after their death to other four in like manner. The land consists of about three acres of meadow, and is let at £6 6s. per annum. £60 having been received some years ago, on account of the railway passing through it, two cottages were erected on the site of the original one, which had fallen down. The rents arising from these premises, instead of being appropriated to four persons, are distributed to the poor of the township of Shildon not receiving parochial relief, or, in some cases, in addition to their weekly pay, chiefly in sums of 10s. or 20s.

POST OFFICE, SHILDON: Elizabeth Davison, postmistress. — Letters arrive from Darlington at 8 45 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 4 25 p.m.

Bouch William, locomotive manufacturer
Brown William, colliery viewer
Clarkson W. school master
Coates Arthur, traffic and locomotive manager, New Shildon
Coates William, farm bailiff
Deans Jacob, lime and stone merchant
Downing Nicholas, ironfounder
Fielden J. surgeon
Forster Edward, builder
Glass John, station master, New Shildon
Golightly William, colliery engineer
Graham J. viewer
Manisty Rev. James, incumbent
Moore Robt. railway inspector, New Shildon
Nevison E. cabinet maker
Newby William, blacksmith, horse shoer, and agricultural implement maker
Nicholson R. brick layer, New Shildon
Pearson Hugh, tin-plate worker
Pickering J. school master, New Shildon
Richardson James, school master
Robinson Mr. John
Russell John, mineral agent, New Shildon
Verity B. locomotive time kpr. New Shildon

Boot and Shoemakers.

Applegarth John (and grocer and draper)
Burnand W. New Shildon
Cree Thomas, New Shildon
Dunn James
Littlefair T. New Shildon
Lowry J.
Myers J.

Butchers.

Cornforth Wm. New Shildon
Henderson W.
Hodgson Thomas (& farmer)
Robinson Simon
Tarn S.

Grocers.

Alderson W.
Applegarth Charles, New Shildon
Applegarth John (and boot and shoe maker)
Bracken G. New Shildon
Cleminson Elizabeth
Cleminson J.
Deans Isabella (and draper)
Ellison J.
Hall Jane
Hammond J.
Harker R. New Shildon
Robinson George Wilkinson (and draper)
Scott John
Summerson J. (and joiner)
Veitch William (and draper and druggist)
Whitfield R.
Young G. B. New Shildon

Inns and Taverns.

Black Bull, J. T. Ord, New Shildon
Black Lion, J. Roe
Commercial, J. Morgan, New Shildon
Cross Keys, James Tillotson
Dun Cow, J. Barlow
Fox and Hounds (and Commercial Inn), William Langley
George IV. J. Holmes
Masons' Arms, Ann Tomlin
Red Lion, J. Farar
Surtees' Arms, Ann Adamson
Three Tuns, James Myers

Beer Houses.

Dent J.
Robson John

Tailors.

Fryer J.
Scott James
Smith W. New Shildon
Thompson Richard
Thompson Robert
Wild J.

STANHOPE PARISH.

Stanhope parish, the most extensive in the county of Durham, comprises, with its dependant chapelries, an area of 54,870 acres, and extends from the parish of Wolsingham on the south-east, to the boundaries of the county of Cumberland on the west. It is bounded on the north-east and north by the parishes of Muggleswick, Edmond Byers, and Hunstanworth, and part of the county of Northumberland; and on the south and south-west by Middleton, in Teesdale. The parish is intersected from east to west by the valley of the Wear, and is enclosed on both sides by lofty eminences and moorlands. It is divided into four quarters, or townships, called respectively Forest, Newlandside, Park, and Stanhope quarters. The value of property in the parish assessed for the county-rate in 1853, was £23,351 10s.. Heatherey Cleugh chapelry occupies the western portion of Forest quarter; Rookhope chapelry is composed of portions of Stanhope, Park, and Forest quarters; and St. John's Weardale, is partly in Park and partly in Forest quarter.

Forest Quarter is an extensive township, comprising an area of 20,000 acres. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 2,143; in 1811, 2,987; in 1821, 3,735; in 1831, 4,741; in 1841, 3,531; and in 1851, 4,358 souls. The principal proprietors in this district are, W. B. Beaumont, Esq. M.P.; Edward Emmerson, Esq. M.P.; the Featherston family; Mr. Joshua Dawson; Mr. Thomas Watson, and others. The vale of the Wear, which gives name to the district of Weardale in which this township is situated, is in many places deep and narrow, and is enclosed on the north and south by lofty hills and fells, whilst on the west the horizon is bounded by the mountains of Cumberland. The soil on the river's bank is a deep loam, exceedingly productive; grouse abound upon the hills, which, during the summer months, afford good pasture to large numbers of sheep and kyloes. "The elevations of this part of the Penine Chain," observes Mr. Sopwith, "are not bold and rugged, but very high, massive, and rounded, rising, in most instances, gradually from the east, and descending more steeply on the western side In the numerous valleys which occur throughout, the cropping or bassett of the strata is very obvious, and affords peculiar facilities for geological

research. The influence of calcareous strata on the soil is very conspicuous. The bassett of the great limestone, which is the thickest and nearly the highest calcareous stratum, forms, in many instances, the limit of cultivated land and of human habitations. Below it, the hill sides in spring and autumn present a beautiful green surface, and in summer an abundant and flowery produce in the meadows; while on the same hill, above the limestone, bare short grass, ling, and moss, impart the brown and dreary aspect which characterises all the higher portion of the mining district, rendered in moist weather or in winter, still more dreary by hanging mists on the summits, or wasting snow scattered over the wide expansive sides of the hills; but from the massive character of the scenery, rendered beautiful, and even sublime by the blue shades of evening, or the subdued effect of moonlight. In the midst of these dales, numerous streams of water are seen pursuing a somewhat rapid course over rocky beds or blocks of various kinds of stone; some of immense size tumbled from the scars above, and others which have been carried downwards by violent floods. Their waters vary from the angry torrent rolling along with almost resistless force, to the gentle stream which murmurs along its rocky channel, or is swallowed up in the fissures which frequently occur in the limestone rocks; and these transitions, owing to the extent and steepness of the hills, are often very sudden. A portion of the refuse excavations of the mines is frequently carried down by the stream, and fills the beds of the rivers with a great variety of rocky and mineral substances. The average slope of the hills is from 8 to 10 deg. Their summits, it has been stated, are, for a great part of the year, covered with snow; but this observation is too extended; the hills here as in most other countries where the mountains are not very high, retaining their wintry mantle only a few days longer than the neigbouring valleys; and even then the Alpine snows of Crossfell soon waste away to a few drifted patches, which, on the approach of summer, become very small, and usually disappear in May. In former times, however, there is no doubt that both the quantity and duration of snow were much greater than at present."

St. John's Chapel, or Weardale St. John.—This small market-town is situated on the south side of the Wear, seven miles west of Stanhope, twelve west-north-west of Wolsingham, and twenty-seven west of Durham. A weekly market is held every Saturday, and a fair on the third Wednesday in April and the second Wednesday in September. The market cross is a handsome structure, erected by Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart., as a compliment to the freeholders of the neighbourhood, who voted for him when he was returned for the county of Durham in 1790. The towns contains five inns and public-houses, and several tradesmen's shops. A coach has been recently established to meet the railway trains at Frosterley; it proceeds through Stanhope to St. John's, and has proved a great convenience to the district.

The Chapel of St. John, from which the town derives its name, was rebuilt by Sir Walter Blackett, Bart., aided by a legacy of £50, bequeathed by Dr. Hartwell. It is a neat plain edifice, consisting of nave, chancel, aisles, and western tower; and is fitted up with oaken pews, which furnish accommodation for upwards of 400 persons. There are galleries over the aisles and at the west end; the latter contains an organ, erected by subscription about six years ago. The font is at the west end, near the entrance. In the ancient chapel there was a chantry, dedicated to Jesus our Saviour and St. John the Baptist, for which Bishop Booth granted his license, dated the 4th June, 1465, to Robert Rhodes, for the maintenance of a chaplain, with a yearly

stipend of £5, to be paid out of the manor of Whitley. The burial ground is of considerable extent, having been recently much enlarged. The registers commence in 1788. This chapelry is bounded on the north, north-east, and east by the chapelry of Rookhope, on the south by the parish of Middleton-in-Teesdale, and on the west by Heathery Cleugh chapelry. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the deanery of Darlington, and its annual value is stated to be £186. Patron, the rector of Stanhope; incumbent, the Rev. William Green.

The Parsonage House is situated in a garden north of the church.

Heathery Cleugh is a parochial chapelry in Forest Quarter, forming the most western portion of Stanhope parish, and adjoining the parish of Alston, in Cumberland. It is situated about three miles from St. John's Chapel, Weardale; and is bounded on the north by a portion of the county of Northumberland, on the west by Cumberland, on the south by Middleton-in-Teesdale, on the east by St. John's chapelry, and on the north-east by that of Rookhope.

The Chapel is a plain stone structure, erected in 1823, as a chapel of ease, and will accommodate about 400 persons. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a spacious southern porch, and is lighted by double pointed windows. The pews are all open, the pulpit stands in the middle of the church, and the font is situated at the west end. The church is surrounded with a suitable burial ground, adjoining which is a commodious parsonage house and garden. The net income of the living, which is in the patronage of the rector of Stanhope, is stated at £120. Rev. George Thompson, incumbent.

Burtree Ford is a village, about three miles west-north-west of St. John's Chapel, and contains an extensive corn mill. *Daddry Shields*, a village, half-a-mile east of St. John's Chapel, is principally occupied by workmen. The Wear is here crossed by a bridge of one arch. *Ireshope* is a hamlet, situated one mile west from St. John's Chapel, and derives its name from the Ireshope Burn, which flows into the Wear from the south-west. *Newhouse* is the property of W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P., and is a little to the west of St. John's Chapel, in one of the most beautiful parts of the dale. The house is old-fashioned, with large windows, and the walls are clad with evergreens. It is occasionally inhabited by Mr. Beaumont. A substantial stone bridge, bearing the name of Coronation Bridge, was erected across the Wear in front of Newhouse in 1839. Adjoining is a spacious building, erected by Mr. Beaumont as a library and newsroom, in which the monthly meetings of St. John's Friendly Society are held. At the south end of Coronation Bridge is the largest Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in this circuit, with a dwelling-house for the minister attached. It was erected in 1760. An extensive school-house has recently been erected in a neighbouring field, for the education of the miners' children. *Middle and East Black Dean* are contiguous, and consist of a few respectable houses. *Wearhead* is a hamlet, situated at the confluence of the Kilhope and Burnhope Water, two miles from St. John's Chapel, and contains a public-house, a post-office, and a few shops. The school is one of those of the parish, endowed by Bishop Barrington. Near the hamlet is a Primitive Methodist Chapel. Wearhead Bridge, erected about half a century ago, is of two arches, strongly built, having the solid rock for its foundation. *West Black Dean* is a hamlet one-and-a-quarter miles west-north-west of St. John's, and consists of a long row of houses. *Loning Head*, about a quarter of a mile west of

Heatherey Cleugh, consists of a Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist Chapel, one of Bishop Barrington's schools, and several houses.

The Schools and Charities of this quarter will be found fully described in the account of Stanhope quarter and town.

POST OFFICE, ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, WEARDALE: Hannah Dawson, postmistress.—Letters arrive from Darlington at 11 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 2 45 p.m.

Cain Cowper, grocer
Carr Joseph, shoe maker
Green Rev. Wm. incumbent of St. John's
Richardson Paul, grocer
Roddam Jonathan, mine agent
Teasdale George, joiner

Inns and Taverns.

Blue Bell, Joseph Robson
Black Bull, J. Dawson
Golden Lion, W. Curry
Miners' Arms, Richard Wearmouth
———, J. Emmerson

NEWLANDSIDE QUARTER forms the eastern portion of Stanhope parish, and adjoins that of Wolsingham. It comprises the township of Newlandside with Bishopley, and the township of Frosterley; and its total area is 9,680 acres. It contained in 1801, 604 inhabitants; in 1821, 763; in 1831, 847; in 1841, 854; and in 1851, 988. "These townships," observes Mr. Fordyce, "may be considered as coming within the lead district of the county of Durham, and form its eastern boundary; the whole being within the manor of Wolsingham. The Bishop of Durham's lead-mines are let on a lease for three lives to the Beaumont family, and for many years paid a very small certain rent." Here are several limestone quarries, whose produce is in great request for agricultural and other purposes.

Frosterley is a township, manor, and village; and at the period of the compilation of Boldon Book, was held by Ralph Cant. It was afterwards the property of the Bradleys, the Deweys, the Morgans, and the Swinburns, but is now possessed by Valentine Rippon, Esq. *The Village* of Frosterley is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Wear, two miles south-east of Stanhope. There was formerly a chapel here, which has entirely disappeared, but its site is still known by the name of Chapel Close. The Rev. Dr. Darnell erected a chapel of ease here about twenty years ago, but it now serves as a school for girls (see Charities), under the patronage of the rector of Stanhope. The village is chiefly inhabited by the workmen employed in the neighbouring mines, quarries, &c. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, a post-office, three public-houses, and the usual shops. The Wear Valley Railway terminates in the vicinity of Frosterley, where there is a neat station. The Wear is here crossed by a substantial stone bridge of three arches, erected in 1813.

Newlandside Hall, which formerly belonged to the Wards, is now the property of the representatives of the Harvey family. *Rogerley Hall*, the property and residence of Valentine Rippon, Esq., is an ancient building, with curious and elaborately carved oak panelling in the interior.

Broadwood, or *Brandwood*, on the south side of the Wear, was anciently possessed by a family which bore the local name. By marriage, one moiety became vested in the Egleston family, until in the time of Bishop Skirlaw, John de Egleston was stated to have died seised of one moiety by the service of an eighth part of a knight's fee, and other lands in fee tail by the same service. The estate thus united, continued in his posterity for several generations, and was afterwards held by the Dawsons, from whom it was transferred to John Moses, Esq. It now belongs to the Hon. H. Coventry, and is farmed by Mr. Thomas Todd.

Bishopley (High and Low) is a district in Newlandside Quarter, two-and-a-half miles east of Stanhope. *Bolihope Fell* occupies the south-eastern portion of this quarter. It has been divided and enclosed in pursuance of the act 5th George III. At the south-eastern extremity of this fell, about six miles from Stanhope, and half-a-mile east from the road between that place and Middleton-in-Teesdale, on an eminence called Parlo Pike, there is a pillar, bearing the letters "L. M.," said to be the initials of the words Long Man, and the place is commonly called Long Man's Grave. Tradition ascribes the origin of this pillar and inscription to the following circumstance:—"One clear summer's evening, many years ago, two tall figures were seen to meet on the top of the ridge, and at once proceed to mortal strife. The clash of arms was heard in the valley; and their forms being set in relief against the clear blue sky, seemed to dilate them to that of the giants of old. One of them was at length seen to fall; and the other after hovering about for a short space, vanished from sight. On the morrow the mangled corpse of a tall man was found on the spot. No person, however, knew him. Neither was there any enquiry after him. He was buried where he fell; and the pile of stones which was reared upon his grave, is now known as the Lang Man o' Bollyhope.—*Denham's MSS.*"

Post Office, Frosterley: John E. Simpson, postmaster.—Letters arrive from Darlington at 8 55 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 4 10 p.m.

Dixon Joseph, blacksmith
Driven John, shoe maker
Emmerson Mrs. Jane
Johnson William, schoolmaster
Mowbray Thomas, blacksmith
Layer E. schoolmaster, Endowed School

Farmers.

Armory William
Baty Thomas, Wood Croft
Collinson George
Curry Joseph, Unthank
Dowson William, Willow Green
Gibson G. W. & R. (and miller)
Holroyd John
Johnson William
Jopling W.
Maddison John (and stone mason)
Pickering Thomas (and butcher)
Ridley John
Ridley William
Simpson John E.
Todd Thomas, Broadwood
Walton Thomas, Allergill

Grocers.

Bushby Henry
Clemison Hannah
Collinson Mary
Golightly John
Mountrey John
Simpson John E.

Inns and Taverns.

Foresters' Arms, John Dixon
Hare & Hounds, Peter Jones
Railway Tavern, William Johnson

Joiners.

English George
Turnbull Walton

Lime Manufacturers and Contractors.

Gowland and Wilkinson, Bishopley Lime Works

Park Quarter or township contains 12,190 acres, and extends from about three miles west of the town of Stanhope to one mile east of St. John's Chapel, Weardale. The principal landowners are W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P., Captain Hildyard, and others. The population in 1801 was 1,169; in 1811, 1,321; in 1821, 1,259; in 1831, 1,873; in 1841, 851; and in 1851, 991 souls. This decrease is attributed to the removal of miners to the eastern part of the county. Stanhope Park was anciently the favourite hunting ground of the prince-prelates of Durham, and thither came the men of Auckland and other places to render their various customary services. Though Stanhope Forest generally resounded with the cry of the chase, yet it has also echoed the tumult of battle, for, in 1327, King Robert Bruce having planned a formidable invasion into England, 20,000 Scottish horse were assembled on the western marches, under the command of Randolph Earl of Murray, and

Lord Douglas. With this force the Scottish army entered England about midsummer, and, crossing Cumberland and Hexhamshire, occupied the wild and mountainous passes of Weardale. On hearing of this, Edward III., king of England, marched to the north with a powerful force, a very formidable part of which were the Hainaulters or Flemings, who had come into England under Sir John de Hainault. The English monarch arrived at Durham on the 15th July, and immediately moved forward in pursuit of the enemy. Their track was pointed out by the smoke of burning villages, but, amidst the defiles of a mountainous country, the native habits of the Scots easily baffled the pursuit of regular troops, and, after a fruitless and desperate pursuit of three days, Edward crossed the Tyne, determined to guard the fords, and intercept the retreat of the invaders. The Scots kept the hills; and the English army, after enduring seven days of disappointment and distress, drenched with rain and destitute of regular supplies, recrossed the river and again recovered traces of the Scots, in ruined hamlets and wasted corn-fields. Irritated by the escape of an enemy whose ravages only were visible, Edward promised the honour of knighthood, and an annuity of £100 for life, to the first man who should bring him intelligence of the Scots. The prize was won by Thomas Rokeby, who, in the course of his wanderings, fell in with the advanced posts of the enemy, and was made prisoner. On explaining the purpose of his adventure, the Scottish leaders, with characteristic spirit, set him at liberty, and ordered him to carry the desired intelligence to King Edward. The English army halted that night, the third since they had recrossed the Tyne, near Blanchland Abbey; and at day break placed themselves under the conduct of their guide, who brought them before noon within sight of the Scottish army, encamped in Stanhope Forest. The Scots occupied a hill, at whose base the river Wear, a shallow but impetuous stream, offered a dangerous and uncertain ford, amidst loose rolling stones and shelving rocks. On the appearance of the English, the Scots formed in three divisions, ranged each above the other, prepared with stones and javelins, to contest the passage of the river. The English hesitated on the brink, checked by the uncertainty of the ford, and the difficulty of forming on the opposite bank. The armies remained thus opposed to each other for three days, during which mutual defiances were exchanged, and several adventurous knights crossed the river from both camps to skirmish or to engage in feats of arms. On the third night the Scots made false fires and abandoned their camp; the English scouts discovered them next day at the distance of five leagues, posted on a more elevated height, which, like their former station, rose precipitately from the river, and was further strengthened by a wood and morass. Edward followed their movements on the opposite bank, and the enemies again encamped in sight of each other, separated by the river, and each dreading to hazard the attack. Meanwhile, several desperate feats of individual valour were achieved, but they were all eclipsed by the daring attempt of Douglas, who, on a moonless night, crossed the river, above the encampments, with 200 horse, penetrated to the royal tent. and though repulsed and surrounded, hewed his way through the English camp, and led back his band of adventurers with trifling loss, amidst the slaughter and confusion of a midnight surprise. The armies had observed each other without changing their respective positions during three days. The English vainly hoped to reduce the Scots by famine; whilst the latter, unable to advance without hazarding an unequal contest, began to feel the irksomeness of restraint

and inaction, and to meditate the means of retreat. A Scottish knight was made prisoner, who confessed, with seeming reluctance, that his countrymen were in motion, and that the troops were under orders to follow the standard of Douglas at vespertide. The exploit of this formidable chieftain was freshly remembered, and the English lay all night upon their arms, expecting an attack. The morning discovered the deception; the Scots had quitted their camp at midnight, and by means of branches of trees and bundles of brushwood which they threw into the broken parts of the bog as they advanced, had led their horses across a quaking moss, two miles in extent. Two Scottish trumpeters were purposely left behind to insult the English with the intelligence. Pursuit of such an enemy was hopeless; in three days they traversed Northumberland and Cumberland, and on the third night crossed the Scottish border. Whilst the young king lamented with tears the escape of his enemies, his soldiers amused themselves by visiting the deserted camp, and speculating on the simple or savage manners of their adversaries. They found more than 500 large cattle, which the enemy had killed, as they were too heavy to carry with them, and too slow to follow them. They also found more than 300 cauldrons, made of leather, with the hair on the outside, which were hung on the fires, full of water and meat, ready for boiling. Besides these, there were also upwards of 1,000 spits with meat on them prepared for roasting; and more than 10,000 pairs of old worn-out shoes, made of undressed leather, which the Scots had left there." The park and forest of Weardale extended from the east gate of the former, on the site of the village of that name, to the source of the river Wear, and at the time of old Leland was rudely enclosed with stone. He also informs us that, at the west gate of the park, there was "a praty square pile," or tower, nearly all traces of which have now disappeared.

During the northern rebellion, in 1569, the Tynedale robbers made an excursion into Weardale, the particulars of which have been preserved in "The Raid of Rookhope," or "Rookhope Ryde," which was composed in 1572, and taken down by Ritson from the chanting of George Collingwood, the elder, of Boltsburn. We give it at full length:—

Rookhope stands in a pleasant place,
  If the false thieves wad let it be,
But away they steal our goods apace,
  And ever an ill death may they die!

And so is the men of Thirlwa' 'nd Willie-haver,
  And all their companies thereabout
That is minded to do mischief,
  And as their stealing stands not out.

But yet we will not slander them all,
  For there is of them good enough;
It is a sore consumed tree
  That on it bears not one fresh bough.

Lord God! is not this a pitiful case,
  That men dare not drive their goods to t'fell
But limmer thieves drives them away,
  That fears neither heaven nor hell.

Lord send us peace into the realm,
  That every man may live on his own!
I trust to God, if it be his will,
  That Weardale men may never be overthrown.

For great troubles they've had in hand,
  With Borderers pricking hither and thither,
But the greatest fray that e'er they had,
  Was with the men of Thirlwa'nd Willie-haver.

They gathered together so royally,
  The stoutest men and the best in gear;
And he that rade not on a horse,
  I wat he rade on a weil fed mear.

So in the morning, before they came out,
  So well, I wot, they broke their fast;
In the [forenoon they came] unto a bye fell,
  Where some of them did eat their last.

When they had eaten aye and done,
  They say'd, some captains here needs must be:
Then they choosed forth Harry Corbyl,
  And Simon Fell, and Martin Ridley.

Then o'er the moss, where as they came,
  With many a brank and whew,
One of them could to another say,
  "I think, this day, we are men enew.

"For Weardale men is a journey ta'on
  They are so far out o'er yon fell,
That some ofe them's with the two earls,
  And others fast in Bernard-castell.

"There we shal get gear enough,
  For there is nane but women at hame;
The sorrowful fend that they can make,
  Is loudly cries as they were slain."

Then in at Rookhope-head they came,
  And there they thought tul'a' had their prey,
But they were spy'd coming over the Dry-rig,
  Soon upon St. Nicholas' Day.

Then in at Rookhope-head they came,
  They ran the forest but a mile;
They gathered together in four hours
  Six hundred sheep within a while.

And horses, I trow, they gat,
  But either ane or twa,
And they gat them all but ane
  That belanged to great Rowley.

That Rowley was the first man that did them spy.
  With that he raised a mighty cry;
That cry it came down Rookhope-burn,
  And spread through Weardale hasteyly.

Then word came to the bailiff's house,
  At the east-gate, where he did dwell;
He was walked out to the Small-burns,
  Which stands above the Hanging-well.

His wife was wae when she hear'd tell
  So well she wist her husband wanted gear,
She gar'd saddle him his horse in haste,
  And neither forgot sword, jack, nor spear.

The bailiff got wit before the gear came,
  That such news was in the land,
He was sore troubled in his heart,
  That on no earth that he could stand.

His brother was hurt three days before,
  With limmer thieves that did him prick;
Nineteen bloody wounds lay him upon,
  What ferly was't that he lay sick.

But yet the bailiff shrinketh nought,
  But fast after them he did hie,
And so did all his neighbours near,
  That went to bear him company.

But when the bailiff was gathered,
  And all his company,
They were number'd to never a man
  But forty under fifty.

The thieves was number'd a hundred men,
  I wot they were not of the worst,
That could be choos'd out of Thirlwa' 'nd Willie-haver,
  "I trow they were they very first."

But all that was in Rookhope-head,
  And all that was i' Nuketon-cleugh,
Where Weardale men o'ertook the thieves,
  And there they gave them fighting eneugh.

So sore they made them fain to flee,
  As many was a' out of hand,
And, for tul have been at home again,
  They would have been in iron bands.

And for the space of long seven years,
  As sore they mighten a' had their lives,
But there was never one of them
  That ever thought to have seen their wives.

About the time the fray began,
  I trow it lasted but an hour,
Til many a man lay weapoless,
  And was sore wounded in that stour.

Also before that hour was done,
  Four of the thieves were slain,
Besides all those that wounded were,
  And eleven prisoners there was ta'en.

George Carrick, and his brother Edie,
  Them two, I wot they both were slain;
Henry Corbyl, and Lennie Carrick
  Bore them company in their pain.

One of our Weardale-men was slain,
  Rowland Emmerson his name hight;
I trust to God his soul is well,
  Because he fought unto the right.

But this they say'd, "We'll not depart
  While we have one:—Speed back again!"—
And when they came amongst the dead men,
  There they found George Carrick slain.

And when they found George Carrick slain,
  I wot it went well near their heart;
Lord, let them never make a better end,
  That comes to play them sicken a part.

I trust to God no more they shal,
  Except it be one for a great chance;
For God wil punish all those
  With a great heavy pestilence.

Thir limmer thieves, they have good hearts,
  They never think to be o'erthrown;
Three banners against Weardale-men they bare,
  As if the world had been all their own.

Thir Weardale-men they have good hearts,
  They are as stif as any tree!
For, if they'd every one been slain,
  Never a foot back man would flee.

And such a storm amongst them fell,
  As I think you never heard the like;
For he that bears his head so high,
  He oft-times falls into the dyke.

And now I do entreat you all,
  As many as are present here,
To pray for singer of this song,
  For he sings to make blithe your cheer.

Rookhope Chapelry.—This chapelry, comprising that part of the parish of Stanhope known by the name of Rookhope, is bounded on the west by the chapelry of St. John Weardale, on the south by the river Wear, and on the east by the road leading past High Farm to Eastgate. It was licensed by Bishop Maltby, in July, 1841; its principal portion is in Park Quarter, but it extends into Stanhope Quarter, on the east, and Forest Quarter on the west.

The Hamlet of Rookhope is partly situated in Stanhope Quarter, in the school-room of which, previous to the erection of the church, divine service was performed. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have chapels here, and there is a lending library which is well supported.

The Church is a spacious edifice, erected about thirty years ago, and consists of a nave and chancel. It stands north-west and south-east, and is entered by a porch on the north-east side, opposite to which is a plain baptismal font. The pews are of plain fir, and all open, with the exception of the family pew of Mr. Featherston, over which is a mural tablet of white marble, erected to the memory of Mrs. Featherston, who is interred in St. John's churchyard, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Bolts Burn, the principal village of the district, contains an inn, a corn mill, and one of the Barrington schools, erected in 1820. Extensive quarrying operations in iron-stone and lead-ore have been recently commenced, and afford employment to a considerable number of persons. The works are carried on by the Weardale Iron Company. In the centre of the Vale of Rookhope there is a large lead-ore smelting and refining mill, belonging to Mr. Beaumont.

Westgate is a village in this quarter, situated five-and-a-half miles west of Stanhope, on the road between that place and Alston. Here are chapels belonging to the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, a Barrington school, two corn mills, three public-houses, and a few tradesmen's shops.

Directory.—The farmers are Cuthbert Bainbridge, Park House; John Moffitt, Ludwell; Hannah Sowerby, Old Park; Henry Stephenson, Rose Hill; William Steppenson, Billenshield; and John Walton, Westhope Burn.

STANHOPE QUARTER AND TOWN.

STANHOPE QUARTER contains 13,000 acres; its population in 1801 was 1,239; in 1811, 1,375; in 1821, 1,584; in 1831, 2,080; in 1841, 1827; and in 1851, 2,545 souls. The Wear Valley and Wear and Derwent

branches of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, extend into this parish. At the period of the compilation of the Boldon Book, there were twenty villians in Stanhope, each of whom held his lands by rendering 2s., with sixteen days work of one man, between Pentecost and Martinmas, and several other services. Several persons held lands by annual out-rents. When Bishop Hatfield's survey was taken, we find that the Merleys, the de Dirltons, the Todds, the Dowys, the Marshalls, the Rogerleys, and others, were free tenants here. It was afterwards the property of a family that bore the local name. Several other families held lands here at various periods, amongst whom may be mentioned the Powers, Mawsons, Littleforths, Merleys, Bedales, Emersons, Colynsons, Rogerleys, Batemansons, and Eglestons. It is now the property of Colonel Hildyard and others.

The ancient market town of Stanhope is situated on the road between the city of Durham and Alston, in Cumberland, twenty miles west from the former, and 21 east-south-east from the latter place. It is distant 27 miles by road from Gateshead, 40 from South Shields, 33 from Sunderland, 26 from Darlington, and 265 from London, and occupies a sheltered situation on the north side of the Wear, at the confluence of the river and the Stanhope burn. There is a bridge of one arch over the river. The town consists chiefly of one long street, and comprises a few inns and public-houses, two corn mills, a post office, rural police station, and the usual tradesmen's shops. Three annual fairs are held here, namely, on the Wednesday before Easter, on the second Friday in September, and on the 21st of December. The September fair is for the sale of cattle, and is well attended; the others are inconsiderable. Stanhope was anciently a place of some importance, as is manifest by the fact of Cardinal Langley having, so early as 1421, ordained a weekly market on Friday, which having fallen into disuse, was revived in 1669, by Dr. Basire, at that time rector of the parish. The market people were formerly protected from the weather by a wooden shed; but a small plain cross stands now where the market is held. There is a public fountain situated in the Market Place, from which the inhabitants are supplied with water. Petty sessions are held here monthly; and the town is one of the polling places for the southern division of the county. The trade of the town of Stanhope, as well as of the entire parish, is entirely dependant on the fluctuations in the lead market, and as the price of that article has risen or fallen, so has the prosperity of the district advanced or declined. A blast furnace was erected near Stanhope in 1845. It belongs to the Weardale iron company, whose extensive establishments at Tow Law and Tudhoe are noticed elsewhere.

The Church, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, occupies an elevated situation on the north side of the town, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a low square tower. The church is entered from the south by a porch of circular arches. The chancel is divided from the body of the church by an open wooden screen of ornamental carvings. The stalls, of painted oak, are also carved; there are six on each side of the chancel, and two on each side of the doorway. The windows in this part of the church contain some fragments of ancient stained glass. The organ is situated on the north side of the chancel. There was anciently a chantry in this church dedicated to St. Mary, and valued at the dissolution, at £10 10s. The parish register commences in 1609. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Darlington, valued in the Liber Regis at £67 6s. 8d.; gross income £4,875. Rev. W. N. Darnell, rector.

THE RECTORY, an elegant mansion, is situated on a pleasant terrace, south of the town, and was entirely rebuilt by Dr. Phillpots in 1821.

THE BARRINGTON NATIONAL SCHOOL, at Stanhope, is under the care of a master and mistress, and attended by about 100 children of both sexes. There is a Subscription Library at the Town Hall, and a Savings Bank has existed here for many years.

THE WEARDALE POOR LAW UNION is divided into the sub-districts of St. John, Stanhope, and Wolsingham. The first comprises the townships of Park and Forest quarter; the Stanhope sub-district includes Stanhope quarter, Newlandside, with Bishopley quarter, and the parishes of Edmondbyers and Hunstanworth, in the west division of Chester ward; and Wolsingham sub-district consists of the parish so called. The union comprises an area of 90,533 acres, and contained a population, in 1851, of 14,567 souls.

STANHOPE CASTLE.—*Castle Hill*, or *Castle Heugh*, an elevation 108 feet above the river, is supposed to be the site of a castle, erected in the time of Bishop Beck, but no traces of this fortress now remain. The present castle was erected by the late Cuthbert Rippon, Esq., and is situated on a projecting eminence on the north bank of the Wear, surrounded by some of the most beautiful and romantic scenery in Weardale. The original part of the edifice consists of a a quadrangular pile of building, two storeys high, with semicircular projections on each side, and embattled walls. An elegant conservatory, leading to a lofty square tower, which is lighted by large windows, divided into arched and mullioned compartments, has since been added. This tower was fitted up as a museum, and the garden and grounds laid out with great taste. The castle and estates, the latter of which are described as containing 1,376 acres, comprising twelve farms, with productive mines and quarries of lead, iron, limestone, and other mineral products, were advertised to be sold or let, in April 1849, and again in 1850.

STANHOPE HALL, which stands at the west end of the town, is a lofty quadrangular building, now used as a farm house. It was, in former times, the seat of the Featherstonehaugh family, and now forms a portion of the Stanhope Castle estates.

EASTGATE is a village in this township, situated three miles west from Stanhope, on the boundary of Stanhope quarter, and is said to derive its name from having been the gate house or ranger's lodge at the east entrance of Stanhope Park. It contains a Methodist Chapel, two public-houses, a post office, and a few shops. The National School, built by Bishop Barrington, is well attended. A neat chapel of ease is situated at the upper part of the village; it is in the Gothic style of architecture, and will accommodate about 200 persons.

CHARITIES.—*Ralph Barrick*, by the will, dated May 26th, 1689, gave £20, the interest of which was to be distributed by the churchwardens and overseers of the parish, on every Whit-Monday, to the most destitute poor. This legacy is supposed to have been invested in stints or pasture-gates, in Westenhope Common; and an allotment of about 10 acres is said to have been set out in lieu of those stints about fifty years ago. The owner of this allotment pays 20s. per annum to the chapelwarden of St. John's, who disposes of it to poor persons within the chapelry. *Barbara Chapman*, who died May 3rd, 1829, directed her executor, Thomas Greenwell, Esq., to purchase so much stock, Three-per-Cent. Consols, as would produce yearly dividends, £20, to be invested in the names of the rector of Stanhope and her executor, and their successors, upon trust, to bestow the yearly sum of £6 on the education of

four poor boys of the parish in the English school at Stanhope, the further yearly sum of £6 in the education of four poor boys at Frosterley school, and the remaining £8 to be distributed yearly on St. Thomas' day (or, if on a Sunday, on the Saturday preceding) amongst such poor persons belonging to the low quarters of the parish, and in such proportions and manners as they, the trustees, should deem proper. Mr. Greenwell purchased £666 13s. 4d. stock accordingly, in the names of himself and Dr. Phillpotts; and the first children were nominated and placed in the schools in October, 1829. The remaining £8 is partly distributed by the rector and partly by the agent of Mr. Greenwell to poor women, in sums of about 2s. 6d. each. *John Hinks*, by will, January 8th, 1735, bequeathed £120 to the townships of Frosterley, High Bishopley, and Low Bishopley, towards making, erecting, and maintaining a free school at Frosterley. The trusteeship was limited to six of the principal freeholders; but the lord of the manor and his successors, and their stewards and agents, were excluded from having anything to do therewith until they should give or procure to be given another sum of £120 for the augumentation of the endowment of the school. In 1747, a school-house was built by subscription, at a cost of £95, on land given for the purpose by Thomas Todd. In November, 1773, a messuage or tenement with a garth in Frosterley, and three parcels of ground there, were purchased for £200, of which the legacy above-mentioned formed a portion. The estate now consists of two cottages, a byre, and about six acres out of Frosterley Intack: the whole is now let for £23 10s. a year. A portion of the Weardale Valley railway passes through part of the property and fence, for which the company paid £270. With this sum the trustees erected two dwelling houses upon a portion of the freehold land, which are let for £17 a year, producing, with the rents of the land, £40 10s. The land was exonerated from land-tax by a certificate of the commissioners in December 1814. *Mary Todd*, who died in 1824, left £200 to be placed out on government security, and the interest applied to teach eight poor children of Frosterley. After deducting £20 for legacy duty, the residue was invested in the purchase of £198 3s. 10d. stock in the Three-per-Cents., in the names of Thomas Emmerson, executor, and Dr. Phillpotts. From these sources £20 a year is paid to the master, who is also provided with a residence, and a garden adjoining the school-house, which he occupies rent free; and for these emoluments, he instructs six children free, appointed by the trustees, in rotation, from the townships of Frosterley and and Bishopley. He makes a charge, the amount of which is settled by the trustees for the other children in the school. The premises are kept in repair by the trustees. In respect of Mary Todd's legacy, a school mistress receives an annual salary of £10, for which she instructs eight girls of the same township, and is allowed to take other children also, for whom she charges a limited quarterage. *Thomas Morgan*, by will, dated May 10th, 1641, conveyed to trustees certain premises in Frosterley, and also a rent-charge of 20s., payable out of the lands called Barns Eale, and they were directed to pay 30s. a year to each of three almswomen, with the price of 20 horse loads of coals, and the carriage thereof, and the expense of repairing the messuage intended for an almshouse. The Rev. Ferdinando Moorcroft, and his successors, rectors of Stanhope, were directed, from time to time, to see the poor old women elected, their allowance duly paid them, and their houses repaired; for which the trustees should bestow in largess of him 5s. a year. The property which belonged to the testator, consists of a dwelling house, stable,

and out buildings, with about nine acres of freehold land, now rented and occupied by John Golightly, and on which the Wear Valley Railway terminates. There is also an almshouse, consisting of two rooms, in which three poor women of Stanhope reside rent-free. The rector of Stanhope, who now pays much attention to this charity, appoints these alms-women, and pays to each of them 25s. yearly, 5s. of which is considered as an allowance in lieu of coals. He also defrays all the expenses of repairing the almshouse, which was rebuilt about forty-six or forty-seven years ago.

Hartwell's School.—The master of this school receives £9 a year for the instruction of ten children in reading and writing, and £2 to be laid out in books and coals, which is done under the direction of the rector. The number of free scholars is kept up by the rector, who appoints them; and the master has about fifty pay-scholars. The trustees enlarged the school considerably in 1851, and previous to that time, the house had also received additions.

Weardale Schools.—In 1819, Bishop Barrington, with the sum of £2,000, purchased £2,957 9s. 8d. Three-per-Cent. Consols, in the names of Lord Barrington, William Keppel Barrington, and George Barrington, and directed that the dividends of the same migh be applied for the promotion of the moral and religious education of the children of the poor within the diocese of Durham, by assisting in the support of certain schools for poor children in Weardale, which the bishop was then forming. In the same year, he purchased a parcel of ground at or near Wearhead; another at Boltsburn, in Rookhope, and a third at Heathery Cleugh; also a parcel of copyhold land in Stanhope: and he caused a school with proper buildings attached, to be erected on each of those parcels, at the expense of about £2,000. The dividends arising from the above stock, amounting to £88 14s. 4d., are added to other funds, raised partly by subscription, and partly from the ancient endowments of different schools in the parish; the disposal of these funds is under the direction of a committee, of which one of the curates of Stanhope acts as treasurer. Out of the receipts, payments are made to the masters of the Westgate, Boltsburn and Chapel schools, named below; also to those of Wearhead, Heathery Cleugh, Eastgate, and Stanhope; and to the mistress of the Stanhope dame school. Coals and books are provided for the scholars, and the repairs of the respective school-premises defrayed. The payments to the teachers are regulated as follows: a certain salary is fixed, at present £40, a calculation is then made of the number of scholars that ought to attend each school, in proportion to the surrounding population, and of the annual amount of the quarterage which such scholars would pay, at 1s. 6d. each; and the difference between the salary and the estimated quarterage is paid from the funds of the charities, with the addition of the quarterage due for such children, as the committee may appoint to be taught free. An addition of £5 a year is allowed in places where there is no dwelling-house.

Boltsburn School.—George Collingwood, on May 15th, 1762, sold to Edward Keene, bishop of Chester, and rector of Stanhope, and his successors in the rectory, a piece of ground at Boltsburn, and the buildings thereon, in trust for a school-house, to be held rent-free, and kept in repair by a master, appointed by the rector, and removable at his discretion for misbehaviour. A new school-house having been erected by Bishop Barrington, the house is let as a dwelling-house at £2 10s. per annum, which is paid to the treasurer of the school-funds, from whom the school-master receives the proportion of his annual salary.

Chapel School.—A house at St. John's Chapel, formerly used as a school, is let at £6 a year, paid to the treasurer of the Barrington School Fund; the bishop having having erected a school-house, and the master's income being made up from the fund.

Dr. Hartwell's Charity.—A house and garth in the town of Stanhope, were bequeathed to the use of the poor by Dr. Hartwell. The old cottage having become ruinous, it was pulled down by Dr. Philpotts, and a new house erected at the expense of upwards of £840, fit for the residence of one or two curates, as the circumstances of the families might make it convenient. One of the curates of the parish now resides in this house, and enjoys the two fields, which contains about three acres, paying to the other curate in consideration thereof, £15 a year, and the yearly sum of £7 to the rector, wherewith two apprentices are placed out every year. The rector sees that the indentures are properly executed, and the children bound to trades whereby they may afterwards obtain their own livelihood,

Westgate School.—By indenture, bearing date 7th April, 1681, Richard Bainbridge granted a customary tenement in Weardale, called Field Stile, for a term of sixteen years from the time of his death, to the uses therein mentioned: viz., after the payment of his debts, for the raising so much money out of the rents and profits as could be during the said term, as a fund for the maintenance of a school-master, to teach and instruct the poor of the parish of Stanhope at Westgate. The property belonging to the school, consists of a meadow in Westgate, containing about four acres, let to a yearly tenant, at a rent of £14; part of a field called Crooked Salter, producing a rent of 18s. 9d.: the sum of £50 secured by bond, and producing £2 10s, interest; the old school-house, the upper part of which the master has as part of his salary, and the lower part is let at a rent of £3 10s. per annum. These several sums are paid over to the treasurer of the funds, appropriated to the support of the Weardale Schools. The building used as a school, was much enlarged at the expense of Bishop Barrington. It has recently been pulled down, and a new school erected in another part of the village. The school is now under the direction of the trustees of the Weardale Schools, from whom the master receives a salary, far exceeding the annual income of the old foundation.

Post Office, Stanhope: Matthew Mawson, postmaster.—Letters arrive from Darlington at 11 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 3-45 p.m.

Armison George, surgeon
Benson John, registrar of births, &c.
Darnall Rev. W. N., rector
Hales John, Esq., Horsley
Roddam J. J. agent
Teasdale J. saddler
Tindale W. veterinary surgeon

Academies and Schools.

Dodd Simon
Edwards William, National School
Urwin William

Blacksmiths.

Dixon John
Dixon Robert
Gilpatrick Joseph
Vickers Thomas

Boot and Shoemakers.

Askew George
Carr Joseph
Crawhall Anthony
Elliott Thomas
Emerson William
Teasdale George

Butchers.

Emerson Thomas
Golightly Joseph
Heads Thomas

Farmers.

Bainbridge John, Horn Hall
Batey Joseph, Crawley Side
Collingwood Fs. High House
Curry Joseph, Shittlehope Burn
Emerson Thomas
Heads Thos. Stanhope Hall
Hudson C. E. White House
Little George, Eastgate
Ripon Valentine, Rogerley Hall
Vickers Francis, Pease Myers
Vickers George, Shittlehope Burn
Vickers Josh. Howell John
Vipond William, Lane head

Grocers.

Atkinson L.
Burns Jacob
Butcher H.
Curry Edward
Fenwick F.
Fenwick W.
Robinson Mary
Page John
Raine George
Snowdon William
Teasdale George
Thompson John

Joiners.

Mawson Richd. (cartwright)
Sanderson Thomas
Teasdale George
Tinkler Francis
Tinkler John

Masons.

Bainbridge John
Robinson R.

Painters.

Stephenson Jonathan
Wilson John

Tailors.

Brown Michael
Collinson Joseph
McCallum Daniel
Page Corbit
Page William
Raine Joseph

THORNLEY CHAPELRY.

This chapelry, consisting of a considerable portion of the East Quarter or constablery of Wolsingham, was formed by an order in council, dated the 11th February, 1848, and its population in 1851 was 2,206 souls. It is bounded on the north by Satley chapelry, in the parish of Lanchester; on the west by the Houselhope brook and Bradley burn; on the south by the river Wear; on the south-east and east by the chapelry of Wilton-le-Wear, and on the north-east by Crook chapelry. It comprises the villages of Thornley and Tow Law, with the hamlet of Helm Park.

Bradley Lordship is an agricultural district, extending for a considerable distance on both sides of the Wear, the northern portion being intersected by the Bradley burn. The district to the east of this burn belongs to Thornley chapelry, while that on the west is still attached to the parish of Wolsingham. This lordship was formerly held by a family bearing the local name; but, at the time of Hatfield's survey, we find it possessed by Ralph Eure, of Witton, who rendered for it 22s.; and in the time of Cardinal Langley, Sir William Eure obtained license to embattle and fortify Bradley Hall. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Tempests were the proprietors; but the estate became forfeited to the crown on the attainder of Robert and Michael Tempest, for engaging in the northern rebellion. It was afterwards granted to Sir George Bowes, of Streatlam, on whose demise, the Bradley estate passed to his eldest son, Sir William, who was ambassador in Scotland, and treasurer of Berwick, until the dissolution of that garrison in the time of James I. The estate has since remained in the same family, and is now the property of the representatives of the late Thomas Bowes, Esq., of Durham.

Bradley Hall, at present used as a farm house, occupies a secluded and romantic situation, east of the Bradley burn, and on the north side of the road between Durham and Wolsingham. Bradley Mill is situated on the Wolsingham side of the Bradley burn, and is occupied by Messrs. William and James Elliott, corn millers and farmers.

Directory.—Thomas Baker, farmer, Bradley Hall; William and James Elliott, corn millers and farmers, Bradley Mill; Anthony Walton, farmer, New Hall.

Helm Park, a hamlet in this chapelry, comprises four farmsteads, and is the property of G. P. Wilkinson, Esq., of Harpley Hall, who is also the owner of the mines and minerals.

Helm Park Colliery, which produces coal fit for household purposes, and for the manufacture of coke and gas, is worked by the Messrs. Snowdon. The royalty is partly in this manor, and partly in the township of Witton-le-Wear. It is held under a lease for thirty-one years from the 1st June, 1836. The hamlet of Helm Park is the birth-place of Mr. Thomas Baker, the celebrated

engineer and land surveyor, and author of several works on surveying and railway engineering.

Directory.—Robert Robinson, forester to G. P. Wilkinson, Esq., Helm Park; and the farmers are George Allison, Joseph French, Thomas Snowdon (and coal owner), South Park Farm; John Stephenson, and George Vasey.

THORNLEY is a village in the chapelry of the same name, and the property of various owners; the mines and minerals belong to the Hon. G. F. H. Russell, of Brancepeth Castle. It comprises, besides the church and school, a few farm houses, and some good cottages.

The Church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a neat unpretending edifice, consisting of a nave only, with bell-turret at the west end, and will accommodate about 300 persons. The seats are all open and free; and the male portion of the congregation usually sit on the north side, and the females on the south side. The cost of erection was about £350. The chapelry is without endowment; but an annual grant of £100 is given by the Weardale Iron Company, and the surplice fees amount to about £10 a year. The living is a perpetual curacy, dependent on the parish of Wolsingham. Rev. Joshua Elliott, incumbent.

The Parsonage House, situated at Tow Law, is a fine stone edifice, somewhat in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and was erected in 1854, at a cost of upwards of £800.

Thornley School was erected by subscription in 1824, and for fourteen years previously to the building of Thornley Church, divine service was performed within its walls on Thursday evenings, and occasionally on Sundays, by the curate of Wolsingham.

Thornley Colliery, the property of the Hon. G. F. H. Russell, of Brancepeth, is leased by the Tow Law Iron Company, and its produce is almost entirely made into coke for the use of the company's iron furnaces. North of Tow Law are the Blackfield coke ovens, which are furnished with coal from the Black Prince Colliery, in the parish of Satley; and the coke manufactured is used at the iron works.

Carrick Thomas, victualler, *California Inn*
Collinson D. shoe maker
Eaton William, builder
Glenton Robert, blacksmith
Hall Thomas, butcher
Pattison Matthew, joiner and cartwright
Waugh Elizabeth, shopkeeper

Farmers.

Atkinson George, Greenwell
Craggs William
Hall George
Morrell Richard, Thornley Hall
Newton Isaac, Old Park

TOW LAW is a populous and increasing village principally situated in the ecclesiastical district of Thornley, three miles north-east from Wolsingham, and about ten miles north-west from Bishop Auckland. In 1841, a solitary farm house, situated at the northern extremity of the township of Thornley, was called Tow Law, and has given name to the present village, whose prosperity dates from 1845, at which period the extensive works of the Weardale Iron Company were established. At the census taken in 1851, the population amounted to nearly 2,000 souls; in 1854, it had increased to nearly 3,000. The village is intersected by the Stockton and Darlington Railway, which has a station here. There is a large and commodious National School in the village, erected in 1849, at an expense of £1,000, upon a site given by the proprietors of the iron works. The school is supported partly by subscription, and partly by the pence of the children. It is under government inspection and conducted by a certificated teacher. In con-

nection with the school there are two libraries, one for the use of the scholars and the other for adults, established and supported by Charles Attwood, Esq., and the incumbent of Thornley. The school-room is licensed for public worship; and a piece of ground attached is consecrated for interments. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist Chapels, each capable of holding about 200 persons. The Wesleyan Chapel has a school attached, which is attended principally by the children of workmen engaged at Mr. Pease's colliery of Hedley Hope, and that gentleman subcribes £20 a year towards its support. There are several public houses in the village, a post office, which issues money orders, a rural police station, and the customary tradesmen's shops.

Tow Law Iron Works.—These works, belonging to the "Weardale Iron Company," and constructed under the management of the resident partner, Charles Attwood, Esq., were begun in 1845, by the erection of one blast furnace at Stanhope. In the following year six others were erected, in a more suitable situation at Tow Law, where the Durham coal-field terminates, and in contact with the mountain limestone formation, in which are contained the deposits of iron-ore required for their supply. "The ore," observes Mr. Fordyce, "is conveyed to the iron works partly by the public line of railway connecting Tow Law with Stanhope, near which last-mentioned place the mining field begins; and partly by a private branch from that railway, constructed by the iron company, and extending into Rookhope, which latter is at present being further prolonged into Middlehope. The mines of-iron-stone become, about this latter place, much more numerous, larger, and of richer quality than in the immediate neighbourhood of Stanhope; and this superiority continues throughout nearly the whole length of Weardale westward, or for a further distance of about fifteen miles. The ore which these mines afford is found in the same veins as those out of which the lead-ore of the district is wrought; although it is found, for the most part, that where the lead becomes the most abundant, the quantity of iron-ore diminishes; whilst where the iron is more plentiful, the lead-ore as frequently becomes more sparingly diffused. The ore is met with not only *in* the veins themselves, but extends on one or both sides of them, by an expansion which is locally described as a flatting out, or into flats; that is to say, into horizontal beds, for very variable distances from the cheeks, or sides, of the true vein; sometimes, indeed, to the width of several hundred yards, and of a depth or thickness of from fifteen to nearly seventy feet. These are, in some places, so near the day as to admit of being wrought by open work, or in the manner of quarries; whilst in other cases, they have to be followed and wrought under ground, in the same manner as is most usually done with common lead mines. The quality of the iron afforded by these ores is of the very strongest and best description; especially that made from the sparry carbonate, which partakes largely of the toughness of the Russian and the stiffness or body of the Swedish iron. In fact, if smelted with charcoal, it would be fully equal or superior to the best of these; and even smelted with the coke of the county of Durham, and subsequently worked up with charcoal, it is very little inferior to them, for any use of either iron or steel. Indeed, there are extant old documents which show that, about two centuries ago, the iron ores of the Bishop of Durham's manor and mines in Weardale were worked for the purpose of making steel as well as iron. The manor is of great extent, reaching from near Witton-le-Wear to Alston Moor, at which latter place a portion of these ores, although much less abundantly, is also found; and the whole

manor of Weardale is held, as to its iron, by the Weardale Iron Company. The lead therein was held by leases, renewed for several centuries, by the ancestors of T. W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P. for South Northumberland, and at present by himself; and the Weardale Iron Company work and save the lead ore that they meet with in all their iron mines, to be delivered, upon terms agreed, to him. They employ at present, at Tow Law and in Weardale, about 1,700 men, of whom about one half are occupied in raising iron and lead ore. They have four blast furnaces, of unusually large size, in blast, and two more nearly ready to blow-in; each of them capable of producing, according to the different quality afforded by their ores, as wrought near Stanhope or further westward, from 130 to 180 tons, and, in some cases, even more, per week. They have also mills and forges, for most varieties of finished iron, at Tudhoe; which latter are at present in process of enlargement to a scale capable of consuming as much pig iron as the above mentioned number of blast furnaces can make. Meanwhile, a considerable part of it is sold for the same purpose of making finished bar iron, to forge and mill masters in Yorkshire, Staffordshire, and Shropshire, in all which places its superior quality commands remunerating prices, notwithstanding the great distance and cost of carriage."

POST OFFICE, TOW LAW: Robert Richardson, postmaster.—Letters arrive from Dalton at 10 30 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 3 30 p.m.

Barlow Ralph Henry, joiner
Heatly Charles, surgeon
Lutener William, quack doctor
Sang Robert, surgeon
Sunley George, saddler
TOW LAW IRON-WORKS, Charles Atwood, managing partner; John Blaiklock, cashier; William Gwarner, agent

Academies and Schools.

NATIONAL SCHOOL—William Lidgate, master; Emma Appleby, mistress
WESLEYAN METHODIST SCHOOL—Jno. Stocks, mstr

Boot and Shoe makers.

Cloughton James
Emerson J.
Faint R.
Thompson Joseph

Butchers.

Lumsden Thomas
Norwood Joseph
Teasdale Joseph
Thompson M.

Grocers & Provision Dealers.

Bradley J.
Buckham J.
Elliott G.
Emery R.
Haddock T.
Hillary William (and draper)
Hildreth J.
Hopwood W.
Lister G.
Oliver S.
Richardson R.
Robinson J.
Stephenson John
Smith W.
Soulsby Dorothy
Thompson J.
Thompson R.
Ward M.

Inns and Taverns.

Crown and Thistle, W. Scott
Dan's Castle Inn, Charles Teasdale
Iron Works Inn, Charles Maddison
Masons' Arms, W. Waugh
Mile Stone, H. Armstrong
Tow Law Hotel, Josh. Coates

Beer Houses.

Campbell Patrick
Cowen Joseph
Dickinson M.
Harle H.
Hird T.
Robinson G.
Wrangham T.

Tailors.

Brown George (and draper)
Davison John (and draper)
Lister George

WHITWORTH PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

This chapelry was anciently dependant on the parish of Merrington, but now enjoys all the privileges of a distinct parish, though the period of its separation from Merrington is not known. It contains the townships of Old Park and Whitworth, and forms one constablery. The boundary line between it and the township of Middlestone consists of the turnpike road from Bishop Auckland to Durham, along which it passes to the north-western angle of the township of Merrington, where it leaves the said turnpike road on the north,

and proceeds east-north-east to the Tudhoe Iron Works; here it forms nearly a right angle, and proceeds north-north-west along the course of a brook which separates Whitworth from the township of Tudhoe, in the parish of Brancepeth, until the said brook is joined by another from the east; thence in a western and north-western direction until the said brook falls into the Wear, opposite Brancepeth East Park; thence south-west along the course of the river Wear, which separates Whitworth from the parish of Brancepeth, to the north-eastern boundary of the chapelry of Byers Green; thence south-east and east nearly to the hamlet called New Whitworth; thence south-west to Old Park, and south and south-west between the said manor and Byers Green Common to the township of Binchester, in the said chapelry of Byers Green; thence east-south-east to the township of Westerton, in the district parish of Coundon; thence north-east between the said township of Westerton and manor of Old Park to the extreme northern angle of the former; and thence south-east to the turnpike road from Bishop Auckland to Durham, at the point where the township of Westerton adjoins that of Middlestone.

Old Park township or manor adjoins Whitworth on the south-west, and comprises an area of 401 acres. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 20; in 1811, 14; in 1821, 30; in 1831, 67; in 1841, 30; and in 1851, 26 souls. The property was assessed for the county rate, in 1853, at £297. This manor was formerly under the ecclesiastical superintendence of the Prior of Durham; but being granted by Thomas de Ackley to Bishop Philip, his successors granted it to Galfred de Park. It was afterwards held by the Kellawes, and at the time of Hatfield survey, we find it held by Thomas Claxton, in whose family it remained till the time of the northern rebellion, when it was confiscated, and granted by the crown to George Frevill, of Hardwick. It afterwards became the property of the Whartons, and is now possessed by their representatives.

Old Park House occupies a retired situation, about half-a-mile from the Wear, and from the style of its architecture harmonises well with the seclusion by which it is surrounded. It is at present unoccupied.

Directory.—John Kirkley, farmer, is the principal resident.

The township of Whitworth contains 1,465 acres, and the property was assessed for the county rate in 1853 at £2,343. The population in 1801 was 122; in 1811, 115; in 1821, 112; in 1831, 104; in 1841, 290; and in 1851, 659 souls. The increase is attributed to the more extensive working of coal mines. The township is intersected by the Byers Green branch of the Clarence Railway. From Boldon Book we learn that Thomas de Ackley held this manor by knight's service; and it appears that his descendants assumed the local name, for we find John de Whitworth recorded as the proprietor in Hatfield's survey. It was afterwards held by the Nevilles, and was confiscated on the attainder of that family. After being held by the Watsons and Baxters, this estate was purchased, in 1652, by Mark Shafto, Esq., and is still possessed by his descendants; Robert Duncombe Shafto, Esq., is now the sole proprietor of Whitworth. The township includes five farmsteads.

The Village of Whitworth is pleasantly situated about three-quarters of a mile south of the river Wear, four-and-a-half miles north-north-east from Bishop Auckland, and six miles south-west from the city of Durham.

The Church, which was almost re-edified in 1850, is a neat structure, consisting of nave and chancel, with a bell turret at the west end. The western window is filled with stained glass, and three graceful lancet lights form the

east window. The entire cost of the improvements effected in 1850, amounted to above £500, which was defrayed by a rate and a voluntary subscription. In the church yard are two ancient monuments, one of which represents a knight in full armour, supposed to be one of the Whitworth family; the other is an effigy of a female, with the arms raised. The parish register commences in 1569. The living is a perpetual curacy, not in charge or certified, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham, who are also the impropriators. The old lords of Whitworth, the founders of the church, endowed it with a messuage and twelve acres of land. In 1835 the income was stated at £243 per annum, out of which £50 was paid to a curate. The gross value of the living is now £220. Rev. Charles Carr, B.A., incumbent.

The Parsonage, erected in 1847, occupies a pleasant site, overlooking the vale of the Wear, about a quarter of a mile from the church.

Whitworth Park, the residence of Mrs. Catharine D. Shafto, is a neat modern mansion, commanding a fine view over the vale of the Wear.

Whitworth Park Colliery was commenced by the Durham County Coal Company, on June 15th, 1839; and the coal was won on the 10th July, 1841. Like the other speculations of the company, however, this colliery proved unremunerative; and in 1842, it was dismantled and laid in, after an outlay of nearly £40,000, but was afterwards relet to, and fitted up anew by a private company. The manufacture of coke is now extensively carried on. The railway joins the Byers Green branch of the Clarence line, about 500 yards from the colliery, from whence to the drops at Port Clarence, on the Tees, is about 21 miles. Coals from this pit, however, are now shipped at Hartlepool West Docks, and are known in the market as "Whitworth Wallsend."

Spenny Moor.—This ancient waste or common, was held by the Prior of Durham and Hugh Gubyon, lord of Tudhoe, as early as 1279; and it afterwards belonged successively to the Whitworths and the Nevilles. Twenty years ago, the name was confined to a single farm held in the Whitworth estate; but now Spenny Moor is a considerable village, situated on the road between Durham and Bishop Auckland, and, from the rapidity with which buildings are being erected, will shortly assume the appearance of a considerable town. A handsome and substantial school house, with a dwelling for the master, built in 1841, stands at one end of the village; it is conducted on the national system, and is attended on an average by about 100 boys and girls. There is also an infant school, which is well attended. The establishment of the Tudhoe Iron Works, in the immediate vicinity, has tended to increase the population; and, in consequence, additional houses are continually in the course of erection.

POST OFFICE, SPENNYMOOR: James Adamson, postmaster.—Letters arrive from Durham at 10 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 2 45 p.m.

Adamson James, vict. and postmaster, *Wheat Sheaf Inn*, Spennymoor
Alcock M. shoemaker
Byers Thos. joiner & builder, Spennymoor
Dawson Thomas, grocer
Esterby William, schoolmaster
Geldard George, blacksmith, Spennymoor
Gibbon Stephen Reed, boot & shoemaker, Spennymoor
Hakin William, innkeeper
Hawks Wm. Robt. surgeon, Spennymoor Ho.
Richley J. tailor
Reay Mr. T. M. resident colliery manager, Field House
Sanderson S. schoolmistress
Shafto Mrs. Catharine D. Whitworth Hall
Stratton George, land agent
Taylor Jas. vict. *Bridge Inn*, Spennymoor
Thew James, grocer
Willey W. innkeeper
Walker Joseph, grocer & draper, Spennymoor

WITTON-LE-WEAR PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

This chapelry is bounded on the north-east by Crook, on the north-west by the parish of Wolsingham, on the south by Etherley, on the south-west by Hamsterley, and on the east by Escomb. It is situated in the most north-westerly portion of the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland, and consists of the townships of North Bedburn and Witton-le-Wear, a portion of the latter being situated on the south-side of the Wear, and the remainder of the chapelry on the north-side.

NORTH BEDBURN township comprises an area of 2,036 acres, and its annual value is £3,696 15s. The land owners are George H. Wilkinson, Esq., George Coates, Esq., George P. Wilkinson, Esq., Smith Greenwell, Esq., Rev. Edward Davison, Mr. John Whitfield, and several small proprietors. The Bishop of Durham is lord of the manor. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 255; in 1811, 282; in 1821, 351; in 1831, 387; in 1841, 457; and in 1851, 1,151 souls. A portion of the Wear Valley Railway extends into this township. Here are extensive coal-mines which afford employment to a considerable number of persons. At the time of Hatfield's survey, Ralph de Eure held Macknell and 80 acres of land, rendering 5s. rent. Robert de Drittleton held Wadley, rendering a rent in lieu of a sparrow-hawk. John Spring and Robert Hagerston each held a toft and 100 acres in little Mayland. John Barker held Wodingfield, containing 40 acres, and rendered 20s., and divers other persons held land in the manor. Harperley, by the above survey, was held by John Conyers, who rendered 20s. It was afterwards possessed by the Cradocks, of Gainford; and as the old hall on the estate stood in a low situation, Marmaduke Cradock, Esq., erected a new mansion on a more elevated site. In 1785, we find the estate described as consisting of the mansion house and 670 acres of land, tithe-free, with two farm-houses, and a colliery then working; the whole paying an annual rent of £3 6s. 6d. to the bishop, and 13s. 4d. to the curate of Witton, which payments are still continued. George Pearson, Esq., of Durham, afterwards held Harperley Park, which he ornamented with thriving plantations. He died in April 1798, when the estate came into the possession of the Wilkinson family, with whom it has since remained, George Wilkinson, Esq., being the present proprietor.

Bitchburn Colliery School, which is supported by Messrs. Strakers and Love, the proprietors of Bitchburn Colliery, and George Coates, Esq., is attended by about 85 pupils of both sexes, and conducted by Mr. Joseph Richson. It is used on Sundays as a place of worship by the Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion. The Wesleyan Methodists have also a chapel at Howden.

Bateman William, innkeeper and quarry owner, Hargill hill
Blackett Cuthbert, innkeeper, Bitchburn
Coates George, Esq., Smelt House
Dickinson Joshua, innkeeper, Fir Tree
Gaddes Joseph, vict. Green Tree, Howden
Hardy Bernard, beer retailer, Thistle Flat
Hedley Thomas, quarry owner, Eales nook
Henderson John, boot and shoe maker, Fir Tree
Heron Cuthbert, mason, Fir Tree
Heron George, mason, Coal bank
Hodgson John, blacksmith, Fir Tree
Hope John, innkeeper and mason, Fir Tree
Hopper Joseph, boot and shoe maker, overseer and collector of taxes, Howden
Love Anthony, general manager for the proprietor of High Bitchburn Colliery
Love George, colliery agent, Bitchburn Cottage
Miller Joseph, butcher, Green Head
Okey Samuel F., colliery agent and proprietor of the Whitfield Coke Ovens; house, Salmon Hall
Ritson Joseph, school master, High Bitchburn

Sharp John, proprietor of Low Bitchburn Colliery
Sharp Joseph, beer retailer, Thistle Flat
Sowerby William, vict. *Duke of York*, Well green
Strakers & Love, proprietors of High Bitchburn Colliery
Snowdon William, proprietor of Howden Colliery
Walburn Richard, grocer, Eales nook
Wilkinson George, Esq., Harperley Park
Young Ann, grocer, Fir Tree
Young George, beer retailer and butcher, Eales nook

Farmers.

Allanson William, Old Wadley
Birnup Thomas, Hargill hill
Coates George, Smelt House
Hull Thomas, Old Woodiford
Longstaff Thomas, Hollin Hall
Love George, Green Head
Marley Edward, Macneal
Owners of North Bitchburn Colliery, Howden
Sanderson John, junr., Black Hall
Sanderson John and Francis, Low Harperley

WITTON-LE-WEAR township comprises an area of 2,955 acres, and its rateable value is £6,557 15s. Its population in 1801, was 450; in 1811, 544; in 1821, 531; in 1831, 502; in 1841, 565; and in 1851, 918 souls. The landowners are Henry Chaytor, Esq., who is also lord of the manor; R. D. Shafto, Esq.; the executors of Newby Lowson, Esq.; Mr. Cuthbert Jackson; and Miss Elizabeth Garthwaite. The township is traversed by the Crook Branch of the Stockton and Darlington Railway and by the Wear Valley line; the latter has two stations, one at Harperley, in the township of North Bedburn, and another at Witton-le-Wear, where it curves a little to the north, and joins the Crook line near Low Bitchburn, at which junction there is another station. "An act for dividing and inclosing certain moors or commons within the townships of Witton-le-Wear and North Bedburne, within the chapelry of Witton-le-Wear, in the manor of Wolsingham, in the county palatine of Durham," was passed 13th Geo. III. The land divided contained upwards of 1,380 acres, which were allotted to the neighbouring proprietors. There are several coal-mines in this township, which give employment to a considerable number of persons.

The manor of Witton was anciently held by the crown, and in the reign of Henry II. it was granted to Henry de Pudsey, in consideration of 2,000 marks of silver, paid by his uncle, Bishop Pudsey. It afterwards came into the possession of the Eures, who were so famous for their military exploits against the Scots, but the family became extinct about 1680. At the period of the civil wars, we find Witton possessed by Sir William Darcy, but he not being a royalist, his castle of Witton was besieged and taken by the royalists under Sir Arthur Hazelrigg, governor of Auckland Castle; and Sir William was compelled to compound for his estates for £1,000, with £40 per annum settled for the support of the Presbyterian ministry. About the year 1689, Wilton Castle was dismantled, and its materials sold by auction. It was rebuilt in the early part of the last century, and, with the manor, was sold by Henry Darcy, Esq., to William Cuthbert, Esq., for about £15,000. It was afterwards transferred by marriage to the Hopper family, and in December 1796, the whole of the interior of the castle was destroyed by fire, the outer walls only being left standing. Witton Castle and estate were purchased for £78,000 by William Chaytor, Esq., in October 1816, at which period, the estate contained 2,383 acres, all tithe-free, except 208; and freehold, except 900 copyhold. Mr. Chaytor was succeeded at his demise by his eldest son, William Chayter, Esq., of Croft, M.P., who, dying in May 1819, the estate devolved upon his eldest son, Sir William Chaytor, Bart., who was born 29th April, 1771, and created a baronet by patent, September 30th, 1831. He was a candidate for the representation of the city of Durham in August

1830; and, on the passing of the Reform Bill, was elected one of the first members for the borough of Sunderland, in 1832. In 1835, he was a candidate for the same borough, and in 1837, for the northern division of the county, but was, in both cases, unsuccessful. He was lieutenant-colonel commandant of the North Riding Militia, a magistrate, and a deputy-lieutenant of the counties of Durham and Yorkshire. Sir William died January 28th, 1847. Sir William Richard Chaytor, Bart., of Croft, the present baronet, was born February 7th, 1805. He was elected M.P. for the city of Durham in March 1831, and again on the 2nd of May following; and he was returned December 12th, 1832, as one of the first members for the city after the passing of the Reform Act. In August 1839, Sir William Chaytor sold Witton Castle and estate to Donald Maclean, Esq., M.P. for Oxford, for nearly £100,000. This gentleman, during his residence at Witton took an active part in the affairs and trade of the county, and maintained a splendid establishment; but, becoming a bankrupt in 1846, the estate, &c., were sold by an order of the High Court of Chancery, and were purchased on behalf of Henry Chaytor, Esq.

The Village of Witton-le-Wear occupies a pleasant and healthy situation, on the southern declivity of an eminence on the north-side of the river Wear, four miles west-north-west of Bishop Auckland, and twelve miles south-west from Durham. The village commands a charming view of the surrounding country. It contains several inns and public houses, a post office, a rural police station; and is chiefly inhabited by miners, iron founders, and agricultural labourers. The Wear is here crossed by a good substantial bridge of two arches.

The Church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Philip and St. James, and was formerly prebendal to Auckland College. It is situated on the north-side of the road through the village, and consists of a nave and north aisle, a chancel, and a low western tower. The north-wall was taken down, and rebuilt in the early part of the present century; a western gallery was erected in 1780, and another has since been added above the north aisle. The church was re-roofed and otherwise repaired about the year 1850, at a cost of £100. It contains a fine stained glass window, the gift of Donald Maclean, Esq., M.P., in 1845; and also an organ, which has been recently erected. Accommodation is provided for about three hundred persons. The parish register commences in 1558. The living is a curacy, not in charge, in the deanery of Darlington; the owners of Witton Castle estate are the patrons and impropriators. It is of the certified value of £11 10s. In 1723 the living was augmented by £400 from Queen Anne's Bounty and voluntary subscriptions; and a similar sum was added in 1754. It also receives £10 per annum from Lord Crewe's trustees. In 1835, the income was stated at £97 per annum. The Rev. Lawrence L. Brown is the incumbent.

The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have places of worship here.

Witton Castle, a stone-built mansion, with turrets and embattled walls, comprises an elegant and lofty drawing room, with an arched ceiling, and a stone-staircase, leading to the turretted-roof; a billiard room, a library, a dining room, with sitting rooms, bed-rooms, and domestic offices. The principal entrance is by a portico from the Court-yard, opening into a hall, from which a stone-staircase leads to the rooms just named. The Court-yard is surrounded by castellated walls, with a clock-tower containing three rooms. From its position, being situated in the centre of the estate, and near the confluence of

the Linburn and the Wear, the castle commands pleasant and extensive views of the surrounding country.

Witton Mechanics' Institution was established in 1850, and now numbers about thirty members, who pay a subscription of 1s. per quarter each, and possess a library of about two-hundred volumes. The meetings are held in the school-room.

The Witton Park Iron Works, situated in this township, are very extensive, giving employment to about one-thousand persons. Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan are the proprietors.

Witton School, a good stone-building, is situated on the north side of the village, on the Durham road, and is attended by about forty children of both sexes. It is endowed with the interest of £200, left by John Cuthbert, Esq., and now producing about £8 per annum, for which the school master teaches six poor boys gratuitously. The boys are nominated by the owner of the Witton Castle estate. Mr. William Buston, master.

Charities.—Besides the endowment of the school mentioned above, this chapelry possesses the following charities:—The *Rev. Ezra Emmerson*, by will, dated December 28th, 1733, bequeathed £20 for the use of the poor of this parish not receiving parochial relief; and £60 was given by other persons for the same purpose. The amount was vested in £120 stock three-per-cent consols, but has since been removed to the Savings Bank, Bishop Auckland; and out of the interest, £3 12s., the sum of 16s. is paid to the overseer of North Bedburn for distribution in that township; the remainder being given away at Christmas to the poor of Witton-le-Wear, in money or clothing, in small amounts to each person. Township of North Bedburn.—*Donor Unknown.*—£2 per annum, understood to have been charged for above 100 years, though its origin is unknown, is received from George Coates, Esq., the owner of Pit Close in this township; and with the 16s. above noticed, is distributed by the overseer to the poor, in small sums of 2s. or 3s. each.

Biography.—Thomas Jackson, D.D. author of "Commentaries on the Apostles' Creed," was born at Witton-le-Wear, but having many relations at Newcastle, his parents designed him for a merchant in that town. His literary tastes, however, could not be suppressed, and he was consequently sent to Oxford University, where he soon became distinguished for his knowledge in mathematics, philology, logic, &c., but it was in divinity that he stood pre-eminent. He became vicar of Newcastle in 1663, and held the benefice till 1635, when he became president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was collated to a prebend of Winchester in 1635, and, in 1638, became dean of Peterborough; but did not enjoy this dignity quite two years, for he died in 1640. His numerous works are collected in three volumes folio.

POST OFFICE, WITTON-LE-WEAR: William Buston, postmaster.—Letters arrive at 8 30 a.m., and are despatched at 4 35 p.m.

Anderson James, overman
Atkinson Mr. Robert
Bainbridge Bartholomew, railway inspector
Brown Rev. Lawrence L., B.A., Parsonage
Brownbridge Mr. John
Brownbridge Joseph, mason and sexton
Bulman Mr. John
Buston John, boot and shoe maker
Buston William, school master, assistant overseer and collector of taxes
Buston Thomas, boot and shoe maker
Clark Margaret, vict. *Masons' Arms*
Cowen Matthew, butcher and grocer
Dinsdale John, joiner
Dowson John, blacksmith
Fryer Mr. Robert
Garthwaite Mrs. Elizabeth
Garthwaite John, railway agent
Garthwaite William, vict. *Victoria Hotel*
Hall Joseph, chancery agent

Hamilton Mrs. Colonel
Hammond William, veterinary surgeon
Hodgson William, mason
Hopper Michael, joiner
Jackson Henry, timber merchant
Jackson Mr. John
Jackson William, joiner
JANE COLLIERY, H. Stobart, Esq. proprtr.
Johnson Ralph, vict. *New Inn*, Witton Park
Johnston William, master quarry man, Chapman Hill
Jopling Thomas, grocer
Langstaff George, timber merchant
Laverick Geo. vict. *Dun Cow* (and butcher)
Laverick Thomas, joiner
Marriner Edward, grocer
Maughan Ramshaw, mason
Mawson Mr. William
NORTH BITCHBURN COLLIERY, H. S. Stobart, acting partner
Parr Wm. station master, Witton Park
Pears George, colliery agent
Pearson Miss Isabella
Pescod Mrs. Isabella
Pichard & Hogg, fire brick manufacturers
Pickering Brothers, ironfounders and machine makers, Wear Valley Works
Proud John, vict. *Grey Mare* (and mason)
Proud Ralph, grocer and mason
Ramshaw George, joiner
Snaith Mrs. Sarah
Skinner J. H. & Co. coal owners and fire brick manufacturers, Marshall Green
Snaith Mr. William
Snowdon Joseph, mason
Snowdon Thomas, smith in general
Snowdon William, coal owner
Stainsby William, station master
Stobart Henry Smith, Esq. Witton Hall
Turnbull Matthew, vict. *Red Lion*, North Bitchburn
Watson George, joiner
Watson Mr. William
Weston Thos. brick and tile manufacturer
Willey Mr. George
WITTON PARK COLLIERY, Kirsop and Bainbridge, proprietors

Farmers:

Bowser Christopher, Blakley Hill
Bowser Thomas & James, Witton Row
Brown Robert, Witton Hall Farm
Hare Ralph, Gibbett Hills
Johnson Ralph, Witton Park
Langstaff Christopher, Mill Holmes
Marriner Edward, Quarry House
Meller Philip, Low Bitchburn
Oddy John & William, Field Hause
Raine Jonathan, Chapman Hill
Stobbs William H. Holmes House
Walton Ralph, Witton Park
Wilson Catharine, Hill Farm

WOLSINGHAM PARISH.

Wolsingham parish, which comprises the constableries of Wolsingham quarter, East quarter, South quarter, and Park quarter, is bounded on the north-east by Lanchester parish, on the north-west by the parish of Stanhope, on the south by Hamsterley chapelry, on the south-east by that of Witton-le-Wear, and on the east by Crook chapelry. It is partly traversed by the out-crop, or boundary of the coal field, and consequently borders on the great lead mining district of Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland. The parish comprises an area of 20,403 acres; and the lands and buildings were estimated for the county-rate in 1853, at the annual value of £13,026. The population in 1801 was 1,834; in 1811, 1,983; in 1821, 2,197; in 1831, 2,239; in 1841, 2,086; and in 1851, it had attained to 4,885 souls. This great increase is chiefly attributed to the erection of iron blast-furnaces and the working of coal and iron mines on an extensive scale. The Wear Valley Branch of the Stockton and Darlington Railway passes through this parish, at a short distance from the river, which it crosses at East Weserby, about a quarter of a mile south-east of the town. The Wear and Derwent Junction Railway also passes through a portion of this parish.

Wolsingham being a manor belonging to the bishop, the tenants anciently held their lands on servile tenures, as appears in the record called the Boldon Book. Henry, nephew of Bishop Pudsey, commenced the erection of a religious house at Backstaneford, near Wolsingham, but he was induced to discontinue its progress here, and to fix upon the more eligible situation of Finchale for the site of his monastery. A field, called the Chapel-garth, long contained traces of an edifice of considerable extent, surrounded by a moat,

and was supposed to have been the site of the intended institution. Property in this parish was much divided at an early period; the royalty of the whole parish still belongs to the bishop. The commons have been enclosed and divided, in accordance with the powers of the act 5 George III.; the rights of the Bishop of Durham, as lord of the manor of Wolsingham, being reserved. Several parts of the parish have been much improved, of late years, by their respective proprietors.

THE TOWN OF WOLSINGHAM.

Wolsingham, a market-town, in the parish of the same name, is situated on the north bank of the river Wear, 16 miles west of Durham, 23 south-south-west of Newcastle, and 260 north-north-west of London. It contains several good houses, a railway station, and a number of inns and public houses. The principal articles of manufacture are, spades, shovels, axes, and coarse woollen cloth; wool combing and dying are also carried on; and there are a number of tradesmen's shops. The Wear is here crossed by a bridge of two arches, erected upon the site of the old bridge, which was swept away by a great flood in November 1771. The weekly market for the sale of corn butter, eggs, &c., is held on Tuesday. There were eight annual fairs at the following periods, viz.: the 12th of May and St. Matthew's day (September 21), for toys and pedlery; the Tuesdays before the 1st and 31st of March, and before the 12th May, the 15th of September, the 2nd and 29th October, and the 23rd of November, for cattle, &c. The only cattle fair now held is that on the 1st Tuesday in October, on which day the Wear Valley Agricultural Society holds its annual show; the other fairs are almost obsolete.

The Parish Church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Stephen, was completely restored in 1848, no part of the old building remaining except the tower. The present structure is in the early English style, erected from designs furnished by Mr. W. Nicholson, architect, of Wolsingham, at a cost of nearly £1,200. The interior is fitted up with open seats, a large number of which are free. The baptismal font is the gift of Lady F. Fitzclarence. The churchyard is bordered by rows of very fine trees, which, with the church, form a beautiful object in the view of the town from the opposite side of the Wear. The parish register commences in 1655. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Darlington, valued in the Liber Regis at £31 13s. 4d.; gross income £907 per annum. There is a small glebe, and the rector is entitled to all the tithes. An apportionment of a rent-charge in lieu of tithes was laid before a meeting of the parishioners on August 5th, 1839; and the commutation was agreed to at a meeting held on the 19th April, 1841. Rev. J. A. Blackett, rector; Rev. W. H. Walter, curate.

St. Thomas of Canterbury's (Catholic) Church is situated on an elevated site at the north-east part of the town, and is an elegant and spacious building, in the decorated style, consisting of a chancel, nave, and aisles. It was erected in 1854, from designs by Joseph Harrison, Esq., and will accommodate upwards of 800 persons. The ceiling of the chancel is circular, divided into panelling, in which decorative ornaments are to be placed. The ceilings of the aisles and nave are lofty, and the building is well lighted from several windows in the north and south aisles. The cost of erection was about £2,000. Rev. William Wilkinson, priest.

The Baptist Chapel, Market Place, is a suitable stone building erected in 1830, and was opened for worship in 1831. Rev. T. Cardwell, minister.

The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have also chapels here.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—At a court held for the manor of Wolsingham, October 14th, 1612, William Grimwell, Anthony Vasey, and seven others, were, by the special mandate of the Lord Bishop of Durham, admitted to a parcel of the waste land, lying at the east end of the village of Wolsingham, for the building a common and free school and other necessary edifices, to teach boys in the rudiments of learning and the Christian religion; a garden to be made adjoining thereto, and inclosed, containing in length fifty yards, and in breadth sixteen yards; and also of another parcel of land on the west side of the corn fields of the said village, containing by estimation sixteen acres, called the *Batts*, to hold to the use of the said school and of a master in the same, at the yearly rent of 5s. 4d. The curates of Wolsingham have generally been appointed masters of the school, and put in possession of the premises, consisting of a good dwelling-house, with a large school-room, rebuilt between sixty and seventy years ago by subscription. There is a small garden attached to the house. The whole of the land belonging to the school lies on the south side of the river; an exchange having been effected many years ago for the benefit of the charity; and the rental, amounting to £56 10s., is received by the master, who, in respect of this foundation, instructs eighteen boys of the parish in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and classics, if required. They are not admitted under nine years of age, and remain for three years, In 1789, *Jonathan Wooler* left £100, and in 1826, *George Wooler* left a similar sum, to this school; the interest on the first of these sums is £3 10s., and that on the second £4, for each of which sums the master instructs four children of persons not receiving relief from the parish, appointed by the respective trustees, in the same manner as the eighteen appointed on the old foundation. An examination is held annually in December by the trustees, at which prizes are awarded to the most deserving pupils. Henry Wade, master.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL, situated at the east end of the town, is a handsome stone building, in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1848, at a cost of £1,000. The average attendance is 120 children. William Stokoe and Elizabeth Whiteley, teachers. Besides these establishments there is a school attached to the Catholic Church, and the various places of worship have Sunday schools attached.

THE WOLSINGHAM MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AND LITERARY SOCIETY.—This institutution was founded in 1826, by the establishment of a library, which proving successful, afterwards assumed the above title. The library now contains upwards of 500 volumes. Lectures are occasionally delivered, and the institution derives every support from the inhabitants.

PUBLIC OFFICES, &c.—The Town Hall, situated in the Market Place, is a neat stone building, the upper part of which is used as a news-room, and for public meetings, and the lower storey for depositing stalls, &c. It was erected in 1834. The Post Office is in the front street, opposite to the railway station. The latter building, erected in 1847, is somewhat in the Elizabethan style, and built with fire-brick, with polished stone facings. The County Police Station, built about eleven years ago, is on the south side of the Market Place, and has a lock-up attached. Petty sessions are held in the Town Hall once a month, and the county court is also held monthly in the same building. The officers of the latter court are Henry Stapylton, Esq., judge; A. Lambert, Esq., treasurer; John E. Marshall, chief clerk; Robert Weddell, assistant clerk; and George Taylor, high bailiff.

CHARITIES.—Besides the Grammar School (which see), this parish possesses the following charities:—The "Poor's Land" was left by persons named *Markindale, Astley*, and others unknown, for the use of the poor of Wolsingham. Leadgate Field contains 1a. 0r. 10p., and is let at £5 a.year. The Low Field, containing 4a. 2r., is let together with an allotment of 3a. 1r. 10p. (set out on an inclosure in respect of the other lands above mentioned), at £12 a-year. The rents are paid to the churchwardens, and distributed on St. Stephen's day by the parish officers and the curate, to such poor persons of the parish as are thought most deserving.—In 1676, *George Clarke* gave 3s. 4d. yearly to the poor, payable out of land possessed by John Wren. This sum is paid by the proprietor of the field.—*John Ayre*, by will, in 1685, left £2 yearly to the poor, payable out of the Havre Field. This sum continued to be paid until 1850, when the occupier of the field refused to do so, on the ground that his landlord would not allow it him when he paid the rent. Joseph Wooler, Esq., owner of the property, on being applied to, declined to pay more than a moiety of the charity, which was rejected by the churchwarden. The latter procured a copy of that part of John Ayre's will relating to the charity, by which it appeared that the overseers, and not the churchwardens, are trustees; the amount is now paid by the proprietor, and is distributed with the produce of the two charities last mentioned, in sums of from 2s. to 3s. to each poor person.—The *Rev. Robert Gordon*, who died in 1780, by will, directed his executors to invest £200, and to appropriate the annual produce for the benefit of the poor of the parish of Wolsingham. This legacy was laid out in the purchase of £272 2s. 2d. four-per-cent stock, afterwards reduced to three-and-a-half per cent.—On November 29th, 1780, the *Rev. W. Nowell*, rector of the parish, transferred £200 four per cent bank annuities into the names of the same trustees, and for the same purpose. The dividends on these sums, amounting to £16 10s. 6d. per annum, are remitted to the rector, and, after notice given in the church, are distributed, generally in March, amongst such poor householders residing in and belonging to the parish, as receive no parochial relief. The sums given to each family vary from 2s. to 5s.—Besides the interest of £100 to the Grammar School, *Jonathan Wooler* bequeathed a similar sum for the benefit of the poor widows having no relief from the parish. £3 10s., the dividend received on account of this bequest, is divided annually by the rector and trustees, on the Friday in Easter week, into nearly equal sums, and given to about twelve poor widows.—*George Wooler*, by will, May 12th, 1826, bequeathed two several sums of £100 to the same purposes as the last named charity; and the dividends received from stock, late new four per cents, is given to the same persons that receive the above. The alteration of the dividends on stock, reduces the two sums to £6 5s.—The late *Rev. William Wilson*, in 1843, left £400 in government stock (consols), the interest of which, £12 10s., to be divided amongst poor widows of the parish.—*William Newcombe*, in 1846, left £300, invested in government stock, the interest of which was to be divided amongst poor widows of the parish. He also bequeathed £200 in government stock, the interest of which was to be paid to the master of the Grammar School, for the education of poor children.

EAST QUARTER.—A considerable portion of this quarter or constablery, which extends about five miles to the east of the town of Wolsingham, has been formed into the new chapelry of Thornley, and will be found described under the head of that chapelry. *Redgate House*, the property of John Kirsop, Esq., of London, is a well built modern mansion, surrounded with

gardens, shrubberies, and lawn, about half a mile from Wolsingham. A fine prospect of the valley of the Wear is obtained from Redgate Bank Top, on the north of the town. *Greenwell Hill and Hodge House*—the latter a farm of sixteen acres—form a freehold, belonging to Thomas Greenwell, Esq., of Durham. *Boundary House Farm* belongs to Messrs. Curry, of Bishop Oak.

PARK QUARTER.—This constablery forms the western and north-western portion of the parish, and extends about four-and-a-half miles from Wolsingham. It anciently comprised one of the great hunting parks of the bishops of Durham. All the mines and minerals within this district are held by lease under the see. *Newland and Fawlees*, or *Fawnlees*, were held, in the time of Bishop Hatfield, by Thomas de Ebor. The Wooler family have long held property here; and Fawnlees House, is now the property of George D. Wooler, Esq., J.P.

Wolsingham Park estate was purchased from the late Lord Barrington, in 1847, by ——— Isaacs, Esq., of London. Bishop Oak is the name of a respectable mansion; Low Jofflas, Park Wall, Bail Hill, Chapel Walks, Backstone Bank, Harelaw, and West Field House, are the names of farms.

SOUTH QUARTER.—The constablery called South Quarter comprises all that portion of the parish which lies on the south side of the Wear, except a part of the manor of Bradley. The southern limit of the quarter, about four miles from the town, includes Wolsingham Common, which adjoins that of South Bedburn, in Hamsterley chapelry. This constablery comprises the estates or farms of Brandwood or Broadwood, Wyshill or Wyserley, Holbeck, Goosecroft, Landieu, the Eshes, &c.

POST OFFICE, HIGH-STREET: John Chapman, postmaster.—Letters arrive from Darlington at 9 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 4 15 p.m.

Blackett Rev. J. A. rector
Buxton John and Son, fell mongers
Green George, woollen manufacturers
Hindmarch John, brewer and maltster
Hughes John, iron moulder
Johnson Thomas, auctioneer
Jones Anthony, nail manufacturer
Lee George, carrier, Angate st
Nicholson Joseph, registrar of births, &c.
Peart Ralph, steel manufacturer
Pickard Js. fire-brick mfr. Redgate House
Rutter William, collector of taxes
Thompson J. station master
Weddell Robert, clerk of county court
Wheatley John, veterinary surgeon
Wilkinson Rev. William, (Catholic)
Wooler Joseph, Esq. Whitfield Hall

Academies and Schools.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Henry Wade, master
Lynass Mary Ann
NATIONAL SCHOOL, West End — William Stokoe, master; Miss Whiteley, mistress
Weddell Robert

Blacksmiths.

Grundon Thomas
Minikin Robert
Pyburn Thomas

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Angus William
Ayton John
Chapman N.
Chapman R.
Colling W.
Dobinson G.
Dobinson W.
Fleming T.
Hamilton E.
Highington G.
Hopper J.
Iley William
Johnson J.
Jopling James
Oyston J.
Parkin R.
Smith W.
Stobbs R.
Storey J.
Watson J.
Wren Thomas

Butchers.

Archer R.
Bell J.
Hamilton E.
Mainprize G.
Parkin R.

Cartwrights.

Bell R.
Dobinson J.
Robinson W.

Drapers.

Angus J.
Green J.
Jopling J.
Lazonby R.
Mitchell T. High st

Farmers and Graziers.

Angus J. Castle Hill
Armstrong R. Stoney Batters
Bainbridge C. Redgate
Brown J. Jofflas Farm
Bulmer T. Carr Farm
Burnip William, East Biggans
Cook J.
Dickinson J. Breckin Hill
Dowson M. Newlands Hall
Dowson T. Fine Farm
Ferguson Josh. Summerside
Franklin Matthew, Goosecroft
Garthwaite Aaron, Fawnlees
Garthwaite Nicholas, Fawnlees
Gibson Josh. Jofflas High
Gibson Robert, Low Doctor Pasture (and landowner at High Jofflas and New row)
Hall Christopher, Westfield House
Henderson George
Henderson R.
Hindmarch John
Jackson William, Bowlees
Johnson J. Red Myers
Little John, Holbeck Mill
Longstaff William, Scotch Isles
Milburn John, Heads Allotment
Newton Jane
Newton John & Thomas, Coves Houses
Robson Thomas, Baxton Bank
Rutter William, Viewley
Sanders Henry, Larch Hill
Sedgwick Thomas and Son, Ashes Farm
Sharp M. Park Wall
Snowball John, Toadspot Farm
Snowball R. West End Mill
Stephenson Michael, Eales House
Stobbs H. Friar Side
Stobbs John, Wiserley
Thompson Andrew, Greenwell Hill
Thompson W. Lumley Ling
Todd Thomas, West Biggins
Walton John
Welsh John, Grays Well
Welsh Thomas, Bail Hill
Whitfield T.
Whitfield Thomas, Upper Town
Wilson J. and T. Rushalee
Wooler John R. Thistle Wood Hall

Grocers.

Angus J.
Ayton T.
Chapman John (& stationer)
Dobinson George
Green James
Jackson John
Lazonby R.
Whitfield William

Inns and Taverns.

Bay Horse, J. Hamilton
Black Bull, Elizh. Emerson
Black Lion, George Peart
Blue Bell, Mary Brunwell
Cross Keys, ———
Golden Lion, Elias Robson
Grey Bull, Josh. Dixon
Queen's Head, J. Thompson
High Stoop Inn, Archd. Scott
Royal Oak, Richard Archer
Wheat Sheaf, C. Little
Henderson Geo. beerhouse

Insurance Agents (Fire and Life).

ANCHOR, Joseph Snowball
ROYAL FARMERS, H. Bourne, Market place
STAR, William Green

Joiners.

Dobinson T.
Jopling W.
Landreth J.
Nicholson W.

Painters.

Morgan C.
Morgan W. G.

Saddlers.

Morgan J.
Sunley J.

Solicitors.

Bates T. H.
Bourne H.

Spade, &c. Manufacturers.

Hall J. & Co.
Little C.

Stone Masons.

Addison J.
Joicey N.
Snowball W.

Surgeons.

Davison John
Devey Valentine

Tailors.

Bowman J.
Collinson W.
Featherstone W.
Lacey J.
Mark C.
Peart George
Robson J.
Smith Edward

Tanners.

Bustin John & Son
Cheetham W.

CONVEYANCE, per railway, from the railway station, about a quarter of a mile from the Market place.

CARRIERS to the following places:—*Bishop Auckland*: Elizabeth Dunn, on Thursdays. *Durham*: George Henderson, on Saturdays. *Sunderland*: John Brown, on Thursdays.

DARLINGTON WARD.—SOUTH-EAST DIVISION.

This division of Darlington Ward comprises the parishes of Aycliffe, Coniscliffe, Darlington, Dinsdale, part of Gainford, Haughton-le-Skerne with the chapelry of Sockburn, and the parochial chapelry of Denton. It contains 49,737 acres, and its population in 1851 was 19,349 souls.

AYCLIFFE PARISH.

This extensive parish, the most northerly one in the south-east division of Darlington Ward, comprises the townships or constableries of Aycliffe, Brafferton, Preston-le-Skerne, and Woodham. It is bounded on the north by Merrington and Bishop Middleham, on the south-west by St. Andrew's Auckland, on the west by Heighington, on the south by Haughton-le-Skerne, on the south-east by Bishopton, and on the east by Sedgefield and Great Stainton.

Great Aycliffe township is supposed to have derived its name from its ancient oak woods. It contains 2,134 acres, and the amount of property assessed for the county-rate in 1853, was £3,978 15s. 8d. The population in 1801 was 640; in 1811, 633; in 1821, 807; in 1831, 937; in 1841, 823; and in 1851, 812 souls. The Stockton and Darlington,—the Stockton, Hartlepool, and Clarence,—and the York, Newcastle. and Berwick Railways pass through this township. The station of the latter is a little east of the village. Great Aycliffe, as well as School Aycliffe, in the parish of Heighington, was one of those mortgaged by Bishop Aldune to the Earls of Northumberland. Simeon of Durham informs us, that it was restored to the see at the time of Canute's pilgrimage; but the registers of the church state that Scot, the son of Alstane, at a later date gave Aycliffe to St. Cuthbert. Bishop Flambard received a confirmatory grant of Aycliffe from the crown, specifying that it was one of those places that the people of Northumberland had injuriously claimed against St. Cuthbert and the see. In 1379, 1388, and 1484, the monks of Durham were licensed by Bishops Hatfield, Fordham, and Dudley, to acquire lands in this parish, in consequence of which the dean and chapter are now proprietors of nearly all the land in Great Aycliffe, which they let on 21 years' leases, renewable every seven years. The Earl of Ellon, — Addison, Esq.; John Harrison, Esq.; Samuel Swire, Esq.; Stephen Burdon, Esq.; and Benton Ord, Esq.; J. J. Metcalf, and Mr. Daniel Mumby, are also landowners.

The Village of Great Aycliffe is pleasantly situated five miles north of Darlington, on the west bank of the Skerne, which here gives motion to two corn mills. It comprises four inns and public-houses, several workshops, and the customary tradesmen's shops. The Skerne frequently overflows its banks in this neighbourhood, and inundates the adjoining meadows. Linen was formerly manufactured to some extent in this village, but it was discontinued about the year 1837; and the principal trade of the place now consists in lime burning, which is extensively carried on by Mr. George Chapman and Mr. Stephenson.

The Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is situated on a hill west of the village, and forms a striking object in the scenery of the neighbourhood. It consists of a nave with side aisles, a chancel, tower, and southern entrance porch. It is an ancient edifice, but was considerably repaired in 1835, when a gallery was erected by subscription. The greater portion of the interior was newly plastered in 1852, and the south porch re-erected. The pews are of the date 1600, and are well designed seats, with balustraded backs. In the chancel there is an effigy of a knight, with his hands clasped on his breast, his sword sheathed, a plain shield on his left arm, and a dog at his feet; and within the altar rails is a flat slab, on which are sculptured two crosses. In the porch beneath the tower are the fragments of two curious

Saxon crosses, which formerly stood in the churchyard. One of them is richly sculptured, and bears a representation of the Crucifixion. The parish register commences in 1560. The living, formerly a rectory, but now a vicarage, is a peculiar belonging to the dean and chapter of Durham, valued in the Liber Regis at £20; gross income £282. The great tithes of Aycliffe are assigned to the third stall in Durham Cathedral; and those of Preston-le-Skerne, Ketton, and Ricknall, to the eight stall. The dean and chapter have granted, in augmentation of the endowment, a house, a garden, and two pieces of land annexed, £10; Brafferton tithes (previously belonging to the third stall), £60; annual value, £70. Rev. John Davie Eade, M.A., vicar; Rev. William Eade, M.A., curate.

Here is a *Methodist Chapel*, a suitable building, erected in 1837.

Heworth is an estate in this township, consisting at present of a single farm, situated on the main road, about a mile to the north of Aycliffe. At the time of the compilation of Boldon Book, it was held by William Brus, by foreign service and 15s. rent. It afterwards passed to the Hotons of Herdwyk, who conveyed a portion of the *vill* to trustees for the Priory of Durham. The remainder was transferred by marriage to the Hebbornes. This property was subsequently held by the Salvins, Byerleys, Millbankes, and Watsons, and now belongs to Samuel Swire, Esq.

Charities.—*William Bell*, by will, dated December 28th, 1800, bequeathed £100 to the vicar and churchwardens of Aycliffe, to be by them invested in government securities, and the annual dividend paid to the village schoolmaster. The dividend at present produced from stock in the new four-per-cents is £3 18s. 2d., which, after deducting necessary expenses, is paid to the master, and in consideration of which, he instructs eight children, nominated by the vicar and churchwardens, in reading, writing, and accounts, at 3d. per week each, which is less than half the ordinary charge. The school-house was built by subscription, and possesses no other endowment. It was enlarged in 1837.—*Thomas Gibson*, by will, February 3rd, 1702, gave to the poor of the township of Great Aycliffe his close, called the Millholme, then of the annual value of 40s., and of which the lease from the dean and chapter was to be from time to time renewed by the vicar, who should distribute the rent thereof in white bread to the said poor every Lord's-day at the communion table. After deducting the necessary expenses for rent and renewals, the remainder is expended weekly in the purchase of eighteen penny white loaves, which are given by one, two, or three loaves each, to poor old persons attending divine service.

Post Office, Aycliffe: Daniel Munby, postmaster.—Letters arrive from Darlinglington at about 10 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 3 20 p.m.

Adamson William, veterinary surgeon
Alderson Mary Ann Ellen, milliner and dress maker
Best Thomas, platelayer
Coulson J. tanner
Dobson R. hay dealer
Eade Rev. J. D., M.A., Vicarage
Eade Rev. William, M.A., curate
Gill J. miller
Hadrick Henry, miller (John & H. Hadrick)
Harland J. cattle dealer
Harrison R. school master
Johnson Jane, bread and biscuit baker
Marley Miss Lucy
Mole Thomas, police constable
Munby Joseph, watch maker
Richmond William, gardener
Robinson G. stone mason
Rose Mr. John
Sheriff William, school master
Stonehouse C. miller
Swire Samuel, Esq. Aycliffe House

Academies and Schools.

Atkinson Ann
Harrison Richard

Blacksmiths.

Lockey Robert (and horse shoer)
Robinson T.

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Barker Thomas
Dobson Robert
Hutchinson James
Hutchinson Robert
Kent George
Lax John
Wilkinson Thomas

Butchers.

Davison J.
Kent B.
Wood D.

Cartwrights.

Burnup Ralph
Carter John (and wood merchant)
Croft Ralph
Wilkinson Cuthbert

Farmers.

Carter Charles, Hill House
Chapman George (and lime burner)
Clement Wm. Wood Farm
Downes Thomas
Elcoat Richard
Harland J.
Hill John
Hughff W.
Milburn William
Ord Benton
Robinson T. P.
Searle W.
Stainsby F.
Stephenson M.
Vickers John, New House

Grocers.

Brecken T.
Farmery James (and draper and druggist)
Hutchinson James
White John (and draper)

Hotels, Inns, and Taverns.

Bay Horse, M. Atkinson, Traveller's Rest
Green Dragon, Charles Bell
Gretna Green Wedding, Sarah Munby, Traveller's Rest
North Briton Hotel, Daniel Munby
Royal Telegraph, Ralph Walker

Lime Burners.

Chapman George (& farmer)
Stephenson M.

Tailors.

Dixon Thomas
Mills John (merchant tailor)

CONVEYANCE per railway, from the railway station, at the eastern part of the village, and from the Heighington and Aycliffe Station, about three quarters of a mile west of the village.

BRAFFERTON is a township and village, the principal proprietors of which are Sir C. Hardinge, Bart., and the trustees of the late A. Wilkinson, Esq. The area of the township is 2,409 acres, and the property was valued for the county rate in 1853 at £2,845. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 212; in 1811, 204; in 1821, 263; in 1831, 247; in 1841, 211; and in 1851, 206 souls. The York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway extends into this township for upwards of a mile. Lands were formerly held here by the families of Chauncellor and Brafferton, and afterwards by the Eures, Forsters, Killinghalls, Aslakbys, Wrenns, and Millbankes. The present proprietors are the gentlemen above mentioned. The manor of *Ketton*, in this township, was granted to the convent of Durham by Bishop Carileph, and it continued in their possession till the Reformation. It was afterwards possessed by the Darcys, Belasyses, and Millbankes, and is now possessed by Frederick Harding, Esq.

The Village of Brafferton is on the east side of the Skerne, about a mile south of Aycliffe, and four-and-a-half miles north of Darlington. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel; and a school-room was erected by subscription in 1823, and endowed with £12 a-year by the Diocesan Society.

Ketton House is situated on rising ground above the Skerne, east of the great road, and two miles south of Aycliffe.

Newton Ketton is a leasehold estate, held by Sir C. Hardinge, Bart. To the north-east of this estate there is a singularly-shaped field, in which four rivulets have their sources; and, during a great part of the year water may be observed running in four different directions.

Alderson George, cattle dealer
Bruce John, blacksmith
Bruce Ralph, blacksmith
Cooper John, schoolmaster
Crow Jacob, shopkeeper
Dodshon Thomas, cartwright
Haddrick J. & H. millers
Headlam Thomas, cattle dealer
Pattinson Thomas, shoe maker
Scott Robert, shopkeeper
White Thomas, corn dealer
White Thomas, jun., joiner and teadealer

Farmers.

Best Thomas P.
Crow George & John (and cattle dealers)
Dinsdale Thomas
Dunn Edward, East Ketton
Hopps William
Ord John, Newton Ketton
Paylor G.
Swainston G.
Vickers J.
Waugh Joseph, Newton Ketton

PRESTON-LE-SKERNE township contains 2,610 acres, principally the property of the Earl of Eldon, and its annual value is £2,968 19s. 3d. The population in 1801 was 119; in 1811, 127; in 1821, 126; in 1831, 176; in 1841, 131; and in 1851, 139 souls. Lands were formerly held here under the Nevilles, by the De la Poles, Roger Thornton of Newcastle, and the Walworths. In 1384, these lands passed to the Claxton family, from whom they were transferred to the Conyers of Horden. They were sold by the latter family, in 1771, to Rowland Burdon, Esq., for £20,000, and a considerable portion of them were afterwards conveyed to Mr. Paul Watson, of Bradbury. *Grindon*, or *Howhills*, an estate in this township, is bounded on the north by Morden Carrs, in Sedgefield parish, and was held of the Earls of Westmoreland by the Morden family. It is now the property of the Earl of Eldon. The Clarence Railway extends over rather more than two miles in this township.

The Village of Preston-le-Skerne is situated six miles north-by-east of Darlington.

Broddy John, vict. and smith
Hill Elisha, brick and tile manufacturer, New Moor Tile Works

Farmers.

Anderson Thomas
Brunton Matthew, How Hills
Dobinson Thomas
Howe Henry
Hughf W.
Richardson Thomas
Richardson William & Geo.
Robinson James
Smith William
Watson William, Grindon
Wood Benjamin

WOODHAM township forms the northern part of Aycliffe parish, and comprises an area of 3,705 acres. It contained in 1801, 166 inhabitants; in 1811, 165; in 1821, 183; in 1831, 204; in 1841, 207; and in 1851, 209. The value of the property rated in 1853 was £3,883 10s. 1d. Portions of the Clarence; and York, Newcastle, and Berwick railways are in this township. Woodham was held by Thomas de Ackley in 1291, and was subsequently the property of a family which bore the local name. It was afterwards possessed by the Ayscoughs and the Jennisons, coming ultimately to the Lambtons, by whom it was sold to the family of the present proprietor, the Earl of Eldon. John Lawson, Esq., Mr. George Hodgson, of Woodham Burn, and others, are also landowners.

The Village of Woodham is situated on the great North Road, about eight miles from Darlington; and consists of an inn, a farm house, a blacksmith's shop, and a few cottages. Tradition informs us that at some remote period, this place was burned down by the Scots, and the foundations of buildings may yet be discovered near the Skerne, which is here crossed by a bridge. Races were formerly held on Woodham Moor.

Nunstainton is a hamlet in this township, six miles north-east of the parish church. It is situated near the Skerne. which separates it from Bradbury and the Isle, in Sedgefield parish; and consists of two good farm houses with their offices, and a corn mill.

Ricknall Grange is situated on the Skerne, near Preston, six-and-a-half miles north of Darlington; it comprises three farms and a steam mill, which are leasehold under the see of Durham. *Traveller's Rest*, a hamlet, partly in this

township and partly in that of Great Aycliffe, is situated on the North Road, six miles from Darlington.

Pallister Thomas, blacksmith
Robinson R. miller
Smith Robert, vict. & plate-layer, *Stag Inn*, Woodham village
Thompson R. bailiff
Willis C. miller

Farmers.

Boyds William
Burdon Thomas, Cold Sides
Hodgson Geo. (yeoman), Woodham Burn
Raine John, Nunstainton
Robson J.
Swinbank George
Turnbull George, Woodham Moor
Walker H.
Walker John, Ricknall Grange
Walker William
Wilkinson Robert
Wood William, Ricknall Grange

CONISCLIFFE PARISH.

The parish of Coniscliffe, which comprises the townships of High or Church Coniscliffe, and Low Coniscliffe, is bounded on the north by Heighington, on the west by Gainford, on the south by the river Tees, and on the east by Darlington. Its area is 3,008 acres. This parish was given to the see of Durham, at a very early period, by Snaculf, son of Cykell; but some writers state that lands here were given by Styr, the son of Ulphus, to St. Cuthbert. It subsequently belonged to the Greystocks, who are said to have been lineal descendants of Ulphus, and we find that in the 21st Edward I., John de Greystock had, within this manor, the privileges of *furca* and *infangtheof*, goods and chattels of felons and fees of court, together with free warren in his lands there. A close, in Low Coniscliffe, called Gallow Hill, is doubtless the site of the manorial gallows. In 1485, the Earls of Westmoreland held a messuage and twenty acres in Low Coniscliffe, under the Greystocks, whose possessions were transferred by marriage to the Dacre family; and subsequently, in a similar manner, to the Howards, with whom they still remain; P. H. Howard, Esq., being the principal landowner.

High Coniscliffe township contained in 1801, 220; in 1811, 234; in 1821, 245; in 1831, 234; in 1841, 244; and in 1851, 248 souls. The acreage is returned with the parish; the property was valued in 1853 at £1,679 14s. 11d.

The Village of Coniscliffe is situated on the north side of the Tees, four-and-a-half miles west by north of Darlington, and on the brink of a long ridge of limestone rocks, which have been wrought to the very walls of the out-buildings, so as to form perpendicular cliffs, which have a singular and very beautiful appearance when viewed from a distance. Large quantities of limestone is still obtained and burnt in the parish, but the quarries near the village have long been discontinued. The village contains two public-houses, a school, and a few shops.

The Church, which is dedicated to St. Edwin, consists of a western tower, a nave with a north aisle, and a chancel, chiefly in the early English style. The tower is embattled and surmounted with a lofty spire, which was used as a point of triangulation in the ordnance survey of 1851. The nave and chancel have the same external altitude, and the effect produced by the unbroken length of the church is very imposing. This venerable edifice underwent considerable repairs in 1844, at which time the triple lancet window at the east end was inserted. The chancel is fitted up with ancient stall seats and desks, whose massive carvings are very similar to those in St. Cuthbert's, Darlington. The church contains 500 sittings. There was

formerly a chantry here dedicated to St. Mary, and worth £5 8s. per annum, besides five other chantries, viz., Bitry's, valued at £6 4s.; Our Ladie Masse, £4 9s. 2d.; St. Katherine's, St. Helen's, and the Twelve Apostles', £6 11s. The parish register commences in 1590. The living was originally a rectory, and was appropriated to St. Alban's Abbey. It is at present a vicarage, in the deanery of Darlington, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. It is valued in the Liber Regis at £7 18s. 1½d.; gross income, £219. The vicar has the tithes of one farm, and Henry Howard, Esq., has the remainder of those in the parish. Rev. Henry A. Baumgartner, vicar.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here.

The *National School*, a neat stone building, was erected in 1848.

Carlbury is a hamlet, situated five-and-a-half miles west-by-north of Darlington; and, though in the constablery of High Coniscliffe, repairs its own roads; and its population, up to 1831, was returned with Low Coniscliffe. The number of inhabitants in 1841 was 44; and in 1851, 57 souls. This place was for a long period the property of the Earls of Westmoreland, but after the suppression of the northern rebellion, it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Ralph Tailbois, Esq., of Thornton Hall, by whom it was sold to Thomas Jennison, in whose family it remained till 1616. It afterwards became the property of various families, and is now held by Lord Harry Vane.

Ulnaby, another hamlet in this township, was granted with Carlbury to Ralph Tailbois; and, after successive sales, was reunited by the Boweses to Thornton Hall. It is now the property of the Rev. Robert Croft.

Baumgartner Rev. H. A., vicar
Bland William, tailor, Carlbury
Burdon William, shopkeeper
Calvert George, blacksmith
Clark Mr. H. G.
Errington Matthew, vict. *Ketton Ox*, Carlbury
Gibson Ralph, miller
Gordon George, mason, Carlbury
Graham Thomas, joiner and cartwright
Graham Thomas, tailor
Moor Joseph, beerhouse
Pick Mrs. Mary Ann
Pierce Mr. Robert
Priestman Mary, vict.
Priestman Thomas, mason
Rickaby John, miller
Simpson Mrs. Elizabeth
Stainthorp George, vict.
Taylor Thomas, shopkeeper
Trueman Mrs. Elizabeth
Turner John, schoolmaster
Tweddle Mr. John
Wetherell John, shoe maker

Farmers.

Addison Robert
Gibson Thomas, Carlbury
Hunter Robert, Hall Moor
Hetherington David
Rickaby Ralph
Waite William, High Carlbury

Low Coniscliffe is a township, in this parish; the number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 131; in 1811, 142; in 1821, 146; in 1831, 140; in 1841, 134; and in 1851, 146 souls. Up to 1831, the population of Carlbury was returned with this township, but since that period it has been included with that of High Coniscliffe. Low Coniscliffe, and the impropriation, were valued for the county-rate in 1853, at £1,133 8s. The township pays all parochial rates to High Coniscliffe, except highway-rates; and is the property of P. H. Howard, Esq., and others.

The Village of Low Coniscliffe is situated on the north bank of the river Tees, three miles west of Darlington; and contains a public-house and six farms. It was anciently the site of the manor house of Coniscliffe.

Thornton Hall is a quaint old mansion, occupying a low situation, surrounded with rich grounds, on the road between Darlington and Staindrop. It was anciently purchased by the Thorntons, by whom it was transferred by

marriage to the Tailbois family, and subsequently became the property of the Salvins and Boweses. The Rev. Robert Croft is the present possessor. Thornton and Ulnaby have been constituted distinct manors by a recent act of parliament. The hall is at present used as a farm house.

Naisbit Ann, vict.
Shepherd Mr. George
Stephenson Anthony, gardener
Wright Mr. Thomas

Farmers.

Greenwell John, Thornton Hall
Kirsopp William, Lark House
Lawson Miles
Pattison W. Coniscliffe Grange
Walker Richard
Westwick Thomas

DARLINGTON PARISH.

Darlington parish contains the townships of Archdeacon Newton, Blackwell, Cockerton, and Darlington, whose united area is 7,856 statute acres. It is irregular in shape, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Haughton-le-Skerne, on the north-west by Heighington, on the west by the Tees and the parish of Coniscliffe, on the south and south-east by Hurworth, and on the east by Haughton-le-Skerne. The recently formed chapelry of St. John includes the district east of the Skerne.

Archdeacon Newton township, the property of the Right Hon. Lord Redesdale and others, comprises an area of 1,040 acres, and its annual value is £901. The population in 1801 was 72; in 1811, 71; in 1821, 64; in 1831, 50; in 1841, 63; and in 1851, 62 souls. This township was formerly the property of the Archdeacon of Durham, under whom it was held by lease by the Blackistons, and other families.

The Hamlet of Archdeacon Newton is situated about three miles north-west of Darlington.

Directory.—Robert Smith, farm steward for Lord Redesdale; and the farmers are A. Greenwell, F. Ridley, and B. Weighell.

Blackwell township contains 1,499 statute acres, and the property was valued for the county-rate, in 1853, at £3,042 15s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 277; in 1811, 281; in 1821, 268; in 1831, 271; in 1841, 299; and in 1851, 272. When Boldon Book was compiled, lands were held here by villains, who rendered similar rents and services as those of Darlington. A family, bearing the local name, subsequently held a portion; and, at the time of Bishop Hatfield's survey, John Middleton was owner of several messuages and lands here. His descendants were proprietors here for a considerable period; as were also the Eures of Witton, and the Boweses of Streatlam. Sir John Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, in his "Visitation of the Seats and Arms of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain," informs us that "The manor of Blackwell was purchased by the Nevilles from a family of Middleton, who represented the Blackwells of Blackwell. It fell out of their hands at the general confiscation, after the disastrous rising of the north. A portion had been sold before that time to the Parkinsons, one of whom 'saved the earl in the rebellion time.' Other part was granted to the Garnetts, whose kindred of the same name were lords of Egglescliffe; but eventually all was consolidated in Parkinson. The manor was next purchased by the Ewbanks of Staindrop, who, like other cavaliers, sinned for the crown against their acres. The subsequent title is of little interest until John Allan, Esq., who purchased of George Allan, Esq., M.P., became possessor. The manor had by this time taken up all its dependant freeholds, no sub-owners were left to do suit and service, the

manorial customs tacitly expired, and in 'these piping times of peace' the military service is excused to its lords. Not so, however, the ancient rent of 24s. 10d. to the prince-bishops, which is still duly and truly exacted by my lord of Durham's officers." This manor is the only freehold manor in Darlington parish.

The Allans, the present possessors of this township, are connected with the ancient family of Allan of Buckenhall and Brockhouse, in Staffordshire, whose ancestor, Henry Allan, was lord of the manor of Buckenhall, in the thirteenth century. George Allan, the second son of William Allan, Esq., of Brockhouse, settled in the county palatine of Durham, where "his grandsons at once," observes Longstaffe, "through a vast command of capital for that day, struck deep root on the banks of the Tees and the Wear, and took the front rank amongst the squirearchy of the palatinate." One of these grandsons, Thomas Allan, Esq., who was born in 1651, soon became one of the largest coal owners on the Wear, and, purchasing estates, settled at Allan's Flatts, near Chester-le-Street. The failure of the Allan's Flatt branch in coheiresses, merged in the family of Shafto Adair. Another grandson, George Allan, Esq., of Blackwell Grange, born in 1663, bought, in 1710, several estates, which, in 1814, let for £5,000 per annum. He erected Blackwell Grange in 1710. His grandchildren ending in coheiresses and dying unmarried, the family honours and estates devolved upon James Allan, Esq., of Blackwell Grange, who was born in 1712, and died possessed of the manors or lordships of Nether Worsall, Appleton-upon-Wiske, Barton Grange, Wandesford; and of estates at Eryholme, Yarm, Stainton, and Maltby, and of a moiety of the manor or lordship of Dalton-upon-Tees, in the north riding of Yorkshire; and of estates at Blackwell Grange, Blackwell, Darlington, Polam Hill Farm, Hill Close House, &c., in the county of Durham. The entailed portion of the estates were inherited by his eldest son, George Allan, Esq., F.S.A., of Blackwell Grange; and the other portion passed to the younger son, Robert Allan, Esq., of Sunniside, Bishopwearmouth. George was succeeded in his possessions by his son, George Allan, Esq., M.A.,F.S.A.,D.L., and M.P. for the county of Durham, who dying childless in 1828, the estates passed to his cousin, William Allan, Esq., M.A.,J.P. This gentleman purchased of his cousin, George Allan, Esq., M.P., Blackwell Hall and the adjoining estate, including the ancient freehold manor of Blackwell, which formerly belonged to his ancestor, Ralph Neville, first Earl of Westmorland, and dying unmarried in 1844, having bequeathed the same in fee, together with his old patrimonial manors or lordships of Barton Grange, Wandesford, and his estate at Nessfield, to his nephew, Robert Henry Allan, Esq., F.S.A., J.P.,D.L., high sheriff of the county in 1851.

The Village of Blackwell is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tees, 1¼ mile south-by-west from Darlington, and is surrounded by rich meadows, green pastures, and thriving plantations. It comprises two inns, and a number of dwelling houses. On the formation of a new line of road from Darlington to Barton-Lane-End to communicate with the road to Richmond, a stone bridge was erected across the Tees at Blackwell Ford, from the designs of Mr. Green, of Newcastle. It consists of three elliptical arches; the centre one being seventy-eight feet span, and the two side arches each sixty-three feet. A toll is levied on both horse and foot passengers.

Blackwell Hall, the seat of Robert Henry Allan, Esq., is part of the ancient manor, which is, according to Burke, "a rich territory full of entrancing nooks and shady dells, from which bright glances of the silvery Tees, with

all its wooded banks and fertile flats, ever and anon present themselves. The seat-house, 'bosomed high in tufted trees,' rises over the river, and commands its green levels and deep meadows, which form an amphitheatre of three or four miles hemmed in by rising wooded grounds. Immediately opposite the mansion is a remain of Castle Hill, once a gallant mound, but now sorely reduced in its fair form in consequence of the irruption of the 'thundering Tees,' which here makes a singularly sudden and rapid sweep. In the memory of old men yet living, its ample brow was decked with the cotter's dwelling and his sunny garden, both long fallen into the dark remorseless stream below. The formation of a strong embankment, together with a formidable pier of Barton stone, has, after repeated failures of other more rustic engineering appliances, effectually secured this venerable remain from further denudation. The estate is collectively styled 'Baydales;' Baydale being a well-known archaism for battle. Castle Hill is connected in the earliest records with Bathby, Battela, Battle Law, or Battle Hill, and Battlefield; but all records of the origin of these names have disappeared. Blackwell Hall is rich in pictures and prints. Robson's *chef d'œuvre*, in water colours, the celebrated view of Durham Cathedral, painted for Bishop Van Mildert, and purchased by the present possessor on his lordship's death, has found its way from Auckland Castle to the stately dining room (which has dined 200 persons at one time) built by the late John Allan, Esq., J.P. The varied grounds contain fine specimens of the cypress, cedar of Lebanon, and the singular tulip tree. Here a portion of the large collection of documents, title deeds, correspondences, and MSS., formed by James Allan, Esq., and his son the antiquary, are deposited."

"*Blackwell Grange*," says the writer above-quoted, "is a more stately and older residence of the Allans than Blackwell Hall; but it is barren in early historical associations. It possesses, however, a magnificent champaign prospect, a noble avenue of ancient limes, filled with rooks, long laurelled walks, and choice adornments of every kind. Then it has a very extensive and grand suite of rooms, extending through the entire southern wing. Numerous old portraits of the Allans, all bearing a striking resemblance to each other, look grimly down, and impart a deep feeling as to the long continued residence and wealth of the owners. The haunted state chamber completes the picture of ancestral grandeur. There, where the family lie in the solemn pomp of death, some deeply undercut and fine carvings dance over every unoccupied spot on the bedstead, mantle-piece, and panelling. Over all the walls of the other rooms and stairs, pictures by the first masters have been drawn together by the present owner."

Allan R. H. Esq.
Appleby John, vet. surgeon
Backhouse J. C. Esq. banker
Porter Captain John
Stonehouse George, miller
Wilson Mr. James
Wood Mrs. Ann

Farmers.

Bamlet John
Cummins ——
Gent John
Kelsey Thomas
Sowerby Anthony
Wallace George
Wilson William

Inns.

Angel, J. R. Wilson
Nag's Head, Thos. Johnson
New Inn, George Willey
Punch Bowl, Ralph Jowsey

COCKERTON township comprises an area of 1,748 acres, and its annual value is £3,768 2s. 4d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 330; in 1811, 409; in 1821, 469; in 1831, 522; in 1841, 482; and in 1851, 537 souls. This township was one of the places given by Styr to St. Cuthbert; and in Boldon Book we learn that there were here five farmers and six cottagers; the villains holding forty-seven ox-gangs. During the episcopacy of Bishop Bury,

Thomas de Morton held lands here, by homage, fealty, and a certain rent to the bishop's exchequer. John de Morton, Geoffrey Kellaw, John Dow, and other cottagers, are named in Hatfield's survey, in which John Cornforth and eighteen other bond tenants occur, with the usual services and payments. The Nevilles, the Eures, the Parkinsons, the Shepherds, the Dykes, and others, subsequently held lands here. The property is at present much divided. The principal proprietors are Arthur Meggitt, Esq., William S. Stowell, Esq., Thomas P. Pick, Esq., and others.

The Village of Cockerton is situated on a little stream, called the Cockerbeck, about a mile north-west of Darlington. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, built in 1823; and another has since been erected by the Wesleyan Association. A school-room was built by subscription in 1825, and endowed with £5 per annum by the trustees of Lord Crewe's Charities. The village contains a post office, three public houses, and a few shops. Mr. W. S. Stowell, of Faverdale House, in this township, obtained four prizes at the cattle show held in Darlington, in December 1854. The first prizes were for the best short-horned bullocks, and the two second for two heifers.

Carmel House Convent, formerly *Cockerton Field House*, situated south of the village, is occupied by a community of Carmelite or Teresian nuns. The estate was formerly possessed by the Hodgsons and Wetheralls; but has latterly become the property of R. W. Johnson, Esq., of Darlington. On the suppression of the monastic establishments, in this county, during the reign of Henry VIII., the Carmelite nuns took refuge at Antwerp; and, in 1648, a number of them proceeded to Lierre, in Belgium, where the community remained till the outbreak of the French Revolution. On the 23rd June, 1795, they were driven from their convent by the revolutionists, and, like many others, sought an asylum in their native country. They arrived in London on the 7th July, and, under the patronage of Sir John Lawson, of Brough, they settled at St. Helen's Auckland, in this county. In 1804, they removed to Cocken Hall, where they remained till 1830, when, in consequence of the opening out of a colliery in their neighbourhood, and other causes, they removed to Field House, near Cockerton. The community consists of about twenty members. The chapel is an elegant structure, in the early English style, and its interior is beautifully decorated. The eastern window is of stained glass, by Wailes, of Newcastle; the ceiling is richly ornamented with symbolic devices; and the altars, screens, &c., are simple, chaste, and highly finished. The establishment possesses extensive gardens, pleasure grounds, and an estate of about forty acres of land. Lady prioress—Mrs. Coulson.

Baker J. shoemaker
Beltham James, schoolmaster
Craythorn Allan, joiner
Graham H. tailor
Green William, shoemaker
Walker Ralph, smith
Wass George, blacksmith
Waugh Joseph, Esq.
Weatherell W., tailor
Wilson Robert, linen manufacturer

Farmers.

Belt William
Craythorn Richard
Dunn John
Dunn William
Elder William
Gent Michael
Graham George
Johnson Joseph
Linsley John
Potts George
Smith Nicholas
Smith Richard
Smith Robert
Stowell William Stowe (yeoman), Faverdale House
Swailes Henry
Sowerby Thomas
Teasdale Mrs.
Walton Wm., High Grange
Watson William
Wilson John

Inns and Taverns.

Bay Horse, James Blenkinsopp
Drovers' Inn, Richard Smith
Newton Kyloe, John Brown

TOWNSHIP AND TOWN OF DARLINGTON.

The township of Darlington comprises an area of 3,569 acres; its annual value is £36,970 17s. 6d. Its population in 1801, was 4,670; in 1811, 5,059; in 1821, 5,730, in 1831, 8,574; in 1841, 11,035; and in 1851, 11,582 souls. There were at the latter period, 1,976 inhabited houses, 128 uninhabited, and 10 in process of erection. The Boldon Book is the first record in which Darlington is particularly noticed, and from this source we are informed that there were forty oxgangs of land there, in the hands of villain-tenants, for each of which the lord received 5s.; their service consisted in mowing the bishop's meadows, winning and leading the hay, enclosing the limits of the court, working at the mill, and bringing one load of wood for every oxgang, and carrying the bishop's baggage on his circuits, was also included in their services, together with carrying yearly three loads of wine, herring, and salt to the episcopal palace. There were likewise twelve tenants here who each held an oxgang of land, for which they paid the same rent as the villains, but did not render any services, except on the bishop's embassies. Besides the base-tenures, there were many tenants *in capite*, and by Bishop Hatfield's survey, we find that the free tenants were thirty-nine in number, and held sixty-seven pieces of land. The township is sub-divided into the constableries of Darlington, Borough, Bondgate, Priestgate or Prebend Row, and Oxenhall or Oxen-le-Field. The principal landowners are the Duke of Cleveland; John B. Pease, Esq.; Captain Robertson; Robert H. Allan, Esq.; Christopher Watkin, Esq.; Alfred Backhouse, Esq.; William Backhouse, Esq.; Edward Pease, Esq.; W. L. Wharton, Esq.; William R. Bayley, Esq.; John Harris, Esq.; and Lady Byrom.

Darlington is a neat and thriving market-town on the Great North-road, 18 miles south of Durham, 11 west-south-west of Stockton, 16 east-south-east of Barnard Castle, 12 north-west of Richmond, and 237 north-north-west of London. It is situated "near the junction of the upper new red sandstone, with the magnesian limestone. The former crops out in the bed of the Tees at Croft, three miles south of the town; at Middleton, five miles to the east; at Coniscliffe, four miles to the west; and at Aycliffe, five miles to the north. The level stratifications of superficial accumulations of sand, gravel, and clay, the latter in some places passing into marl, seem to be formed of the debris of the magnesian limestone; the clays, which belong to the red marl series, containing no dull and decomposing matter of magnesian limestone. The *Vegetable soil*, within a circuit of two miles, is fully up to an average; but beyond that distance, and particularly in the north-east and north-west directions, it is considerably under an average. The climate of Darlington is mild and somewhat relaxing; but it is favourable to longevity, for the depressing influence mainly depends upon removable causes. There is no reason why Darlington, if under judicious management, should not rank amongst the most salubrious towns in England." There are fifty-four streets in the town, with a total length of four-and-a-half miles; and there are 106 yards or courts. The population of Darlington in 1851, was 11,228, of whom 5,174 were males, and 6,054 females. There were at the same period, 1,921 inhabited houses, 128 uninhabited, and ten in process of erection. Half a century ago, this town was little better than a large village—very little better than Stokesley. At that time there were two manufactories; but now there are several. The iron-trade is about to be established in Darlington; and when that has become consolidated, no

limits can be assigned to the prosperity of the town. It is the centre of many railways; there is a railway to the north, a railway to the south, a railway to the east, a railway to the west; and another is about to be made to the south-west to Barnard Castle. From these circumstances we may augur favourably as to the future prosperity of Darlington.

ANNALS OF THE TOWN.—Darlington, or, as it is sometimes written, Derlington, lays claim to considerable antiquity. Soon after the episcopal seat was settled at Durham, we are informed that Styr, son of Ulphus, gave this place, with its appendages, to St. Cuthbert, a donation made with such solemnity, that the king and Archbishop Wulstan were present when Aldune, the first bishop of Durham, received the gift; and it is from this grant that the bishop's manor here appears to have arisen. In 1082, Bishop William de Carileph removed the secular clergy from the church at Durham; and a part of them were provided with an asylum at Darlington. About the year 1164, Bishop Pudsey built a manor-house, or hall, on the banks of the Skerne at Darlington. In 1197, the temporalities of the see, during a vacancy, being in the king's hands, the borough of Darlington paid £8, and the bondmen 69s. 8d.

In 1291, Edward I. was at Darlington, and issued from thence his summons to fifty-seven of the chief military tenants of the north. They were to assemble with their retainers, at Norham Castle, and attend him in Scotland, during the accustomed period of military service; and in 1302, he here dated an address to the pope, appointing ambassadors and proctors to treat with him. When the Scots had penetrated into Stanhope Park, in 1327, "Archibald Duglas toke great prayes in the Bishopriche of Duresme, and encountered with a band of Englich men at Darlington, and killed many of them." In 1336 and 1338, Edward III. dated letters patent from Darlington.

In 1502, Margaret, eldest daughter of King Henry VII., then affianced to James IV., king of Scotland, was conveyed in great splendour through the counties of Durham and Northumberland. Being come into the neighbourhood of Darlington, she was met by Sir William Boummer, sheriff of the lordship of Durham, Sir William Ewers, and "many other folks of honor of that contre, in fayr ordre, well-appointed of liverays and horst, to the nomber of six-score horsys. By the said company was sche conveyde to Darnton. And at the gatt of the church of the said place, war revested the vicayr and folkes of the church, wer doing as sche had done on the dayes beefore she was led to the manayer of the said byschop of Durham for that nyght. The XXth day of the said mouneth the qwene departed from Darnton in fayr aray, and with the precedente company went to the town of Durham."

On the 15th June, 1567, Queen Elizabeth, by charter, founded a grammar-school at Darlington, through the solicitations of Henry, Earl of Darlington, and Bishop Pilkington, whose influence the inhabitants had sought for that purpose.

The Rev. George Swallowell was executed at Darlington, on July 26th, 1594. He was born at the same place, in 1564, and was educated for the church. While curate or reader at Houghton-le-Spring, he went one day to visit a gentleman who was imprisoned at Durham for recusancy, when a dispute took place, which ended in Mr. Swallowell embracing the Roman Catholic faith. He was shortly afterwards apprehended and committed to Durham gaol, and after a year's imprisonment, received judgment, which was to be hanged, drawn, and quartered at his native town.

In 1597, the plague made sad ravages in Darlington; the number of inter-

ments in August being 89, and in September 137. It was again prevalent in 1605, and in 1644 and the following year the town and neighbourhood experienced a similar visitation, 135 being carried away within four months.

In 1640, when the king's troops retreated before the covenanters, after the defeat at Stella Haugh, and abandoned Newcastle and Durham, the Earl of Stratford issued an order from Darlington, dated April 30th, to cause "all such quantities of butter, bread, cheese, and milk, as could be possibly furnished, to be brought into Darlington by four o'clock the next day for victualling his majesty's army; to break or bury all the upper millstones, and to remove the goods, and drive the cattle before the approach of the Scots."

During the parliamentary wars in 1644, the cavalry of General Leslie's army came up with the rear of that of the Marquis of Newcastle, at Darlington, and made some prisoners. We find that the town was afterwards occupied by Cromwell's soldiers; and in 1650, the royal arms in the church were defaced. In May 1656, "the commissioners for the county of Durham for securing the peace of the Commonwealth," sat at Darlington, adjudicating on the property of the delinquents.

When the army under the Duke of Cumberland was advancing from the south in 1745, the members of the Society of Friends in Darlington, on learning that the soldiers were ill clothed and unprovided with necessary comforts, manufactured a great number of flannel waistcoats for them, which were ready on their arrival. In October of the same year, all the bakers were ordered to get bread ready for the troops. The duke, who travelled north by way of Pierce-Bridge, returned, after the battle of Culloden, through Darlington, in July 1746.

Mr. Wilkes having been liberated from prison in April 1770, there were great rejoicings in Darlington, on the 18th of the same month. The bells were rung all day, forty-five pieces of cannon were fired off, and in the evening there were bonfires and illuminations. On the 30th of August, 1798, the Darlington Volunteers were presented with new colours. A most destructive fire occured on the 2nd of February, 1817, by which the extensive woollen manufactory belonging to Messrs. Edward and Joseph Pease, on the site of the Old Bishop's Mill, and other property, valued at £30,000, were destroyed, and 500 people thrown out of employment.

On August 9th, 1822, Robert Peat, of Ravensworth, near Richmond, aged fifty years, was executed in front of the County Courts at Durham, pursuant to his sentence, for poisoning, by putting a quantity of laudanum into the broth of a relation named Robert Peat, at Darlington, from whom he had stolen his will.

On the 29th July, 1834, Mr. Green, æronaut, according to a promise he had made to the inhabitants of Darlington, in consequence of a failure in an attempt to ascend a few days before, ascended from the Market-place, with two females, in the car of his balloon, and descended at Pillmoor House, near Croft, about four miles from Darlington.

A fire broke out on the 12th August, 1837, in the premises belonging to Messrs. Middleton & Son, tanners and curriers. Although the alarm was soon given, and the fire-engines brought to play upon it, the fire spread rapidly. Two engines were sent for from Stockton; but before they arrived, the fire was, in a great measure, extinguished, though not until damage to the amount of several thousand pounds had been sustained.

On the 28th June, 1841, an imposing cavalcade of electors accompanied Mr. Bowes, who had been elected M.P. on the 12th, on his entry into Darlington.

The following was the order of the procession:—Two gentlemen on horseback. The band playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes." The candidate and his friends—about three-hundred horse-men, four abreast. A procession of carriages filled with electors, succeeded by two hundred voters on horseback, each decorated with blue and white rosettes, &c., the whole graced with a large collection of banners, with a number of mottoes. At two o'clock, Joseph Pease, Esq., the late member, appeared on the platform in front of the Sun Inn, and introduced Mr. Bowes, and the scene which ensued baffles all description. Stationed below the platform was a crowd of the opposition party who commenced hooting, and roaring in such a manner as to prevent any person from being heard. After the speaking, the streets were kept in a disorderly state by the mob; and on the police interfering, they were attacked, and compelled to fly in all directions. Two or three took refuge in the Town Hall, on which an attack was commenced and the windows smashed unremittingly, until past eleven o'clock, when their destruction being complete, a rush was made at the entrance door, which, after some delay, was broken in, and had it not been for some gentlemen in the news-room at the south end of the building, who disguised the police, and got them out by a private door, when the mob rushed in at the north end, they would doubtless have been massacred without mercy. Foiled in their attack upon the police, the mob tore up the bar-railings, broke the forms and chairs, and committed every kind of outrage. They then formed in parties, and on their way home, broke the windows of two private houses, before they dispersed. Another riot took place on the 5th of the following November, in consequence of a dangerous bonfire, being kindled in the Market-place, and a large quantity of fireworks being set off, in celebration of the gunpowder plot. The police were driven off by the mob, and the windows of the Town Hall broken.

During a tremendous thunder-storm, which occurred on the 10th of August, 1842, the electric fluid descended into the workshops of Messrs. Coates and Farmer, printers, and set fire to them, but being immediately discovered, the fire was soon extinguished. It also descended the chimney of the adjoining house, and forced the fire-grate out of its place.

Diarrhœa was very prevalent in Darlington, during the summer of 1846, and occasioned the revival of an old local superstition, that bread made on a Good-Friday is an infallible remedy for many of the complaints "which flesh is heir to." The older the bread is the better; and a most extraordinary cure is said to have been effected by some Good-Friday bread three or four years old.

The late Sir Robert Peel passed through Darlington on the 1st September, 1847, on his way to Wynyard Park, on the occasion of the marriage of the Earl of Portarlington, with Lvdy Alexandrina Vane. He was received at the Central Hall by upwards of 2,000 persons, and an address from the gentry, merchants, and inhabitants of the town was presented to him. Two years afterwards her majesty, the queen, passed through the old town, on her journey from Scotland to the Isle of Wight, on which occasion she was presented, by the borough bailiff, with a loyal address from the nobility, magistrates, clergy, gentry, and other inhabitants of Darlington. On 10th August, 1850, her majesty was again received at the railway station by a large assemblage of the local magistracy, and a large concourse of the inhabitants.

St. Cuthbert's Collegiate Church, which, next to Durham Cathedral, is the most beautiful church in the county, is supposed to have been erected by Bishop Pudsey; but Billings observes, "this must be a mistake, because

the whole building is of the early English style, which was not completely developed before the year 1230. Bishop Pudsey founded the establishment, and, it is said, provided funds for its completion; hence the erection of the building has been ascribed to him." The church is a cruciform structure, with a tower and spire rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts. The architecture generally is early English, merging into a more ornamental style. The windows of the nave are square-headed, and of the decorated period, bearing evidence of a date posterior to the year 1400; and the tower and spire belong to the latter end of the fourteen century. The entire body of the church, the clerestories, and the tower, with the exception of the windows in the north and south aisles, are ornamented with regular series of blank and open windows, of the earliest date of pointed architecture. The principal entrance is from the west, which portion of the church is separated from the main body of the edifice by a modern partition, and forms it into a kind of ante-chapel. Here is situated the font, covered with a lofty canopy of debased Gothic. The nave has regular side aisles, and the transepts are of equal dimensions, that to the south being more richly decorated than any other part of the church. The central tower is supported by four obtuse arches, rising from clustered piers, and surmounted by four other arches, opening into the roofs, which must have originally formed a sort of lantern, but are now hidden from below by the ceiling. The rood loft is a massive stone structure filling up the entire width of the great chancel arch, with a ribbed archway in its centre, leading from the nave to the chancel. This is now surmounted by an organ, which was erected by subscription about the year 1822. The east end of the chancel is modern, "being," says Cade, "out of its perpendicular, by taking away the leaded conic roof (after the alienation of the college, temp. Edward VI.), was repaired in the present humble manner by Lord Viscount Vane, the patron, in the year 1748; until that time, the stalls in the quire and architecture of the east end had a venerable appearance, being adorned with six large windows, and excellent Gothic work in stone and wainscot." Cardinal Langley's arms are on the stalls of the chancel, which are decorated with some fine carvings of foilage, angels, and grotesque heads. On the north side of the altar is a recess under a pointed arch, surmounted by an embattled canopy, with foilage in the spandrils. The church will accommodate about 1,200 persons. The tower contains six musical bells, on which the clock chimes a tune every fourth hour. An effigy of a female, in the costume of the twelfth century, is now placed upright near the western door; and a stone-coffin with its lid lies near the entrance to the choir. There are several monuments in the interior, amongst which those of the Allan family are conspicuous. The church was repaired in 1853, when the pulpit, reading-desk, and organ-gallery were rehung with drapery; the chancel-stalls and altar-rails repaired and varnished; and the space around the altar laid with encaustic tiles. According to Turgot, prior of Durham, and other ancient writers, it appears that when Bishop Carileph removed the seculars from the cathedral church of Durham, Darliugton was one of the places appointed for their reception; but we are not told who first erected a church here, or where the original edifice stood. The foundation charter is lost; but the substance of its provisions is recapitulated in the subsequent ordinances of Bishop Neville. The college consisted of a vicar and four prebendaries, Darlington, Blackwell, Newton, and Cockerton. In 1292, the whole revenues are stated to have been £73 6s. 8d., and in 1318 they are set down at £37 4s. In 1439, the bishop of the diocese, with the consent of the

prior and convent of Durham, ordained that the name of vicar should cease, and be changed to that of dean; for the support of which dignity an additional prebend was created, to be held conjointly with the deanery. In the year 1535, the revenue of the deanery of Darlington was stated at £36 13s. 4d.; the prebend of Cockerton, £5; the prebend of Blackwell, £5; the prebend of Newton, £5 0s. 3d.; and the prebend of Rowe, £1 13s. 4d. The college was dissolved in 1550, and only a small stipend of £16 per annum was reserved to the vicar, and £8 to the curate, subject to deductions, the clear yearly proceeds only amounting to £22 6s. 8d. Yearly pensions amounting to £19 6s. 8d., were paid to the prebendaries, &c., out of the crown revenues from the receipt of the collegiate lands. The living is at present a perpetual curacy not certified nor in charge, in the patronage of the Duke of Cleveland. The endowment consists of a reserved pension of £22 6s. 8d.; an augmentation of £10 per annum left by Lord Crewe, and a small farm consisting of thirty-six acres, situated partly in the parish of Darlington and partly in Haughton-le-Skerne. The gross income, in 1835, was stated at £284. The parish register commences in 1590. Rev. James Howell, M.A., incumbent; Rev. H. B. Hall, M.A., curate,

Holy Trinity Church, is a neat structure in the early English style, situated on the road from Darlington to Cockerton and Staindrop, about half a mile west-north-west from the Market-place. The foundation stone was laid by the Bishop of Durham on the 4th October, 1836; and an ecclesiastical district to which this church is attached, was formerly by an order in council, dated April 3rd, 1843. This district consists of the townships of Archdeacon Newton and Cockerton, and part of the township of Darlington. The church consists of a nave and aisles, and a square tower on the north. The interior is lighted by three triple lights on the north and south, and a large triple window with a small light on each side on the east. It will accommodate upwards of 1,000 persons, and contains 600 free sittings. A new organ was erected in 1843, and a clock was placed in the tower in 1850. The living, which is stated to be worth £180 per annum, is in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Durham. Rev. Thomas W. Minton, M.A., incumbent; Rev. M. Duggan, B.A. curate.

St. John's Church, situated on the eastern bank of the Skerne, in the vicinity of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway station, is an elegant edifice, in the architecture of the later period of early English. The foundation stone was laid by George Hudson, Esq., M.P., at that time lord mayor of York, on the 10th September, 1847; and it was consecrated by the Bishop of Durham on the 16th July, 1853. An ecclesiastical district was formed, under Sir Robert Peel's Act, and attached to this church by an order in council, dated July 6th, 1845. The district includes "all that part of the township of Darlington, in the county and diocese of Durham, and also that part of the township of Blackwell, in the same parish, situated on the eastern side of the river Skerne." The population of this district, in 1851, was 8,458 souls. Previous to the erection of the church, the railway company set apart one of their warehouses for the celebration of divine service. The church was erected from designs furnished by John Middleton, Esq., and consists of nave and chancel, with a lofty western tower, containing a peal of six bells, and which is intended to be surmounted by a spire 160 feet high. The entrance is by a projecting porch on the south. The tower opens into the nave by a lofty arch, beneath which is a stone screen for the support of an organ. There are open stalls throughout the church, with richly-carved poppy heads,

and accommodation is furnished for 600 persons. The font is a gift from Archdeacon Thorp. The chancel is laid with a tasselated pavement of a very rich running and circled pattern, in blue, red, and yellow. This church possesses some fine stained glass windows, filled with representations of the evangelists, the apostles, Sts. Peter and Paul, monograms, &c. Under the eastern window is a reredos of seven trefoiled arches. The living is in the patronage of the queen and the bishop of Durham, who present alternately. The income is about £170 per annum. Rev. George Brown, incumbent; Rev. Richard Garland, curate.

St. Augustine's (Catholic) Church, situated in Paradise Lane, is in the Gothic style; and was erected, in 1827, from designs by Ignatius Bonomi, Esq. The interior, which possesses a panelled oak ceiling, is in harmony with the general style of the building. The Catholics of this neighbourhood were formerly dependent for the consolations of their religion upon the occasional visits of a priest from Stockton; but on the sale of the Witham property, at Cliffe, in Yorkshire, the ancient mission there, which had remained in the possession of its Catholic proprietors from the period of the reformation, was given up; and its pastor, the Rev. William Hogarth, D.D., now bishop of the Catholic diocese of Hexham, was transferred to Darlington; and by his exertions the present church was erected. The resident clergymen are the Right Rev. William Hogarth, D.D., bishop of Hexham; and the Rev. Joseph Gibson, chaplain.

The Baptist Chapel, Upper Archer Street, is a good brick building, erected by subscription in 1847, at a cost of £800, and will accommodate about 450 persons. It contains an excellent organ, and the choral arrangements are very satisfactory. Rev. Josiah Green, minister.

Bethel Chapel, situated in Union Street, was erected in 1812, and enlarged in 1823; it will seat about 350 persons. It belongs to the Independent body, and is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Matthew Galt.

The Friends' Meeting House is a handsome and convenient structure, in Skinnergate, and will accommodate nearly 1,000 persons. The society of Friends have long formed a numerous and influential body in the town of Darlington and its neighbourhood.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel, in Queen Street, is a neat building, erected in 1821-2, and possesses about 600 sittings. Rev. Peter Clarke, minister.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Bondgate, is a handsome brick building, in the Italian style, erected in 1812, from designs by Mr. Jenkins, of London, at a cost of £4,000. A large gallery extends around it, and a semicircular apse at the west end contains communion arrangements, and an organ gallery above. This chapel will accommodate upwards of 1,400 people.

The Wesleyan Methodist Association Chapel, situated in Paradise Row, was erected in 1840, at a cost of £2,500, and will seat upwards of 700 persons. There are convenient vestries and spacious and commodious school-rooms attached.

The Grammar School.—Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, dated the 15th June, 1563, granted, upon the petition of Henry Earl of Westmorland, and James Pilkington, bishop of Durham, that from henceforth there should be a grammar school in Darlington, to be called "The Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth," for the education, training, and instruction of boys and youths in grammar, to consist of one master and one usher; the four church-

wardens of the town, for the time being, to be governors. The school was endowed with lands, &c.; and the governors were licensed to obtain any manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rectorial tithes, or other hereditaments in England, so as they should not exceed the clear yearly value of £10. In 1748, statutes were made for the government of the school. They relate to the qualifications of the upper and under masters, who are to be licensed by the bishop—a preference to be given to graduates of the universities,—to the discipline of the school, and the remuneration of the masters; £18 per annum being the salary of the under master, who might also receive such voluntary gratuities as the parents chose, whilst the remainder of the income of the school, after deducting the costs of repairs, &c., was to belong to the head master. The revenue of the school, at present, is about £220 per annum. The salary of the usher has been increased to £70; and the upper master receives the clear residue. The school formerly stood at the east end of the church; but, in 1813, it was pulled down, and the site added to the churchyard; and another school was built, at the expense of the parish, at a short distance from the old site. An upper storey was added in 1846. The terms for general tuition are as follows, viz.:—Extra-parishioners, £1 per quarter; parishioners, 7s. 6d. per quarter; ink, fuel, &c. 6d. per quarter extra. French, £1 1s. per annum extra. Application, in writing (to the head master), is required at the entrance of a pupil; and a quarter's notice or a quarter's pay previously to the removal of one. Head master—Rev. John Marshall, B.A.; second master—Rev. John Kenyon, B.A.; French and writing master—Mons. D'Albert.

St. Cuthbert's Parish School, Lead Yard, was commenced in the year 1812, but it was not until 1824 that a suitable school-room was erected. The average attendance is 120 boys, and 70 girls. The master receives a fixed salary of £50 per annum from the funds of the school, besides a small payment from each of the pupils. John A. Storey, teacher.

The Trinity National Schools are situated in Commercial Street and Union Street; the latter school-room was erected by subscription and a grant from government in 1850, at a cost of £700. The schools are under government inspection, and are supported by voluntary contributions, the payments made by the children, and the government grant. Horace Armstrong, Sarah Brown, and Matilda Gibbs, teachers.

The British School, Skinnergate, was erected by subscription in 1819; and is supported chiefly by dissenters, for the education of children of every religious denomination. The school is under government inspection; and has an average attendance of 220 children. G. W. Bartlett, teacher.

The British School, Bridge Street, was established in 1839, and, with the exception of the grant from the Committee of Privy Council on Education, is supported entirely by the liberality of Mrs. Anna Pease. Catherine Steele, teacher.

The British School, Kendrew Street, is attended by upwards of seventy children, and supported by the Society of Friends. Mary Spreadbury, teacher.

St. Cuthbert's (Catholic) School, situated in Paradise Lane, was erected a few years ago, and will accommodate about 120 scholars. The school is under government inspection, and has an average attendance of eighty children. Thomas McKenzie, teacher.

The Wesleyan School for Girls, or Female School of Industry, is held in the upper apartment of the British School, Skinnergate. It was

established in July, 1826, and is supported by the Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath and Week-day School Society. It is managed by a committee of twelve ladies and two secretaries, who provide the institution with work, fix its prices, and fill up vacancies in the school, which is open for the reception of 100 children of the poor, of all denominations, at six years old and upwards. They are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, sewing, knitting, marking, &c., and pay a penny a week each. Mary Hollidge, teacher.

Besides the establishments just enumerated, Darlington contains several boarding, and other schools; and there are Sunday schools in connection with the various places of worship.

Bridges.—The principal bridge across the Skerne is near the east end of the parish church. It is a plain structure, with a stone parapet, and was erected in 1768, at an expense of £1,000. It was widened and repaired in 1832, but it is still much too narrow for the increased traffic, and the footpaths are encroached upon by erections on the parapets. At the lower end of Workhouse Lane, a cast-iron bridge was erected in 1833, and has proved a great convenience to the inhabitants of the locality. A stone bridge crosses the Cockerbeck in Northgate, and foot-bridges over both branches of the Skerne connect Priestgate with Clay Row.

The Central Building, Market Place, is a large brick edifice, erected in 1846, by a number of shareholders, at a cost of about £7,000. On the basement storey there is a large room, and two smaller rooms, besides numerous apartments for cooking, refreshment rooms, &c. It contains the Dispensary, Subscription Library, Savings Bank, Gas and Water Company's office, Superintendent Registrar's office, the office of the *Darlington and Stockton Times*, and several private offices. On the upper floor, which is approached by an easy and elegant staircase, is the large hall for holding public meetings, exhibitions, &c., measuring 82 feet in length by 44 in width, proportionably lofty, and having a gallery at one end capable of holding nearly 200 persons. The hall is well lighted, and the windows are ornamented with stained glass. W. and R. Thompson, secretaries.

The Market Cross.—This is a plain stone pillar, elevated on a platform of four steps, and situated on the north side of the Town Hall. It was erected, about the latter end of the 17th century, by Lady Brown, the heiress of the Barnes family, in whom the office of bailiff had long been vested.

The Public Park, situated about a mile south of the town, was formed about two years ago, under the auspices of the local board of health. It contains about 20 acres of land, which were formerly known as the Poor Moors (see Charities). The trustees of the charity receive the usual rent for the ground; and this sum, together with the expense of keeping up the grounds, are defrayed by the board of health. A neat cottage has been built for the residence of the park-keeper, and a bridge, which has been thrown across the Skerne, gives the public an easy and ready access to the grounds.

The Police Station, a plain stone building, situated in Grange-street, was erected partly out of the county rate, and partly by subscription, and contains suitable accommodation for the magistrates and policemen, with strong cells for the prisoners. Petty sessions are held here every Monday, when two or more of the following magistrates attend:—R. H. Allan, Esq.; J. H. Aylmer, Esq.; Edmund Backhouse, Esq.; R. Colling, Esq.; J. Cookson, Esq.; J. L. Hammond, Esq.; G. J. Scurfield, Esq.; H. P. Smith, Esq.; J. Smithson, Esq.; Rev. John Swire; and Nathaniel Plews, Esq. Clerk, John Shields Peacock, Esq.

THE COUNTY COURT, for the recovery of debts under £50, for the district of Darlington, is held once a month in the police court. Judge, Henry Stapylton, Esq.; assistant clerk, Thomas Bowes; bailiff, Richard Benson. Office, Houndgate.

PUBLIC BATHS.—This establishment, which is situated in Kendrew-street, was erected in 1850, at a cost of £2,500. It comprises a swimming bath, 99 feet in length by 49 in breadth, four slipper baths, tepid and cold shower baths, vapour baths, and plunge baths, at very moderate charges. The swimming bath is open every day, Sundays excepted, from sun rise to sun set, and on Sundays to 8 a.m.; and is reserved for ladies from 10 to 11 a.m. each day. M. Potts, secretary; George Burlinson, keeper.

THE SHAMBLES, in the Market Place, is a convenient building, erected in 1815, and consists of a basement wall and an iron railing, with corner pillars of stone supporting a sloping roof. The whole is well lighted from the roof and side windows. It is the property of a private company, who charge a small toll for the use of the market.

THE TOWN HALL, situated in the Market Place, is an elegant stone structure, in the Italian style, with a terrace and balustrade at the top, surmounted by a cupola, and was erected for the use of the inhabitants in 1808. The lower storey is occupied by warehouses and shops; and the upper storey contains a spacious room, which is used for public meetings, and the transaction of the business of the town.

THE DISPENSARY, for the relief of the sick poor, which occupies a portion of the Central Buildings, was established in October, 1808, in commemoration of the jubilee of George III., and since that time medical and surgical advice and assistance have been given to thousands of patients. It is supported by annual subscriptions and donations, together with the interest of £100, bequeathed in 1825, by the late Thomas Backhouse, Esq. By the rules of the institution, annual subscribers of half-a-guinea are entitled to four tickets of admission of patients, and others in proportion. A benefaction of £5 and upwards constitutes the donor a governor for life. S. E. Piper, surgeon.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE is a fine edifice, in Skinnergate, erected in 1853, from designs by Mr. Joseph Sparkes, of Darlington, at a cost of £2,400. It comprises a reading room on the ground floor, a library, committee and class rooms, a lecture hall, and various offices. The institution now numbers upwards of 400 members, who pay 5s. per annum for the use of the library, or 12s. 6d. for library and news-room. The library contains 2,200 volumes in the various departments of literature, and the reading room is well supplied with the various newspapers and periodicals. The institute is connected with the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes; and has recently subscribed to the Society of Arts, by which means it is enabled to secure the services of able lecturers at reduced rates, and becomes entitled to many other advantages. President, Henry Pease, Esq.; vice presidents, Thomas Watson, and Ralph Mountford, Esqs.; treasurer, John C. Backhouse, Esq.; hon. sec., Hugh Dunn, Esq.; librarian, Charles Forster.

NEWSPAPERS.—Darlington possesses two newspapers, the *Darlington and Stockton Times*, published weekly by the proprietor, Mr. Robert Thompson; and the *Northern Express*, published daily by Mr. John Watson.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, Central Buildings, was established in 1825; and now consists of 130 members, each of whom pays a subscription of £1 1s. per annum. The library contains 4,000 volumes on various subjects.

J. C. Backhouse, Esq., treasurer; David Dale, hon. sec.; Sarah Stockton, librarian.

MARKETS AND FAIRS.—Weekly markets are held on Mondays and Fridays, the former being the ancient market day. These markets are well supplied with the produce of the rich agricultural district which surrounds the town, and the attendance of buyers and sellers is numerous. Nine annual fairs are held in Darlington at the following periods, viz.:—The first Monday in March, a show of horned cattle, sheep, &c. (pays no tolls for cattle); Easter Monday, for cattle and all goods and merchandise (pays no toll for cattle, except horses and pigs); Monday before and after Old May-day, a hiring day for servants; Whit Monday, for horned cattle, sheep, and all goods and merchandise; Great Monday after Whitsuntide, which is always the Monday fortnight, the same; the 9th of November, for horses, &c.; the 10th of November, for horned cattle, sheep, &c.; the 13th of November, for hogs and pigs; Monday before Old Martinmas-day, hiring day for servants; November 23rd, Old Martinmas-day, for horned cattle, sheep, and all goods, &c.; Great Monday after Old Martinmas, which is always the Monday sevennight after Martinmas-day, except when the latter falls on a Monday, when the great Monday fair is that day fortnight, for horned cattle only, and all other goods and merchandise.

MANUFACTURES, TRADE, &c.—This town has long been noted for its woollen manufactures, and more recently for its linens; but this latter branch of industry has of late years been neglected, or transferred to other localities, and the chief employment of the labouring classes is in the combing and other operations in the woollen spinning mills. The manufacture of carpets is extensively carried on; great quantities of leather have been for many years produced here; and there is a large iron foundry at Hope Town. There are five breweries, and several wine, spirit, ale, and porter merchants.

BANKS.—Darlington possesses three banking establishments, besides the Savings Bank. *Messrs. Backhouse and Co.'s Bank*, established in 1774, is situated in High Row. This company issue their own notes, and possess branch houses in the various towns of the county. London agents, Messrs. Barclay and Co. *The Darlington District Bank* is the property of a joint-stock banking company, in shares of £100 each, established in 1832. The place of business is in Prospect Place, with branches at the different towns in Durham, and the North Riding of Yorkshire. A. Dinsdale, manager. London agents, Messrs. Barclay and Co. *The National Provincial Bank of England* has an office in High Row, under the management of Mr. T. MacLachlan, with branch offices at the other towns in the county. London agents, London and Westminster Bank. *The Savings Bank*, Central Buildings, was established in 1817, and a great number of the industrious classes avail themselves of its benefits. It is open on Mondays from 12 to 1 o'clock, and on Saturdays from 6 to 7 o'clock, p.m.

RAILWAYS.—Darlington possesses two lines of railway communication, one by the Stockton and Darlington line, and the other by the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway. The station of the former is situated near the north entrance to the town, and covers an area of more than 16 acres. There are large warehouses for heavy goods, besides extensive depôts for the sale of lime, coals, &c. The railway crosses the Skerne to the east, by a lofty arch. The suburb of Hope Town has started into existence in the neighbourhood of the station, and in it are many important manufactories. The York, New-

castle, and Berwick station is on the east side of the Skerne, and with its warehouses, depôts, &c., extends over an area of 29 acres. The railway bridge over the Skerne is an elegant and substantial structure. Besides these two lines of railway, which are now in full operation, a third, the Darlington and Barnard Castle, is in course of construction, which, when finished, will bring those two towns within half-an-hour's journey of each other. John Anderson, Esq., of Gainford, is the contractor.

Gas and Water Works.—Darlington was first supplied with gas by a joint-stock company, which commenced lighting the town in 1830. This company was superseded, in 1846, by another, which bought the old works, and was merged in the present company, and incorporated by act of parliament, 12 and 13 Vic., c. 73. The subscribed capital amounts to £25,000, in shares of £12 10s. each. The works, situated in North Road, contain four gasometers, the largest of which will contain about 130,000 cubic feet of gas, and the three smaller ones about 12,000 each. Gas is supplied to the public at 5s. per thousand cubic feet.

"The supply of water," says Mr. Fordyce, "previous to obtaining the act of parliament, was derived from wells sunk to depths varying from six to thirty feet, according to the depression of the surface of the ground, and terminated in a stratum of gravel and sand. That this supply was both inadequate, and frequently deleterious from extraneous admixture, may be naturally surmised. The company, upon the recommendation of their engineer, made choice of the river Tees as their source, and laid down their works so as to abstract the water from that river at a distance of about two miles west of the town. The works consists of two filter-beds, each eighty feet by fifty; a steam engine of 28-horse power, calculated to lift 500 gallons per minute; and a service reservoir to hold 800,000 gallons, the quantity estimated for three or four days' consumption, allowing twenty gallons per head of the population per day. The service reservoir is about 100 feet above the the river, and admits of an average pressure in the town of about seventy feet. There are about 14,000 yards of water pipe." The scale of charges for domestic purposes ranges from 1s. 6d. per quarter for a house not exceeding £4 rent, up to 15s. for a house not exceeding £100, and £3 per cent per annum on all above that rent. These works were transferred to the local board of health in 1854. Office, Central Buildings—William Jones, secretary. *The Stockton, Middlesborough, and Yarm Water Company* conduct their business in the same office as the Darlington Gas and Water Company, from whose mains the supply of water is obtained.

The Darlington Poor Law Union comprises an area of 62,312 statute acres, and its population in 1851 was 20,798. The union includes the following townships in the county of Durham:—Darlington, Blackwell, High Coniscliffe, Low Coniscliffe, Dinsdale, Hurworth, Middleton St. George, Neasham, Piercebridge, Sockburn, Great Aycliffe, Archdeacon Newton, Barmton, Brafferton, Great Burdon, Coatham-Mundeville, Coatsay Moor, Cockerton, Denton, Heighington, Houghton-le-Side, Haughton-le-Skerne, Killerby, Morton Palms, Wallworth, Redworth, Sadberge, School Aycliffe, Summerhouse, and Whessoe. The following townships in Yorkshire also belong to the union:—Barton, Cleaseby, Cliffe, Croft, Dalton, Eryholme, Girsby, Manfield, Newton Morrel, Over Dinsdale, and Stapleton. *The Union Workhouse* is situated in Lead Yard, and will accommodate 150 persons. Present number of inmates, 70. Governor, William Grey; matron, Isabella Grey; surgeon, Stephen Piper; chaplain, Rev. John Marshall; clerk, William Robinson;

relieving officers, and registrars of births and deaths, John Tweddell, for Darlington district, Ralph Fortune, for Aycliffe district; superintendent-registrar, William Robinson; registrar of marriages, John Walton, High Row.

THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY hold their meetings in the lecture room of the Mechanics' Institute, Skinnergate; president, John Fothergill; secretaries, Alexander Fothergill and Jonathan Dresser.

CHARITIES. — Besides the Grammar School, which will be found described under its proper head, Darlington possesses the following charities: —

The Apprentices' Fund. — The churchwardens and overseers of Darlington township purchased, in 1659, of William Middleton, in Blackwell, six acres of copy-hold land, called Poor Moor, the rents of which were appropriated to the placing out of poor boys as apprentices. The premises now consist of three closes, containing together rather more than twelve acres, with a barn and stable, and let for £33 a year. In 1828, the vestry ordered that this fund should be applied in giving a sum not less than £3, nor more than £5 to each apprentice, to be laid out in necessary expenses and clothing during his term; the boy not to be bound in the manner of a parish apprentice.

Barker's Charity.—Thomas Barker, by will, dated May 22nd, 1686, gave to the parishes of Bishopton, Long Newton, Haughton, and Darlington, 20s. each yearly, payable out of his lands at East Newbiggin. These sums are paid by the Marquis of Londonderry's tenant there, and the Darlington portion forms part of the Christmas distribution.

Bellasses Charity. — James Bellasses, by will, October 10th, 1836, bequeathed all his messuages, &c., which he had bought of Ralph Wilson, and four beast gates in Bracken Moor, together with the sum of £20, for the purpose of establishing a linen and woollen manufactory. The premises first mentioned by the testator are supposed to be three tenements situated in Blackwellgate and fronting Skinnergate. They are known by the name of the Alms Houses, and are occupied rent free by three poor widows of the parish of Darlington, nominated by the churchwardens. The trustees were admitted to the land in Blackwell, in 1771. It consists of four closes, called the Poor Howdons, containing upwards of nineteen acres. The rents were paid to the churchwardens up to 1812, from which time till 1823, they were received by George Allan, Esq. The churchwardens having again taken possession, are now in receipt of the rent. The proceeds of this charity not being sufficient to carry out the intentions of the testator by establishing a trade, were for many years applied, with those of the Apprentices' Fund, mentioned above, in binding out apprentices, almost exclusively to weavers; but in 1828, the inhabitants and head men resolved that a committee of twenty-four should be empowered to lend to linen and woollen manufacturers whose capital does not exceed £300, sums of not less than £50, and not more than £200, at interest at one per cent, on two competent householders joining in security; that the sum borrowed be refunded on the manufacturer giving up his business, or being supposed to have realised the sum of £500; and that no term of loan should exceed seven years.

Blue Coat School.—By indenture, April 19th, 1713, Dame Mary Calverley assigned to trustees the sum of £1,000, to be laid out in lands and tenements, and the rent of which and the interest accumulated before such purchase could be made, were to be applied towards the support and maintenance of a charity school intended to be established at Darlington. In 1714, a subscription commenced, to which Lady Calverley gave £150. On May 20th, 1719,

Robert Noble, of Darlington, bequeathed the yearly sum of 40s. for the use of the Blue Coat School; but, as this sum was to be contingent upon the master being licensed by the bishop, it has never been received. In 1772, the contributions and savings, amounting to a sum of £1,280, were placed in the hands of George Allan, Esq.; and in 1800, £1,392 9s. stock three-per-cent consols was transferred to the names of the trustees. Since the establishment of a parochial school, conducted on the national system, twenty children of the parish, named by the trustees, and called the Blue Coat Boys, have been taught by the master of that school; and the dividends arising from the stock £41 15s. 4d., are disposed of for their benefit, as follows:—The schoolmaster receives £18 per annum for teaching them; and he is also allowed his bill for books, paper, and school requisites, which generally amount to 40s. or 60s.; and 15s. is paid yearly for firing. The children receive an entire suit of clothing once in two years, the annual average cost of which is about £20. The peculiar dress is now discontinued.

Buck's Charity.—George Buck, of Sadberge, gent., by will, July 18th, 1704, gave £100 to be laid out in lands, three-fourths of the rents of which were distributed amongst the poor of the parish of Darlington, and the remainder amongst the poor of Sadberge. The land purchased, near Northgate Bridge, is copy-hold, and now consists of three parcels, containing in all 3a. 2r. 24p., let at the time of the charity commissioners' inquiry at rents amounting to £21 per annum. The three-fourths named are given away with the other charities at Christmas.

Carr's Charity.—Shafto Carr, in 1809, bequeathed to the churchwardens of the parish of Darlington £50 upon trust, the interest to be distributed to the poor yearly on St. Thomas's day. £2 2s. is received as the dividend upon £52 10s. new four-per-cent, purchased with this bequest, and forms part of the Christmas distribution.

Catherick's Charity.—Two copy-hold houses and an orchard in Bondgate were charged by the will of Catharine Catherick, May 20th, 1720, with £2 12s. anually, to be laid out by the minister and churchwardens in the purchase of twelve pennyworth of bread, to be distributed every Sunday amongst such poor people as they might think fit. Bread to the amount of 4s. 4d. is now given away on the last Sunday of every month, in penny and two penny loaves, to poor persons attending divine service, according to a list prepared by the minister and churchwardens.

Cornforth's Charity.—On March 1st, 1675, John Cornforth, of Blackwell, yeoman, gave by will, £40 to trustees, to purchase lands or to put out to consideration, the profits to be distributed amongst the poor of Blackwell, within the twelve days of Christmas. Up to 1740, the interest of this sum was distributed with Baron Hylton's dole (see Hylton Castle), but in that year, the principal sum, with Prescott's legacy, noticed below, were invested in the purchase of a field at Blackwell, called the Poor's Close, now an orchard, containing about two acres, let for £12 yearly. The moiety of this sum is distributed, at May-day and Martinmas, in sums varying from 2s. to 3s. 6d. amongst poor persons residing in the township of Blackwell.

Forster's Alms House.—By indenture, March 9th, 1632, Francis Forster, for the great and good affection he bore unto the poor and aged people of Darlington, conveyed to trustees his two lesser houses in Northgate, for the use of six poor and impotent married or unmarried men or women, unable to earn a living, born in Darlington, or resident there for three years, and to be nominated by his heirs, with the assent of the churchwardens. These premises

which consist of two cottages under one roof, are, with the sanction of the churchwardens, now occupied by two poor widows.

Forster's Charity.—On November 20th, 1641, Francis Forster, and Richard his son, by indenture (reciting that Christopher Forster, butcher, deceased, had, on January 1st, 1605, demised to the said Francis a close on on the north of the high road to Yarm, for 1,000 years) granted the same (now called Carlton Close, and containing 2a. 2r. 8p.) to the churchwardens and their successors, the profits to go to the use of the most needful poor of the borough and Bondgate, born there, or resident for three years. The rent of this close, £11, now forms part of the Christmas distribution.

Lamb's Charity.—Matthew Lamb, by deed, May 1st, 1714, gave to George Allan, of Darlington, and the churchwardens and their successors, a yearly rent of 12s., charged on certain houses in Blackwellgate, to be distributed yearly on Good Friday to twelve poor widows of Darlington. The bequest is now regularly paid at Christmas.

Noble's Charity.—Robert Noble, by will, May 20th, 1719, charged his freehold property, in High Row, with 20s. a year, to be distributed on the 29th September to such poor as were not receiving relief from the rates. This sum is now attached to the Christmas distribution.

Pape's Charity.—John Pape, by will, June 9th, 1599, charged his burgage, in the Head Rawe, with four horse loads of coals at Christmas, and 3s. 4d. to be bestowed in bread at Easter by the vicar and churchwardens; the aged poor and impotent to be especially relieved. The sum of 3s. 4d. (though not the value of four horse loads) is paid in lieu of coals, and with the other rent charges, forms part of the Christmas distribution.

Pease's Alms-Houses.—Mrs. Mary Pease, widow of Mr. Joseph Pease, having purchased property in Chairgate, otherwise Glover's Weind, or Post House Weind, for the residue of a term of 980 years from December 1st, 1694, caused the buildings thereon to be pulled down, and erected four alms-houses on the site, which by indenture, June 10th, 1820, she vested in twelve trustees, who were to keep them in repair, and to insure them for £150, and to permit four poor women, being widows of the age of sixty years at least, of a good moral character, and not of the Society of Friends, to dwell in the said alms-houses without paying any rent, except the yearly sum of 5s. each, to form a fund for repairs. Vacancies in the trustees are to be filled up by a monthly meeting of the Society of Friends of Darlington; and it was provided that if any of the alms people should marry, or be guilty of any gross immorality or impropriety of conduct, she or they should be expelled. On the sum of £20 being raised from the 5s. rentals, they were to cease, and the interest of that sum was to be applied for repairs, &c. Four poor widows, appointed by the trustees, reside in the houses; and the rent has been occasionally, but not regularly demanded, so that nothing has been invested, and the repairs have been executed at the voluntary charge of individual trustees.

Lady Calverley's Charity.—Dame Mary Calverley, by will, May 10th, 1715, bequeathed several legacies, to the amount of £905 or thereabouts, to be paid out of a mortgage of £1,500 upon Ipsley estate, in Warwickshire; the interest or profits of the residue to be distributed amongst the poor of the parishes between North Allerton and Darlington inclusive. Up to the year 1821, the churchwardens of Darlington received £10 a year in respect of this charity, from Richard Thompson, Esq., of Escrig Park, Yorkshire. After his death, the payment was discontinued by his representative, Beilby Thompson, Esq.; and nothing has since been received.

Phillip's Charity.—Gideon Gravett Phillips, of Darlington, died in 1800; and on a slip of paper attached to his will, "Town £100" was written in his own hand-writing. This legacy was paid to the guardians of the poor, and, by order of a vestry meeting in 1804, laid out in building the poor-house.

Prescott's Charity.—On February 2nd, 1705, Arthur Prescott, by will, gave £40 to trustees, the half of the interest to be distributed amongst poor widows of Darlington, and the other half amongst the poor of Blackwell. In 1814, a bank, in which the Darlington £20 had been placed, failed; but G. L. Hollingsworth, Esq., one of the partners, paid the amount in 1827. In the following year, it was laid out in the purchase of £19 13s. 1d. stock new four-per-cents., the dividends of which form part of the Christmas distribution. For the other half of the bequest, see Cornforth's Charity.

Walker's Charity.—£50 was bequeathed, April 11th, 1791, by Elizabeth Walker, widow; the interest of which was to be divided amongst twelve poor widows of the town. In 1800, this money was laid out in the purchase of £58 3s. five-per-cent. loyalty annuities, the dividend of which, £2 18s. 2d., is distributed at Christmas.

Christmas Distribution.—The income arising from such of the above charities as are not otherwise specifically appropriated, amounts to about £30; and is distributed at Christmas by the curate and churchwardens, in sums seldom exceeding 3s. 6d. to a family, or 4s. to some of the widows, their proportion being increased in respect of Walker's Charity.

Biography.—It is a peculiar relief when enumerating the dry details of topographical, statistical, or commercial history, to have to record individual exertion or struggles for eminence in the intellectual pursuits of literature, science, or art. And in our researches for an account of the strictly "money-making place of Darlington," we only find one native who has so struggled for distinction, and that, too, through difficulties and opposition. We allude to William Bewick, "the favourite pupil of Haydon." It is needless on the present occasion to attempt to unravel the mysteries of legends, or explain the meaning of Greek mottoes, or repeat ancient ballads, in confirmation of any proposition of descent or lineage, we admit that the race of the Bewick's originally descended, with their *taste*, from Greek ancestors. Probably they formed part of a Roman cohort, stationed at Newcastle, on the banks of the Tyne, where they established their name, with the ensign of the goat, as it is handed down to us to this day. William, the son of William and Jane Bewick, was born at Darlington, on the 20th October, 1795, and was intended for his father's business, that of an upholsterer, but his growing love for the arts increased to such a length, that he was impelled by an irresistable impulse to give way to the natural bent of his inclination, and contrary to parental wishes left home at the age of twenty, for London, the seat of everything that could gratify an ardent thirst for improvement and distinction. He arrived in London without introduction or friends of any kind, and after seeing all the exhibitions of art then open to the public, he set himself about his work in earnest. By accident, he was presented with a ticket of admission to draw from the Elgin marbles, then at Burlington House, and he proceeded immediately and took his place among some of the leading artists of the time; his natural timidity and nervousness was overcome by the great desire of improvement, and after proceeding for some time in the best way he could without the aid of advice, Haydon, the historical painter, came there, as was his wont; this "enthusiast" was not long before he was by the side of our Darlington artist, and offered him his valuable advice to him about his

drawing. This interview is described by Haydon, in his autobiography, as follows:—"1816. One morning, while visiting the Elgin marbles (then at Burlington House), I saw a youth with a good head, drawing in a large way. I spoke to him, and was pleased by his reply. It ended by an invitation to breakfast. The next day he came, and told me his name was Bewick; that he came up from Darlington, &c. He entered my school at once; was introduced to the Landseers, proceeded to copy all my dissected drawings, and soon became the most prominent pupil of the whole set." The small amount of funds that he had saved from the sale of some of his early productions at Darlington, was soon expended, and driven to great straits and privations for want of support at this time, and assiduously working away at his "labour of love," from six in the morning till twelve at night, his health gave way, but he continued, encouraged by his master, and by those of the school he had entered, until great progress had been made in his studies: he dissected and drew, and made himself thoroughly master of the anatomy of the human figure,—entered the Royal Academy, studying the antique,—made large and important drawings of those difficult groupes in the "Elgin Marbles," at the British Museum,—such as were never made there before, nor since; and which were exhibited by permission in the Museum, and attracted great attention from the artists, the President West giving a lecture on the spot, addressed to the students. Bewick made a series of these full-sized drawings of the principal figures and groups of these celebrated statues, for Goëthe, the poet, and sent to Germany, and which were alluded to by the poet in a letter to Haydon, in 1831, as follows,—"My soul has been elevated for many years by the contemplation of the important pictures formerly sent to me, which occupy an honourable station in my house," &c. And Haydon writes in his journal that he sent Bewick "with the Landseer's to the British Museum, where they made from the Elgin Marbles those celebrated drawings, the size of the originals, which gave them so much reputation, that Goëthe ordered a set for Weimar, where they are still shown in his house, and to which, just before his death, he alluded in a letter to me. Finding my pupils, and Bewick especially, doing such justice to the Elgin Marbles, I resolved to endeavour to get the cartoons (of Raphael), and stating my objects to a friend, he induced Lords Stafford and Farnborough to go to George IV. and ask leave to have two at a time at the British Gallery, which they did, and got it. "I then sent my whole school to the Gallery, and there drew from the cartoons the size of the originals. When done, the rush to see the copies was so great, the doors were closed for fear of injury. They were then established in St. James'-street, here the people of fashion crowded for days." It was now that Haydon found Bewick at the lead of his school, although he was one of the last to enter it, and at this time considerable interest was created for this young and enterprising artist, at his native place, and some attempts were made to raise funds to carry him through his early pictures, but not to that extent that was sufficient. The late Lady Chaytor took great interest in the matter, and Haydon addressed her on the subject. This amiable lady communicated with Bishop Barrington, and the late Duke of Cleveland, with no result. Her ladyship, however, did furnish substantial aid as far as she was enabled, and to her honour be it recorded, she relieved the pressing necessities of one who was assiduously striving to do honour to his native place, as well as his country, in the acquisition of one of the most difficult of intellectual pursuits—important alike to taste, to manufactures, and to commerce,—for it is surely to the arts we owe the greatest source of

what we do know of antiquity, the cultivation or advancement of by-gone ages and it is to the "arts" we owe superiority in what depends upon "*taste*" in manufactures. Is it not lamentable then, in a place like Darlington, advanced in education, and comparatively wealthy, should have neglected the duty of encouraging efforts of genius, and to have alleviated the sufferings, and relieved the necessities of their townsman, William Bewick. If we take shame for the heartless negligence of our fellowmen, it is painful to have to record that the privations and anxieties which this young man endured in his early life, has had, no doubt, a lasting influence upon his constitution, and in his mid-career he has been obliged to retire from a profession he so ardently loved, and to forego an ambition for excellence in the higher walks of art to which all his aspirations were concentrated. Mr. Tom Taylor, the editor of Haydon's Autobiography, has the following introduction to his painting the head in the picture of Lazarus:—"The record of the circumstance under which this head was painted, and the model who sat for it, may give an interest to this picture to those who have not felt one, and will increase the interest with those who, with me, see in it the most awful representation of death just awakening into life again that has ever been put on canvass." Haydon says, in 1821, "Bewick, my pupil, has realised my hopes in his picture of Jacob and Rachael, &c. He sat for the head of Lazarus, and as he had not sold his excellent picture of Jacob, looked quite thin, and anxious enough for such a head. I hope you get your food regularly, said I. He did not answer: by degrees his cheeks reddened, and his eyes filled, but he subdued his feelings. This is an illustration of historical painting in England—a master and his pupil—the one without a pound, the other without bread!" According to Mr. Longstaff, in his history of Darlington, Bewick is the only instance of any native of the place, ever attaining to the promise of distinction in a pursuit applicable to the rare category of *genius*, and it is lamentable to reflect that, like Chatterton, Burns, and Goldsmith, he was left by his compatriots to starve with the genius God had endowed him with. There needs no higher testimony than those of Laurence and Haydon, to the qualifications and natural powers exhibited in all the productions of this young artist, to have satisfied any patrons in the county of Durham, or his immediate friends and fellow townsmen to have rescued him from utter want of "bread." There is an instance of gross and heartless pretentions to be "*a patron of genius in distress*" stated by the same author, to have occurred at Darlington, when the artist not having sold "his exquisite picture of Jacob," and having exhausted his funds in the prosecution of his next great work; he came to his native place with the view of painting portraits or any small works that would have supplied him with sufficient money to carry him through the great work he had half completed. He had no sooner made known the object of his visit than a professed friend, in great sympathy, offered his services to supply the advance of what was required, and induced the artist to return to London, and resume his labours and complete his work; the required remittance was to be sent immediately on his arrival in London. Nothing could be more cheering, or to the artist's wishes; and he returned to his studio and set to his work again. Days past, weeks went over, and still no arrival of any "remittance," nor did it ever come, nor could he ever obtain any explanation whatever of this extraordinary and heartless proceeding. During all the time of these vain expectations this young artist suffered the greatest privations, anxieties, and misery, which may be more easily imagined than described, and Johnson's lines, with the

substitution of a word, will be applicable to the historical painter, only thirty years ago:

> "What various ills the painter's life assail—
> Toil, envy, want, the PATRON, and the gaol."

In despondency, if not in despair, Mr. Bewick quitted London for Edinburgh, and was cordially received there by his friend, Sir William Allan, and the other artists, and introduced through a letter from a literary friend, to all the celebrities of the northern metropolis—Scott, Jeffrey, Hogg, Wilson, Basil Hall, Brewster, Sinclair, McCulloch, &c., &c., of whom he took the opportunity of making elaborate and spirited drawings, life-size, which, with those he obtained at Glasgow and at Dublin, form an exceedingly interesting collection, still in the artist's possession. Whilst in Edinburgh and Glasgow he merely painted unimportant works for existence. After some three years sojourn in the north, he returned to Darlington to prepare for his projected journey to Italy, where he was to undertake a most difficult commission for the president of the Royal Academy, Sir Thomas Lawrence. Whilst employed upon these expensive and laborious works, the sudden death of the president put a stop to the completion of them, and he returned to this country to make the best settlement he could with the executors of Lawrence, whose affairs were involved and uncertain; and suffering considerable loss by the death of his friend Lawrence, he came to his native place to endeavour to make up his losses by the drudgery of portrait painting, and he seems to have had no difficulty in producing striking likenesses, to which his drawings of eminent persons had initiated him. Thus, painting portraits and "fancy pictures" in the neighbourhood of his home until his pecuniary circumstances became easy, he once more returned to London, and set up his easil at 27, George Street, Hanover Square, where he laboured in "full practice," until, with excess of employment, his health broke down, and he was ordered by his physician to retire into the country to save his life, where he has ever since remained in precarious health, residing upon his own property, at Haughton-le-Skerne, one mile from Darlington, surrounded by works of art and objects of taste, married and enjoying all the blessings of domestic happiness, except that important one—health.

OXENHALL, OXEN-LE-FIELD, OR OXNEY-FIELD is a detached portion of the township of Darlington, locally situated in that of Blackwell, and about three miles south of Durham. By Boldon Book, William held Oxenhall, which then consisted of one caracute and two portions of tillage, with a horse mill. Nicholas de Oxenhall died seised of this manor in 1337, leaving Richard his son an heir. It was afterwards held by Roger de Belgrave, from whose son, John, it passed, before 1378, to John Lord Neville, and John Faixfax. Lord Neville held it under Hatfield's survey, and it remained in the possession of his descendants till the attainder of Charles Earl of Westmoreland, in 1570. Queen Elizabeth, in 1574, granted Oxnetfield Grange to Thomas Brickwell, and Andrew Palmer, the former of whom sold it in 1602 to William Bore. Before 1700, Oxenhall was purchased by the Millbankes, and it is now the property of Lady Byron.

This constablery contains the curious pools or springs of water called *Hell Kettles*, the origin of which are thus described in Brompton's Chronicles:—"On Christmas-day, 1179, a wonderful matter fell out at Oxenhale, viz., that in the land of Lord Hughe, bishop of Duresme, the ground rose up to such a height, that it was equal to the tops of the highest hills, and higher than the

spires and towers of the churches, and so remained at that height from nine in the morning till sun-set. But at the setting sun the earth fell in with such a horrid crash, that all who saw that strange mound, and heard its fall, were so amazed, that for very fear many died, for the earth swallowed up that mound, and where it stood there was a deep pool." Such is the account of their formation given by the ancient chronicle, and though various attempts have been made to account for them in other ways, yet the tendency of modern writers is to agree with the old historians, and ascribe their origin to volcanic action. The pools are four in number; three of them are near each other in the second field from the road, betwixt the second and third milestone; the fourth and smallest is in the field next the turnpike road. The diameter of the three larger pools is about 38 yards each, and their respective depths 19½ feet, 17 feet, and 14 feet; the diameter of the fourth and separate pool is 28 feet, and its depth only 5½ feet. They are all nearly round; the water stands to the brim, is quite cold, and impregnated with sulphur, curdling with milk, and refusing to mix with soap. Though near the level of the Tees, their waters are never affected by any flood or other variation of the river, and there seems no reason to suspect any communication with the Tees. The three largest are joined with a surface channel, and the water, after supplying the neighbouring farms by a small streamlet, flows into the Skerne.

DIRECTORY OF THE TOWNSHIP & TOWN OF DARLINGTON.

POST OFFICE, NORTHGATE: John Wake, postmaster.—Letters arrive from all parts (except the rural posts) at 7 a.m.; from London and the south, Richmond, Middlesborough, and Stockton, at 4 20 p.m.; from Middlesborough, Stockton, and Yarm, Bishop Auckland, and the west, Barnard Castle, and the rural posts, 7 p.m.

Letters are despatched to the north, Hartlepool, Sunderland, Catterick, and Richmond, at 4 25 a.m.; to Yarm, Middlesborough, and Redcar, at 6 a.m.; to Bishop Auckland and the west, Barnard Castle, and the rural posts, 6 30 a.m.; to the north, Stockton, Middlesborough, and Richmond, 3 25 p.m.; to London and the south, Ireland, Scotland, &c., 7 40 p.m.; to London and the south, Ireland, &c., 10 p.m.

On Sundays there is only one delivery by letter carriers, at 7 a.m.; and letters are delivered at the windows from 7 a.m. until 10 a.m. only.

MISCELLANY.

Abbott Mrs. Ann, Rose Villa, Grange road
Abbott Geo. T. stamp distributor, Bondgate
Addison Misses Harriet and Mary, 3 North terrace
Addison Robert, land agent, Town Hall and North Villa
Allen Miss Ann, 6 Harewood Grove
Armitage Matthew, joiner (M. Armitage and Co.) ho. Church st
Armstrong Horace, schoolmaster, 29 King st
Atkinson Mrs. Ann, 3 Paradise row
Backhouse Alfred, banker (J. Backhouse and Co.) ho. Green Bank
Backhouse Edmund, banker (J. Backhouse and Co.) ho. Milton Lodge
Backhouse Mrs. Katharine, Beechwood
Backhouse Mrs. Mary, ho. Elmfield House
Bailey Peter K. draper (Thornton & Bailey) ho. 5 Harewood hill
Barron Thos. draper (Watkin, Luck, and Barron), ho. Grange road
Bell Miss Elizabeth, 4 Harewood grove
Bell John, railway inspector, Hill House
Bell Mr. Joseph, 8 Skinnergate
Benson Mrs. Margaret, 15 Grange road
Benson Richard, auctioneer (Watson and Benson), ho. 34 Clay row
Binks Mr. Richard, 11 Paradise terrace
Binney Hudson A. agent, Arden st
Birchall Alfred Compton, wine, spirit, ale, porter, and hop merchant (Plews and Birchall), ho. Green Park
Blackett Henry, machinist, 11 Tubwell rd
Blakey Robt. tanner, currier, &c. (Blakey and Mowbray), ho. Horse Market
Bleasby James, cork cutter, Bridge row
Blyth Mrs. Margaret, 2 Paradise terrace
Bowes Miss Katharine, 11 Mount pleasant
Bowman Miss Elizabeth, 83 Bondgate
Bowman John H. tanner (J. H. & H. Bowman), ho. 82 Bondgate
Bowman Mr. Thomas, 84 Bondgate
Bowron Margt. shoe dealer, 100 Bondgate
BRITISH TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE, 18 Northgate—John Greenwell, agent
Brown Mrs. Elizh. 5 Mount pleasant

Brown Rev. Geo. incumbent of St. John's, parsonage, Bank top
Brown John, mining engineer, Bank top
Brown Rev. Joseph (Catholic), Carmel House
Brownbridge Thos. excise officer, 42 Bondgt
Burlinson Geo. bath keeper, Kendrew st
Carlton Stephen, coach and harness maker (Carlton & Monkhouse), ho. 18 Albion st
Carter Geo. woolstapler, Union row; ho. 1 Green park
Carter Mr. John, 13 Blackwell gate
Chambers Wm. H. professional reporter, *Times* office; ho. Polam Villa
Charlton Mrs. Mary Ann, 6 West terrace
Child Elizh. fellmonger, &c. (E. Child & Sons), ho. Clay row
Child Rd. fellmonger, &c. (E. Child & Sons) ho. Clay row
Child William, fellmonger, &c. (E. Child & Sons), ho. Clay row
Clark Miss Martha, 8 Paradise terrace
Common Andrew, inspector, Backhouse's bank; ho. 5 West terrace
Cook Mr. Samuel C. 32 Priest gate
Cooper Mr. Martin, 2 West terrace
Coulson Charlotte, toy dealer, Posthouse, Wynd
Coverdale Wm. clockmaker, Commercial yard, High row
Crossland Miss Ann, 5 Cleveland terrace
Crow Mrs. Ann, 30 Skinnergate
Daker Charles R. towncrier, Town Hall
Dale David, secretary to the Middlesbrough and Guisbrough Railway Company, office 84 Northgate; ho. West Lodge
Dale Mrs. Elizh. 18 Kendrew st
Darlington Forge Co. Albert Mill
Darnell Miss Elizh. 11 West terrace
Dent George, music seller, pianoforte tuner and teacher of music, 30 High row
Dickson James, manager of the coach and wagon works of the Stockton & Darlington Railway Company, Hopetown
Dinsdale Anthony, bank manager, Prospect place
Dixon John, civil engineer, Belle View, Mount pleasant
Dixon Robert B. land agent and surveyor, and agricultural architect, 7 Bondgate; ho. 3 Harewood grove
Dodds Mr. John, West Cottage
Dodgshon Robt. cartwright (Holiday and Dodgshon), ho. Commercial st
Dove Mrs. Sarah, 31 Bondgate
Drew Joseph, cutler, Bakehouse hill
Duggan Rev. Motherwell, B.A. curate, 25 King st
Dunn Hugh, assistant overseer and insurance agent, 8 Arden st
Dunn Ralph, cabinet maker (R. & A. Dunn), ho. Prospect place
Electric Telegraph Company's Office, Town Hall and Bank top Station
Elgee E. P. sub-cashier, Backhouse and Co.'s bank, High row
Elwin Geo. currier (Elwin & Peacock), ho. Kendrew st
Ermistead Mrs. Caroline, 1 Harewood grove
Falconer Wm. inspector of railway works, 58 Skinnergate
Farmer Mr. John, 5 Green park
Fawley Thos. L. pork butcher, Posthouse Wynd
Fearnley Randolph, agent, High terrace
Fife Mr. Robert, town missionary, 38 Albion st
Finkell John, millwright and machine maker, Bridge end
Flintoff Mrs. Dorothy, 6 Houndgate
Flower Mr. William, 27 Bondgate
Forster Miss Jane, 14 Grange road
Fortune John, corn merchant & agricultural seedsman (J. Fortune & Co.) Blackwellgate
Fothergill Alexander, dentist (W. and A. Fothergill), ho. Northgate
Fothergill John, surgeon (John Fothergill and Son), ho. 82 Northgate
Fothergill John R. surgeon (John Fothergill & Son), ho. 82 Northgate
Fothergill Wm. dentist (W. & A. Fothergill), ho. Northgate
Franks George, coke agent, Garbutt sq
Furby Mr. Francis, 7 Albion st
Furness Mr. Francis, Bondgate
Garbutt Wm. timber merchant (W. & W. Garbutt), ho. Hope town
Garbutt W. timber merchant (W. & W. Garbutt), ho. High terrace
Garbutt William, railway agent, 4 High ter
Garnett Miss Maria C. Elm Cottage
Garthwaite Mrs. Hannah, 11 Albion st
Garthwaite Matthew, coal agent, Northgate
Gay Sarah, dealer in shoemakers' grindery. Posthouse Wynd
Geldart Mrs. Elizabeth, Skinnergate
Gibbon Mr. Thomas, 22 Archer st
Giles John C. ordnance surveyor, East ter
Gilkes Mr. Oswald, Houndgate
Graham John, emigration agent, 6 Prebend row
Gray Mrs. Sarah, 21 Archer st
Greathead Miss Elizh. 4 West ter
Green George, carpet manufacturer (G. Green & Co.), ho. Northgate
Green Rev. Joseph. (Baptist) King st
Greenhill John, collector at the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company's Station, and agent to the British Telegraph Company, 18 Northgate; ho. Albion st
Greveson Hy. J. railway agent, Brookside
Greenhalgh James, manager, Gas Works, Northgate
Hall Rev. H. B. curate, North ter
Hardy Thos. land surveyor, Bank top
Harker Mr. Francis G. 1 High ter
Harker Geo. contractor, 1 High ter

Harris John, Esq. Woodside
Harris James, actuary, Savings Bank, 26 Union st
Harrison Miss Rachel, 3 West terrace
Harrison John, florist, Grange road
Hay George, coach maker (Martin & Hay), ho. Kendrew st
Hewitson Thomas, wood turner, 31 Skinnergate; ho. 43 Northgate
Heygate Lieut. Edward, 14 Mount pleasant
Hinchcliffe Mr. Geo. 6 High terrace
Hinde George, maltster, 18 Horse Market
Hobson Wm. iron merchant and auctioneer, &c. (Robinson & Hobson), Northumberland place
Hodgson Mrs. Elizh. Northumberland st
Hogarth Right Rev. William, D.D. Catholic Bishop of Hexham, 10 Paradise row
Hoggett Henry, professor of music and organ builder, Hexham place
Holiday George, cartwright (Holiday and Dodgshon), ho. Northgate
Hollis Mr. Alfred, Mount pleasant
Howell Rev. Alexander Jas. incumbent, Coniscliffe lane
Hunter Mr. James, 9 Kendrew st
Hurworth David, bricklayer, Archer st
Hutchinson Ann, general dealer, Prebend row
Hutchinson Francis, wire worker, 8 Tubwell row
Hutchinson Hy. sol. (Mewburn, Hutchinson & Mewburn), ho. 8, Harewood Hill
Jackson Christopher, draper (C. & R. & J. Jackson, ho. 12 High row
Jackson Jonathn, draper (C. & R. & J. Jackson, ho. 12 High row
Jackson Robinson, draper, (C. & R. & J. Jackson), ho. 12 High row
Jamieson Wm, whlesle statnr, 4, Skinnergt
Jones William, secretary to Local Board of Health, Gas & Water Department, Central Buildings; ho. Broken Scar
Jordan Samuel, agent for the Goods Department of the N.E.R.C. 7 High ter
Kell Mr. William, 38 Bondgate
Kipling Edw. currier (Kipling & Teasdale), ho. 5 Paradise terrace
Kipling Francis, carpet manfr. J. & F. Kipling), ho. Northgate
Kipling Francis, jun. carpet manfr. (J. & F. Kipling), ho. North terrace
Kitching Alfred, iron founder & engine bldr. Hope Town engine works; ho. North ter.
Lear Jn. brush & mop manfr, 6 Horse mrkt.
Lightfoot John, farrier, &c. (Walton and Lightfoot); ho. 28 Albion st
Lister Mrs. Mary, 6 Green Park
Longstaff Mrs. Mary, Northumberland st
Luck Rd. draper (Watkin, Luck, & Barron), ho. 26 High row
Macadam Elizabeth, tea dlr. (E. Macadam & Co.), ho. Northgate
Maddison Henry, lime agent, 27 Albion st
M'Lachlan Ths. bank mnagr. 25 High row
MacNay Thos. secretary to Stockton and Darlington Railway Co. ho. Brookside
Malkin Wm. comcl. traveller, 14 Archer st
Marley Crawford, coal agent, Garbutt sqr
Marshall Rev. Jno. B.A. 7 Harewood Grove
Marley Mrs. William, 2 Harewood Hill
Martin Rd. coach maker (Martin & Kay), ho. Commercial st
Mewburn Francis, sol. (Mewburn, Hutchinson, & Mewburn), ho. Larchfield
Mewburn Francis, jun. solicitor, (Mewburn, Hutchinson, & Mewburn), ho. Larchfield
MIDDLESBROUGH & GUISBROUGH RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, 84 Northgt.; David Dale, secretary.
Middleton John, tanner, &c. (Geo. Middleton & Sons), ho. Clay row
Middleton Mr. Richard, East terrace
Middleton Michael, tanner (Geo. Middleton & Sons), ho. Grange road
Millburn Mrs. Elizabeth, 13 Grange road
Minikin Jas. pawnbroker & general dealer, Bakehouse Hill
Minton Rev. Thomas W., M.A. 4 North ter
Monasteri Lewis, barometer mkr. Skinnergt
Monkhouse Ebenezer, coach and harness maker (Carlton & Monkhouse), ho. 20 Albion st
Mossom William, painter & gilder (Blyth & Mossom), ho. Archer st
Mowbray Wm. tanner, &c. (Blakey and Mowbray), ho. High row
Myers Mrs. Elizabeth, 19 Albion st
Noble George R. bird preserver, Bondgate
Ord J. R. lime agent, 9 High terrace
Oxley Mrs. Rachel, 1 West terrace
Oxendale Mr. Thomas, 10 Paradise terrace
Parker William, agent, Green Park
Pattison Geo joiner, &c. Freeholders' Home
Parsons Mr. Elias, Harewood Grove
Peacock Thomas, rlway. agent, 11 Queen st
Peacock David, currier (Elwin & Peacock), ho. Deanery
Peacock Thomas, railway clerk, Queen st
Peacock Wm. pork butcher, 4 Bondgate
Pease Mrs. Anna, Feethams
Pease Mr. Edward, Northgate
Pease Edward Thos. grocer (Pease, Son, & Co.), ho. Feethams
Pease Henry, worsted spinner, (Henry Pease and Co.), ho. Pierremont
Pease Mr. John, East Mount
Pease J. & J. W. treasurers to the Middlesbrough & Guisbrough & Darlington & Barnard Castle Railway Companies, 83 Northgate
Pease Mr. John B. North Lodge
Pease Joseph, treasurer to the Stockton & Darlington, Middlesbro' and Redcar and Wear Valley Railway Companies, 83 Northgate; ho. South End
Pease Josh. & Co. coalowners, 83 Northgt.
Pease Mr. Josh. W. Woodlands

Pease Mrs. Thomas, South Villa
Peel James, artist, Branson House
Perkins Mr. Ambrose, Belle View Cottage
Pigg Henry, cattle dealer, Broadgate
Plews and Birchall, wine, spirit, ale, porter, and hop merchants, Houndgate
Plews Nathaniel, Esq. 5 Paradise row
Potts George, maltster, 7 Houndgate
Potts Mrs. Mary, Teesbank House
Potts Matthew, accountant, 35 Bondgate
Potts & Swinburne, tobacco manufacturers, Blackwellgate
Potts and Swinburne, ho. Coniscliffe lane
Potts Thomas, tobacco manfr (Potts and Swinburne), ho. 2 Cleveland terrace
Powell Mr. John P. 5 Grange road
Preston Robert, slater, 23, Northgate
Priestman John, stone and marble mason, Wellington pl; ho. 3 Northumberland st
Pritchett James, architect (Middleton and Pritchett), ho. 85 Bondgate
Procter Jane, Barbara, & Eliz. Friends' Boarding School, Polam
Reid Mrs. Mary, 16 Grange road
Rickaby Miss Jane, 25 Northgate
Ridsdale Miss Hannah, 32 Skinnergate
Ridsdale Wm. Heckle, currier and tanner's knife manufacturer, Commercial st
Richardson William, surveyor of taxes, Paradise row
Richardson William, architect, builder, &c. (Richardson & Co.), ho. Mount Pleasant
Robinson Mrs. Jervis, 2 Grange terrace
Robinson Robert, foreman joiner for Stock- & Darlington Railway Company, 2 Potts yard, Bondgate
Robinson Wm. Thos. auctioneer (Robinson & Hobson), ho. Blackwell gate
Robinson Wm. superintendent registrar, general surveyor of turnpike roads, and clerk to Board of Guardians, Central buildings; ho. 2 Grange terrace
Robson Anthony, superintendent of county police and inspector of weights and measures, Grange road
Robson Mrs. Grace, 12 West terrace
Robson John, lime and coal agent, Bank top Depôt
Robson Mr. William, 38 Northgate
Ross John, architect, builder, &c. (Richardson & Co., ho. Mount pleasant
Satchall Mrs. Maria, 1 Harewood hill
Second Frederick, professor of music, 15 Mount pleasant
Sheppard Thos. Chas. cashier, Cockerton Bridge end
Smith Jas. ironworks manager, Stooper dale
Smith John, coach proprietor, 4 Kendrew st
Smurthwaite Thomas, manager for A. Kitching, Hope town
South Durham Ironworks, Albert hill
Spark H. K. coal merchant, ho. 1 North ter
Sparks John M. acct. 2 Harewood grove
Snaith Wm. A. auditor for the traffic department of the Stockton & Darlington Railway Company, Kendrew st
Spencer Mr. Geo. 12 Grange road
Stephenson George, superintendent of the passenger and goods department of the Stockton & Darlington Railway Company's Station, North road; ho. 1 Railway Cottage
Stobbart Mr. Wm. Freeholders Home
Stockton & Darlington Railway Company's Office, 1 Union street; Thomas Mac Nay, Secretary
Stonehouse Richd. C. meal and flour dealer Church row
Stowell Mr. William Stow, Favordale
Summerson Thomas, foundry manager, Hopetown Foundry
Swinburne Thomas, tobacco manufacturer
Tate Jos. grocer (Tate, Son, & Co.), ho. Blackwellgate
Teasdale Robert, currier (Kipling & Teasdale), ho. 7 West terrace
Thompson Mr. Leonard, Blackwellgate
Thompson R. & Co. sharebrokers, Central buildings
Thompson Robt. sharebroker (R. Thompson & Co.), ho. High row
Thompson Wm. sharebroker (R. Thompson & Co.), ho. High row
Thornton John B. commission agent and bailiff of county court, 10 Priestgate
Thornton Joseph, draper (Thornton and Bailey), ho. 6 Albion st
Topham Mr. Thomas, 6 Mount pleasant
Tweddle Mr. John, 39 Northgate
Tweddle John, registrar of births & deaths, Church st
Wake John, postmaster, Northgate
Waldie Thomas, station master, Bank top
Walker George, provision merchant, 45 High row
Walker Mr. Henry, 3 Cleveland terrace
Walton John, farrier (Walton & Lightfoot), ho. 16 Albion st
Waring Henry Scott, horse dealer, Park pl
Watkin Christopher, draper (Watkin, Luck, and Barron), ho. Tees Cottage
Watson John, bookseller (J. Watson & Co.), ho. High row
Watson Richard, hon. sec. to the Art Union of Glasgow, 6 Houndgate
Watson Thomas, auctioneer (Watson and Benson), ho. 4 Grange road
Watt William, coal agent, 8 East terrace
Weardale Lime Office, 40 Priestgate; Messrs. Ord & Maddison, managers
Wilson Matthew, plush and stuff manager, 66 Skinnergate
Wilson Wm. grocer (Pease, Son & Co.), ho. 7 Arden st
Wood Mrs. Jane, 9 West terrace

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

Academies and Schools.

BRITISH SCHOOL, Bridge st—Catharine Steel, teacher
BRITISH SCHOOL, (Boys) Skinnergate,—G. W. Bartlett, master
BRITISH SCHOOL, (Girls) Kendrew st—Mary Spreadbury, teacher
CATHOLIC SCHOOL, Paradise lane—Thomas Mc Kenzie, master
De Baste Monsr. 4 Paradise terrace
Emmerson Wm. Bondgate
Fothergill Wilhelmina,—(boarding) Paradise house
Marsh Ann Elizabeth, 37 Northgate
Miller Ann, (boarding), Grange House
Procter Misses J. B. & E. (Friends' boarding) Polam
ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Lead yard—Revnd. John Marshall, B.A. head master
ST. CUTHBERT'S NATIONAL SCHOOL, Lead yard—John Arrowsmith Storey, master
Stevenson Wm. 11 Commercial yard, High row; ho. 27 Northgate
Tennant H. 30 Albion st
TRINITY INFANT SCHOOL, Commercial st. — Matilda Gibbs, teacher
TRINITY NATIONAL SCHOOL, (Boys) Union st—Horace Armstrong, master
TRINITY NATIONAL SCHOOL, (Girls) Commercial st—Sarah Brown, teacher
Walton Mary Jane (boarding) 17 Archer st
WESLEYAN SCHOOL (Girls), Skinnergate,—Mary Hollidge, teacher
Wilson Elizh. & Christiana, (boarding), 73 Northgate
Wilson Mary, (boarding), 41 Bondgate

Agents—Commission.

Binney H. A. 6 Arden st
Oliver Wm. Child's buildings
Robinson W. T. 27 Blackwellgate
Thornton J. B. Priestgate

Ale and Porter Merchants.

Lee James, 10 & 11 Post house wynd
Plews & Birchall (and hop merchants) 5 Houndgate
Swinbank Elizh. Market pl
Wilson T. 15 Tubwell row

Architects.

Dixon R. B. (agricultural) 7 Bondgate
Mason Geo. Central buildngs
Middleton & Pritchett, 85 Bondgate
Richardson & Co. Northgate

Auctioneers and Appraisers.

Oliver William, Child's bldgs
Robinson & Hobson, Northumberland pl
Watson & Benson, Northumberland st

Bakers.

Robinson John, 9 Prospect pl
Salkeld Joseph, Northgate

Bankers.

Backhouse (J.) & Co. High row. Draw upon Barclay and Co. 54 Lombard st. London
DARLINGTON DISTRICT JOINT STOCK BANKING Co. Prospect place; A Dinsdale, manager. Draw upon Barclay, Bevan & Co. London
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, High row; T. Mc Lachlan, manager. — Draw upon London & Westminster, London

Bookbinders.

Oliver William, High row; ho. Child's buildings
Penney Harrison, Prebend row and Priestgate
Swales Robert, 8 High row
Watson J. and Co. 6½ High row

Booksellers and Stationers.

Marked * are also Printers.
,, † are also Paper Rulers.

Franklin W. E., N. Eastern Railway Station, Bank top
*Manley John, 41 High row
Oliver Margt. Child's bldgs; ho. Northgate
Oliver William, (printer only) High row; ho. Child's bldgs
*Penney Harrison, Prebend row and Priestgate
Place Edward, Bakehouse hl
Sams Joseph, (ancient and modern), Prebend row
Stockdale Geo. 7 Prebend row
*†Swales Robert, 8 High row
*Thompson R. (*Times* office) Central buildings
*†Watson (J.) and Co. (and lithog) 6½ High row

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Barker Ralph, Blackwellgate
Bell Richard, Grange road
Bulmer John, 43 Skinnergate
Burn George, Skinnergate
Chapman Henry, 89 Northgt
Dale Thomas, 9 Skinnergate
Davidson John, 26 Comrcl st
Dixon Joseph, 19 Bondgate
Dodds Wm. 34 Northgate
Doddsworth Thomas, Park st
Dunning Robt. Bridge row
Freer Ruben, Grange road
Gale Jane, Post house wynd
Hardy Wm. Deanery
Hastwell Robert, Albert st
Leeming Robert, 10 Albion st
Mafham John, Clay row
Martin Jno. Catterick's bldgs
Milburn Edward, Park st
Richmond John, 6 Northgate
Richmond Thos. Commrcl st
Robinson John, 80 Skinnergt
Robinson Robt. 4 Northgate
Simpson Geo. 33 High row
Smith Geo. 13 Freeman's pl
Stevenson Michael, Park st
Stobbart G. H. 43 High row
Thompson Peter, 9 Priestgat
Tyson Daniel, warehouse, 50 Northgate
Waller John, Posthouse wynd
Watson John, 1 Prebend row
Watson John, 23 Skinnergate
Wilson Jno. 22 Blackwellgat
Wood William, 50 Bondgate

Brewers.

Forster John (and malsters), High rw.; ho. Harewood hl.

Brick and Tile Manufacturers

Hinde George, 18 Horse Mkt
Robson T. & J. C. Freeman's place
Smith Thomas, Park gate
Walters Wm. sen. 12 Horse Market
Walters George, Bank top

Builders.

Builder Jeffrey, 4 Skerne pl
Elwin Robert, King st
Hurworth D. Archer st
Kipling John, Bondgate
Richardson & Co. Northgate
Robson Thomas, 14 Queen st
Robson Wm. 90 Bondgate
Snaith Thomas, Four Riggs lane; ho. 10 Archer st
Watson Michael, 11 Church st

Butchers.

Best James, 54 Skinnergate
Best John, 93 Northgate
Cass Edward, 17 Bondgate
Cheesebrough Matthew, 1 Albion st
Clark John, 9 Blackwellgate
Clark William, 68 Northgate
Crawford Thomas, Skerne pl
Crawford Thomas, Clay row
Edmondson Jno. Tubwell row
Elgie Thomas, 1 Bondgate
Elwood Wm. 15 Blackwellgte
Glendining Robert, Clay row
Grey George, 10 Park row
Hall Peter, St. John's place
Hammond Jno. 61 Skinnergt
Hinde Perkin, Church row
Horner Thomas, Bridge end
Johnson George, 91 Bondgt
Johnson Isaac, 27 Archer st
Pigg Thomas, Tubwell row
Raine William, Park st
Robinson Francis, Clay row
Sterzell Wm. 35 Blackwellgte
Stockdale Robt. 98 Bondgate
Strickland Henry, 6 Priestgte
Suggett John, Carter's row
Suggiltt John, 11 Grange rd
Taylor Thos. 1 Prebend row
Theakston Fras. 6 Union row
Theakston John, 8 Northgate
Thompson Wm. 65 Northgate
Tutin Thomas, 92 Northgate
Walker Geo. Posthouse wynd
Wetherell Richd. Park place
Wrightson John, Bridge ter

Cabinet Makers.

Dunn Ralph and Anthony, 8 Prospect place
Gibbon Ralph, Skinnergate
Hall Thos. 28 Blackwellgate
Hindle James, 108 Bondgate
Hindle Joseph, 77 Bondgate
Hindle John, 68 Bondgate
Hobson T. M. Northgate
Kipling John, Wellington pl
Layfield Robt, 59 Skinnergte
Imeson John, Bondgate
Lister Jno. Lister's buildings
Lithgo Robt, 8 Northumberland st
Martin James C. High row
Snaith William, Northgate
Snaith Wm. B. High row
Spencer Thos. 26 Blackwellgt
Sutton Elizabeth, Bondgate
Teasdale James, High row
Thompson John, 3 High row
Tunstall Jer. Posthouse wynd
Unthank Robt. 33 Priestgate
Windall Michael and Son, 78 Northgate

Cab Proprietors.

Wetherell John, 1 Houndgate
Wetherell Ts. 6 Grange road

Carpet Manufacturers.

Kipling John and Francis, Northgate
Green Geo. & Co. Priestgate

Cartwrights.

Baister William, Park row
Holiday and Dodgshon, Union st
Moore John, Cockerton Bridge end
Potter Thos. 94 Bondgate

Carvers and Gilders.

Martin E. J. 71 Skinnergate
Thompson H. G. Union row

Cattle Salesmen.

Currah Jonathan, High ter
Pigg Thomas, Tubwell row
Wilson David, King st

Chemists and Druggists.

Abbott Geo. T. Bondgate
Adshead Mary, 4 High row
Barlow Saml. 24 Bondgate
Cleghorn J. C. Blackwell gate
Foggit Wm. 40 High row
Graham John, 6 Prebend row.
Kitching Rhd. 2 Prebend row
Nellist John, 9 High row
Pease T. Son & Co. Market place
Raine James, 19 Northgate
Robson J. C. 20 High row
Sinclair William, 1 Park row
Teasdale Thos. B. 14 High rw
Williamson Jno. 32 High row

China, Glass, and Earthenware Dealers.

Bygate Emanuel, North gt
Eden William, Park st
Eden William, 29 Skinnergate
Hall John, Potshouse wynd
Hogg Henry, Bridge row
Jackson John, 97 Bondgate
Mountford Ralph, Tubwell row
Pearson Sarah, 38 High row
Smurthwaite Henry, Park pl

Coach and Harness Manf.

Carlton & Monkhouse, Union row
Harrison John, Commercial street
Martin & Hay, Commercial st
Walton Benj. Bridge end

Coal Agents.

Barnard W. P. Stockton and Darlington Railway Co. depôt, North road
Brown John, Bank top
Jobson Alfred, Adelaide, St. Helen's, South Durham, and Pease's West Collieries, office, 83 Northgate
Marley C. Black Boy, Tees, Wallsend, and Grange Col., office, 89 Garbutt sq
Pease J. & Co. (and colliery owners), 83 Northgate
Robson John, North East, Rly. Co.; depot, Bank top
Sparks H. K. Station ter

Confectioners.

Baker John, 4, Horse mkt
Noble Henry, 7 Priestgate
Noble R. 30 Postho. wynd
Porter James, North East Railway Station, Bank top
Robinson John, 9 Prospect pl
Salkeld Joseph, Northgate
Smith Robert, Public Park, Grange road
Thompson Harrison, 5 Blackwellgate
Topham John, 5 Prebend rw
Wood Lydia and Esther, Bondgate

Contractor.

Harker George, 1 High terr

Coopers.

Bellam Henry, Posthouse wynd
Dresser Cuthbert, 44 High row, and Posthouse wynd
Robinson Charles, 38 Blackwellgate
Robson Wm. Bridge st

Corn & Flour Merchants.

Dawson Thos. 8 Skinnergate
Fortune J. & Co. Blackwellgate
Gibson Ralph, 8 Skinnergate
Hutchinson Wm. Regent st
Kendall R. High row
Webster H. F. Priestgate

Curriers and Leather Cutters, and Merchants.

Blakey & Mowbray, Horse market
Bowman J. H. & H. Archer st. and Manchester
Child E. & Sons, Clay row
Davison Thomas, 16 Tubwell row
Elwin & Peacock, Bondgate
Gale Matthew, Postho. wynd
Kipling & Teasdale, 5 Prebend row, and Priestgate
Middleton George & Sons, Clay row

Dentists—Surgeon and Mechanical.

Fothergill William and Alexander, 79 Northgate
Moseley E. & Son, Northgate

Drapers—Linen and Woollen

Bowsfield John, 18 Blackwellgate
Brunton Geo. 110 Bondgate
Hepworth Joseph, 2 Tubwell row
Holmes Wm. 29 High row
Jackson C. & R. & J. 12 High row
Phipps John T. 24 High row
Sang John, High row
Shewell Joseph T. 5 High row
Thornton & Bailey, 9 Tubwell row
Trees Joseph, Skerne row
Walton John, 15 High row
Watkin, Luck, & Barron 26 High row
Webster Joseph & Co. 2 High row

Dyers.

Horsely John, 12 Northgate
Rickaby George, Church row
Smith John, Catterick's bldgs

Eating House Keepers.

Elwood W. 15 Blackwellgate
Topham J. 5 Prebend row
Ward J. 11 Horse market

Engineers.

Marked * are also Millwrights.

*Finkell John, Bridge End
Hackworth J. W. Priestgate, house, 1 Paradise ter
Kitching Alfred, Hope town, house, North terrace
Wray Joseph, Bridge row

Engineers—Civil.

Dixon J. Belle view, Mount pleasant
Harris J. High row
Mason Geo. Central bldgs.

Farmers.

Bamlet Robert & Thomas, Oxen-le-Field
Barlow James, Cockerton la
Bell William, Geneva House
Burnside John, Brankin mr
Dodds George, Freeman's pl
Glass Thomas, Hill Close House
Hall Anthony, Nest field
Littlefair John, Graney hill
Seymour John, Tees Bank House
Snaith John, Broken Scar
Spiers David, Hundons
Stephenson Joseph, Salutation
Toulmin Edward P. Cowle House
Watkin Christopher, Tees Cottage

Fellmongers and Leather Dressers.

Child E. & Sons, Clay row
Middleton George & Sons, (and glue boilers) Clay rw
Trees John, 4 Skerne row

Fishmongers.

Harrison John & Sons, Bakehouse hill
Reay Thomas, Posthouse, wynd

Fruiterers.

Douglas Jonathan, Bondgate
Stokes Mary, 11 Tubwell rw

Furniture Brokers.

Hindle James, 106 Bondgate
Ivison John, 12 Park row
Robinson W. T. 27 Blackwellgate
Spencer Thomas, 26 Blackwellgate
Tunstall Jeremiah, Posthouse, wynd
Wade George, Bakehouse hill

Game Dealers.

Botcherby John W. Prospect place
Hammond Hny. 92 Bondgate
Oliver John, 77 Northgate
Taylor Thomas, 1 Prebend row

Gardeners—Market.

Harrison Daniel, Flora Cot
Johnson T. Town Hall
Spence John, Grange Cottage

Glovers.

Deighton Francis, 20 Clay rw
Deighton Wm. 10 Church rw
Janson John, Tubwell row
Livick Mary, 39 Priestgate

Grocers and Tea Dealers.

See also Tea Dealers, and also Grocery, Flour, and General Dealers.

Adshead Mary, 1 High row
Barlow Saml. 24 Bondgate
Botcherby J. W. 6 Prospect place
Buckton John, 18 High row: house, Harewood hill
Byson Jas. 12 Blackwellgate
Cleghorn J. C. Blackwellgate
Foggitt William, 40 High row
Graham John, 6 Prebend rw
Hall Robert H. 2 Bondgate
Kitching Richard, 2 Prebend row
Nellist John, 9 High row
Oliver John, 77 Northgate
Pease T. Son & Co. Market pl
Raine James, 19 Northgate
Reilly Patrick, 24, Northgate
Robinson Thos. Tubwell row
Robson J. C. 20 High row
Sinclair Wm. 1 Park row
Tate, Son & Co. 14 Blackwellgate
Topham Jno. 5 Prebend row

Grocery, Flour, & General Dealers.

Almond John, 33 Skinnergt
Beckett Geo. 40 Albion st
Bell Peter, 3 Park row
Best Thos. 62 Skinnergate
Bowker John, 78 Bondgate
Bragg Nicholas, 21 High row
Britton Christopher, 18 Skinnergate
Carter John, Skerne row
Child Robinson, Clay row
Chilton George, Clay row
Crabtree Joseph, Tubwell row
Cundell Joseph, Bridge st
Cundle William, Hope Town
Deacon Richd. Brunswick st
Dent Mary, Upper Commercial st
Elgie John, 10 Blackwellgate
Emery J. S. Skerne place
Fortune J. & Co. (and corn dealers, and agricultural seedsmen), Blackwellgate
Foster George, Northgate
Furness Francis, 51 Skinnergt
Gair John, Bridge terrace
Greeness Robt. Tubwell row
Haley Richd. Lister's bldgs
Harland Geo. Tubwell row

Harrison Edwd. Tubwell row
Hildreth Wm. 6 East terrace
Hutchinson John, Albert st
Hutchinson Jno. Church row
Hirton John, 7 Blackwellgate
Law Edward, Skinnergate
Littlefair Robert, 20 Northgt
Longstaff Ann, Priestgate
Lumly William, Northgate
Lyon Mary, 30 Northgate
Metcalfe Joseph, 68 Skinnergate
Metcalfe John, 55 Skinnergt
Moutrey John, Skinnergate
Moss John, 16 Upper Commercial st
Moss Thomas, 70 Northgate
Murray Mary, Bridge ter
Peers George, 8 Upper Commercial st
Richardson Hannah, Park st
Richardson Joseph, Tubwell row
Robson Robt. 57 Skinnergt
Simpson Edmund, Skerne pl
Simpson Thos. Hope Town
Shutt James, Bondgate
Stobbart Mary, 87 Bondgate
Taylor John, Desmery
Temple Mark, Clay row
Tiplady Thomas, Park place
Thornton Benj. Bridge ter
Unthank Robt. 33 Priestgt
Waites Joseph, 64 Northgate
Wallis Jonathan, 104 Bondgt
Walton Benj. Bridge row
Watson Joseph, 49 Bondgate
Webster Henry F. 37 Priestgt
Wrathall Margt. Skerne pl
Wylde Horatio (and dealer in yeast), 11 Park st
Young Ann, 96 Bondgate

Gun Makers.

Cornforth Thomas, Posthouse wynd
Walker James, High row

Hairdressers.

Deighton John, Market pl
Dresser Jonathan, 4 Prospect place
Simonson Michael, 103 Bondgate
Simpson Thos. 86 Northgate
Stevenson David, High row
Ward Robert, Park row

Ham & Bacon Dealer.

Errington M. Town Hall

Hatters.

Grabham Joseph, 5 Northgt
Hepworth Joseph, 2 Tubwell row
Holmes Wm. 29 High row
Jackson C. & R. & J. 12 High row
Phipps J. T. 24 High row
Rider Benjamin (manufacturer), 46 High row
Tate & Son, Blackwellgate
Walton John, 15 High row
Watkin, Luck, & Barron, 26 High row
Webster Joseph & Co. 2 High row

Horse Dealers.

Burton W. 6 Houndgate
Waring H. S. Park row

Hosiers & Haberdashers.
(See also Drapers).

Brunton Geo. 110 Bondgate
Chapman Margaret, 9 Horse market
Livick Mary Mrs. 39 Priestgt
Robson Richd. 7 Northgate
Spedding Wm. 19 High row
Stobbart John, 4 Priestgate
Thistlethwaite Hannah, 7 High row
Thompsom Wm. Blackwellgt

Inns, Hotels, and Public Houses.

Anchor, John Prior, Skinnergate
Bay Horse, John Watson, Northgate
Bishop Blaise, George Thompson, East st
Black Bull, James C. Cleghorn, Blackwellgate
Black Swan, Thomas Smith, Parkgate
Boot and Shoe, Charles Vickers, Church row
Bridge Inn, David Hammond, Northgate
Bull's Head, Michael Pigg, Bakehouse hill
Burn's Inn, John Hammond, 32 Northgate
Cleaver Hotel, William Williamson, Skinnergate
Curriers' Arms, James Williamson, 4 Queen st
Crown, Thomas Ewbank, Skinnergate
Dolphin, Eliza Hall, 20 Horse market
Dun Cow, George Harrison, 2 Horse market
Dun Cow (Old), John Brown & Thos. Sidgwick, Posthouse wynd
Eagle Tavern, George Raper, Station st
Fleece Hotel, Joseph Robinson, Blackwellgate
Freemasons' Arms, Robert Robinson, 101 Bondgate
George (commercial), Cuthbert Dunning, 109 Bondgt
Golden Cock, Mary Edmondson, Tubwell row
Golden Lion, Emmanuel Harbron, Brunswick st
Green Dragon, James Corner, Posthouse wynd
Green Tree, C. Hird, Blackwellgate
Greyhound, Henry Wilson, Park st
Grey Horse, John Allison, St. John's place
Half Moon, Wm. Tomlinson, 51 Northgate
Hat and Feather, Elizabeth Swinbank, Church row
Hole-in-the-Wall, Mary Coates, Horse market
King's Head (commercial), Thos. Turner, cabs and omnibuses meet every train, Prebend row
Lord Nelson, George Reid, 11 Park row
Lord Nelson, George Watson, Northgate
Majestic, Anthony Shaw, 29 Blackwellgate
Nag's Head, Christopher Walton, Tubwell row
Pack Horse (commercial), Geo. Law, Prebend row
Pack Horse, John Brown, Tubwell row
Punch Bowl, Samuel Hearfield, 19 Skinnergate
Queen's Head, Jane Chisman, Tubwell row
Railway Hotel, Robert Davison, Hope Town
Railway Tavern, E. S. Alderson, Northgate
Red Lion, William Fawell, Priestgate
Royal Oak, William Armstrong, Bridge terrace
Station Hotel, William Sinclair, Station st
Sun Hotel (commercial), John Wrightson, cabs and omnibuses meet every train, Prospect place
Talbot, William Spedding, 22 High row
Three Blue Bells, George Atkinson, 8 Blackwellgate
Turk's Head, John Swinbank, 26 Bondgate

Three Tuns and Post Office Hotel, Thomas Morritt, Northgate
Waterloo Hotel, George Hinde, 18 Horse market
Wheat Sheaf, James Hall, Skerne row
White Swan, George Robinson, High row
Woolpack, Elizabeth Bartle, Freeman's place

Beer Retailers.

Abel Thomas, Park st
Adamson George, Clay row
Barker Thomas, Station st
Bell William, 86 Bondgate
Brotherton Christopher, 76 Bondgate
Calvert Robert, Adelaide st
Clark Stephen, Mill bank
Coffey James, 22 Skinnergte
Crawford Sarah, 13 Regent st
Hodgson Robert, Bridge st
Lodge Robinson, Yarm lane
Mawson Geo. Neasham lane
Mountford George, Priestgt
Scott Margaret, Archer st
Smith Robert, Bridge row
Strickland Jane, 21 Union st
Thompson Geo. 22 Horse market
Wilson Thomas, Tubwell row

Insurance Companies, with their Agents.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH (Life), T. C. Sheppard, High row
ALLIANCE (Fire & Life), Thos. McLachlan, High r
BRITANNIA (Life), John Harrison, 4 High row
CITY OF GLASGOW (Fire & Life), Octa. B. Wooler, 36 Bondgate
CLERICAL AND MEDICAL AND GENERAL (Life), James Harris, 26 Union st
EQUITABLE (Fire), G. M. Broadhead, Central bldgs
EUROPEAN (Life), W. Haslewood, 40 Bondgate
EXCHANGE (Fire & Life), A. C. Birchall, Houndgate
GLOBE (Fire, Life, & Annuities), G. J. Wilson, 41 Bondgate
GUARANTEE SOCIETY, E. P. Elgee, High row
GREAT BRITAIN (Life), Wm. Oliver, Child's buildings
HOUSEHOLDERS' (Life), Ralph Chambers, 32 Albion st
LONDON UNION (Fire & Life), A. Dinsdale, Prospect pl
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, Thomas McLachlan, High row
LIVERPOOL & LONDON (Fire & Life), W. T. Robinson, 27 Blackwellgate
MANCHESTER (Fire), John Hodgson, Coniscliffe lane
MEDICAL INVALID & GENERAL (Life), John Graham, 6 Prebend row
NORTHERN (Fire & Life), T. Brunton, Central bldgs
PEOPLES', G. M. Broadhead, Central Buildings
PELICAN (Life), John Hodgson, Coniscliffe lane
PHŒNIX (Fire), H. Penny, Prebend row
PROVIDENT (Life), G. M. Broadhead, Central bldgs
PROVINCIAL (Fire), William Oliver, Child's Buildings
ROYAL, G. Stockdale, 7 Prebend row
SCOTTISH EQUITABLE (Life), Joseph Hepworth, 2 Tubwell row
SCOTTISH PROVIDENT (Life), George Bowes, Houndgate
SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND (Life), A. Dinsdale, Prospect place
STANDFORD (Life), Hugh Dunn, 8 Ardin st
SUN (Fire), John Bousfield, 18 Blackwellgate
TIMES, (Fire & Life), R. B. Dixon, 7 Bondgate
UNITED SERVICE & GENERAL (Life), Tate & Son, Blackwellgate
UNITY (Fire), Hugh Dunn, 8 Arden st
WESTMINSTER (Life), T. B. Teasdale, 14 High row
YORKSHIRE (Fire & Life), T. C. Sheppard, High row

Iron Founders.

DARLINGTON FORGE COMPANY, Albert hill, Alfred Hollis, manager
Davison Wm. H. Commercial st
Harris John & Co. Hope Town
Hackworth John W. Priestgate; ho. 1 Paradise ter
SOUTH DURHAM IRON WORKS, Albert hill, James Smith, manager; Francis Harker, secretary
Wray William, 5 Tubwell row

Ironmongers and Hardwaremen.

Coule J. 12 Tubwell row
Johnson Thos. 3 Tubwell row
Lear John, 6 Horse Market
Marshall William, Bridge row
Russell Wm. 23 & 24 Blackwellgate; ho. 12 Paradise terrace
Smith James, Market place
Storrow Mary, Tubwell row
Walters Wm. jun. 12 Horse Market

Joiners & House Carpenters.

Armitage Matthew & Co. 98 Bondgate
Elwin Robert, King st
Harris John & Co. (and wagon builders), Albert hill
Hogg Henry, Bridge row
Hogg J. Commercial yard, High row
Jordan David, 35 Albion st
Layfield Robt. 59 Skinnergt
Richardson & Co. Northgate
Wade George, Bondgate
Watson Peter W. Chapel st
Wilson Robert, Skinnergate

Land Agents and Surveyors.

Addison Robert, Town Hall
Dixon Robt. B. 7 Bondgate
Mason George, Central bldgs
Peacock John W. 5 High terrace
Robinson William, Central buildings
Sowerby Joseph, 15 Upper Commercial st

Lemonade &c. Manufacturers

Lee James, 10 & 11 Posthouse wynd
Mohun James, Houndgate
Proven Geo. 25 Archer st
Spark Thomas, Horse Mkt

Libraries.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, Skinnergate—C. Forster, librarian
Oliver Margaret (circulating), Child's buildings
SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, Central buildings—Sarah Stockton, librarian
TOWN HALL NEWS ROOM, Town Hall—C. R. Fry, secretary

Marble Masons.

Bulmer Jeffrey (and stone), 4 Skerne place
Priestman J. (and stone), Willington place

Millers.

Gibson Ralph, 8 Skinnergate
Newrick Wm. Northgate Mill
Pearson Wm. Priestgate
PROVIDENT SOCIETY'S CORN MILL, Hermitage Hill
Taylor Thomas, Four Riggs lane

Milliners & Dressmakers.

Baty Ann, 43 Bondgate
Bulmer Mary Ann & Jane, 5 Bondgate
Carlton M. A. King st
Dent Elizab. 1 Kindrew st
Ellerson Ann, Blackwellgate
Harrison Martha, 34 Albion st
Henderson Misses, 3 Skinnergate
Janson Ann, Archer st
Jordison Elizb. 1 Blackwellgate
Selvy Sarah, 8 Priestgate
Simpson Margt. 1 Skinnergt
Thompson Mary and Sarah, 12 Queen st
Watson Hannah, 1 Tubwell row
Wilford Elizb. 8 Queen st
Wilkinson Margaret, 37 Blackwellgate
Wilson Margt. Blackwellgate
Young Wm. 5 Horse Market

Millwright and Machine Maker.

Finkell John, Bridge End

Newspapers.

Darlington and Stockton Times — published every Saturday morning, at the office, Central buildings; Robert Thompson, proprietor
Northern Express (daily)—by John Watson, High row

Nail Manufacturers.

Coull John (and chain), 12 Tubwell row
Hobson W. Northumberland place

Painters & Gilders.

Blyth & Mosson, Priestgate
Dryden Wm. High row; ho. 22 Park st
Fordy Wm. 9 Northumberland place
Garthwaite Wm. Northgate
Hobson John, Union st. and 1 Commercial st
Kirton John, 7 Blackwellgate
M'Dermid Benjamin, 99 Bondgate
Stubbs G. Deanery
Tate Joseph, High row
Watson John, 93 Bondgate
Walker W. Tubwell row
Wilson Richard, Deanery

Paper Hangers.

Dent G. 30 High row
M'Lean J. 4 Blackwellgate
Nelson R. Union st

Pipe Manufacturers.

Armstrong John, Station st
Furness Wm. 8 Temperance place
Stuart Wm. 16 Tubwell row

Plumbers, Tinners, and Glaziers.

Marked * are Gas Fitters.

Burnside Edwd. Church row
Johnson Edward, 39 Blackwellgate
*Johnson Thos. Tubwell row
*Marshall Wm. Bridge row
*Ogilvie James, 13 Bondgate
*Russell William, 23 and 24 Blackwellgate; house, 12 Paradise terrace
Simpson Edmund, Skerne pl
*Storrow Mary, Tubwell row

Portmanteau and Trunk Manufacturers.

Hildreth John, 10 Tubwell row
Watson Wm. 1 Tubwell row

Provision Merchants.

Bragg Nicholas, 21 High row
Kay J. Priestgate
Oliver John, 77 Northgate
Rudd Wm. 8 Skinnergate
Walker Geo 45 High row

Rope and Twine Manufacturers.

Dalton Thos. Church row
Noble Samuel, High row

Saddlers & Harness Makers.

(See also Coach and Harness Manufacturers.)

Charge Robert, 1 Horse Market
Hildreth John, Tubwell row
Stamp Ralph, Town Hall
Watson Wm. 1 Tubwell row

Seedsmen.

Marked * are Nurserymen.

*Harrison John, Grange rd
Manners Edwd. 17 Union st
Pease T. Son, and Co. Bakehouse hill
Pilkington E. B. 30 Bondgt
Preston Wm. High row
Snaith John, Broken Scar West
*Spence J. Grange Cottage

Smiths.

Marked * are also Bell Hangers.

Auld William, Arden st
Booth Margaret, Cockerton Bridge End
*Harbron Emanuel, Post House Wynd
*Harrison Samuel, Park st
Malthouse Thos. Millbank
Pattison Wm. Park row
*Ridley John, 11 Union st
Sinclair Wm. Station st
Smith G. Commercial yard
Smith John, Church row
Vickers Wm. Commercial st
Walton & Lightfoot, King's Head yard, Northgate
Wheelhouse John, Northgate
*Wray Joseph, Bridge row

Solicitors.

Allison George, 9 Bondgate; ho. Belle Rose
Bowes Thomas, Houndgate; ho. Harewood Grove
Horner Thomas, Northumberland terrace
Mewburn, Hutchinson, and Mewburn, Horse Market
Mewburn T. M. Skinnergate
Myers Wm. Horse Market; ho. 5 North terrace
Ornsby Henry W. 34 Blackwellgate; ho. 6 Paradise ter
Peacock J. S. (and clerk to magistrates & local board of health), High row
Robinson Thomas, 21 Commercial street
Steavenson A. T. 42 High row; ho. Green Park
Wooler O. B. 36 Bondgate; ho. Harewood hill

Straw Bonnet Makers.

Bulmer Misses Mary Ann and Jane, 5 Bondgate
Donkin Eliza, 9 Park row
Johnson Harriet, 80 Bondgt
Walker Margaret, 13 Skinnergate
Watson Mrs. Hannah, 1 Tubwell row

Stuff Manufacturers.

Pease H. and Co. Railway Mills, Northgate

Surgeons.

Marked * are Physicians.

*Clarkson F. G. Paradise row
Fothergill John and Son, 82 Northgate

*Galloway J. M. Grange rd.
*Haslewood Wm. 40 Bondgt
Jackson T. H. 10 Horse Market
Piper S. E. Northgate
Strother Arthur, 1 Paradise row
Wetherell B. J. Skinnergate

Tailors.

Bell Benjamin, 2 Priestgate
Bennison Jas. 4 Carter's row
Berry Wm. Post House Wynd
Cutter John, Blackwellgate
Falconer Wm. Skinnergate
Foster Thomas, 6 Skinnergt
Gowland Thomas, Freeman's place
Hastwell Hutchinson, 13 Northgate
Kay William, Chancery st
Lunn Christr. Blackwellgate
Martin Wm. Blackwellgate
Moss Benjamin, Union st
Mountford Geo. 34 Priestgt
Mountford W. 65 Skinnergt
Pattison George, 8 Queen st
Scollick Thos. Skinnergate
Sedgwick Wm. East terrace
Simpson Ralph, Clay row
Stephenson George, 14 & 15 Skinnergate
Stephenson George, 15 Skinnergate
Tate James and Son (and drapers), 11 Blackwellgate
Thomas John, Tubwell row
Tobin Wm. Bakehouse hill
Todd James, 25 Blackwellgt
Turner John, Horse Market
Urwin James, Post House Wynd
Waller James, 15 King st
Wallis Stephen, 4 Prebend row
Wallis Thos. Freeman's pl
Watson Matthew, Clay row
Webster Joseph and Co. 2 High row

Tallow Chandlers.

Kay John, 36 Priestgate
Shout Major, 66 Northgate

Tanners.

Blakey and Mowbray, Horse Market
Bowman J. H. & H. Archer st. and Manchester
Child E. and Sons, Clay row
Middleton George and Sons, Clay row
Wilford Joseph, Clay row; ho. Mount Pleasant

Tea Dealers.

See also Grocers & Tea Dealers.

Bygate W. R. Archer st
Clyde Wm. 11 Priestgate
Coates John, 20 Archer st
Elwin Thos. 39 Bondgate
Graham David, 17 Albion st
Graham Wm. 4 Regent st
Macadam Elizabeth & Co. Albion buildings
MacadamSaml. 8 Kendrew st
Macfeggan Wm. 15 Queen st
Monat P. & Co. 23 High row
Reid John, 1 Bowes st
Williamson John, 32 High row

Temperance Hotels.

Baigment Ann, Horse Mkt
Carter George, 29 Priestgt
Waites Joseph, 64 Northgate
Ward John, Horse Market

Timber Merchants.

Garbutt W. and W. and Co. Hope Town
Oxendale Christopher, Northumberland st; house, Cleveland terrace
Stagg J. C. Union row

Turners.

Clark James, Bondgate
Hewitson T. 31 Skinnergate
Ingram George, Post House Wynd
Hearfield Samuel, Skinnergt

Upholsterers.

See also Cabinet Makers.

M'Lean Jos. 4 Blackwellgate
Nelson Robert, 28 Union st
Robinson Richard, Union row
Wascoe Wm. 35 Skinnergt

Veterinary Surgeons.

Cleaver John, 4 Paradise row
Phillips Edward, Priestgate

Watch and Clock Makers.

Geldart Parkin and Co. 31 Blackwellgate
Harrison John, 4 High row
Johnson Robert W. 35 High row
Myers George, 102 Bondgate

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Bowes George, Houndgate; ho. Mount pleasant
Buckton John, 18 High row; ho. Harewood hill
Dobson Thomas, 70 Skinnergate; ho. 13 Paradise ter
Foster Joseph, High row; ho. Harewood hill
Heslop Robert, 8 Paradise row
Kendall Robert, High row
Plews & Birchall, 5 Houndgt

Worsted Spinners.

Pease H. and Co. Railway Mill, Northgate, and High and Low Mills

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, OFFICES, &c.

ALMS HOUSE, Northgate
ALMS HOUSES, Skinnergate
ALMS HOUSES, Posthouse wynd
BOARD OF HEALTH; office, Central buildings, Mr. John Pease, chairman; J. S. Peacock, clerk; George Mason, surveyor
COUNTY COURT OFFICE, Houndgate, Thos. Bowes, assistant clerk
CORN TRADE OFFICE, Blakehouse hill
CRICKET GROUND, Park st
DISPENSARY, Central buildings; S. E. Piper, surgeon
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Town Hall, Market place
FIRE ENGINE HOUSE, Bondgate — Keys at C. Britton's, 18 Skinnergate, and at the Police Station, Grange road
GAS WORKS, North road, office 4 and 5 Central buildings—W. Jones, secretary
GUARDIANS' MEETING HOUSE, Union Workhouse, Lead yard — William Robinson, clerk
HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY, Arden street; John Mason Galloway, physician
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, Skinnergate; Henry Peace, Esq. president; J. C. Backhouse, treasurer; Hugh Dunn, hon. sec.; Charles Forster, librarian

POLICE OFFICE, Grange road; Anthony Robson, superintendent
POST OFFICE, 81, Northgate; Receiving Offices at High row and Clay row
PUBLIC BATHS, Kendrew street; George Burlinson, keeper
PUBLIC PARK, Grange road
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, Central buildings; William Robinson, superintendent registrar
SAVINGS BANK, Central buildings; open on Mondays from twelve till one, and on Saturdays from six to seven; James Harris, secretary and actuary
SHERIFF'S OFFICER; Thomas Watson, Grange road
STAMP OFFICE, 10 Bondgate; J. T. Abbott, sub-distributor
STOCKTON, MIDDLESBRO',& YARM WATER Co. office, Central buildings; works, Coniscliffe lane; R. F. Laidler, secretary
SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, Central buildings; Sarah Stockton, librarian
TEMPERANCE SOCIETY; John Fothergill, M.D. president; Alexander Fothergill and Jonathan Dresser, secretaries
TOWN COURT, Police Station; Grange road
TOWN HALL, Market place
TOWN HALL NEWS ROOM, Town Hall; Charles Rutter Fry, secretary
UNION WORKHOUSE, Lead yard; William Grey, master

CONVEYANCES.

Railways.

North Eastern Railway Station, Bank top—Thomas Waldie, station master; parcel office, Prebend row
Stockton and Darlington, Middlesbro', Redcar and Wear Valley Railway Station, North road; office, 1 Union st—Thomas MacNay, sec. George Stephenson, superintendent

Carriers.

To all parts of the kingdom by rail—from the Stockton and Darlington station, North road; parcel office, 68, Northgate; Geo. Stephenson, manager; and from the North Eastern goods station, North road, Samuel Jordan, agent
Barnard Castle—Thomas Harrison, from the Railway Tavern, Northgate, daily
Bishop Auckland—John Heslop, from 44 Skinnergate, Thursday
Brough—By Kendal and Penrith carrier
Chester-le-Street—By Newcastle carrier
Cockfield, Staindrop, and Ingledon—Rich. Thornton, from the Sun Hotel, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
Durham—By Newcastle carrier
Ferry Hill—By Newcastle carrier
Heighington—Thomas Bell, from the Hat and Feathers, Church row, Monday
Hurworth—Mrs. Bland, from the Nag's Head, Monday and Friday
Kendal and Penrith—William Rudd, from Skinnergate, Tuesday and Friday
Middleton-in-Teesdale—John Bell, from Turk's Head, Bondgate, Monday
Newcastle—Thomas Stockdale, from Bell's place, Tuesday; passing through Durham, Ferry Hill, and Chester-le-Street
Richmond—Edward Moor, from Bondgate, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and Thomas Stockdale, from Bondgate, Saturday
Stockton—Edward Moor, from Bondgate, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; passing through Haughton-le-Skerne, Great Burdon, and Sadberge
Thirsk—John Heslop, from 44 Skinnergate, Monday
Yarm—James Smith, from the Hat and Feathers, Church row, Monday

Coaches.

To Barnard Castle—The mail leaves the King's Head Inn and the general parcel office, Prebend row, at a quarter-past seven o'clock every morning; and the Morning Star leaves the Sun Inn, Prospect place, every afternoon, Sunday excepted, at four o'clock

DENTON CHAPELRY.

The parochial chapelry of Denton, which is dependent on the parish of Gainford, comprises the townships of Denton and Haughton-le-Side. It is bounded on the east and north by Heighington, on the west and south-west by Gainford, and on the south by Coniscliffe.

The township of DENTON comprises an area of 966 acres, and its annual value is £1,541 10s. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 141; in 1811, 129; in 1821, 125; in 1831, 144; in 1841, 119: and in 1851, 121 souls. Tradition says that Denton, Ulnaby, Carlbury, Walworth, Houghton-le-side, Shackleton, Newbiggin, and other places in this neighbourhood, were burnt by the Scots; and it is probable that Malcolm passed through or near

these places when he advanced as far as Cleveland. Denton was the property of the Earls of Westmoreland, but being granted out on reserved rents, was not included in the forfeiture which carried their estates to the crown. It has since been possessed by various families, amongst whom we may enumerate the Tempests, Surtees, Brackenburys, the Earls of Somerset, the Carrs, and the Culleys, from the latter of whom it was purchased, about 1849, by the Duke of Cleveland, who, with the exception of twenty-six acres of glebe land, and about four acres held by the incumbent, is the sole proprietor.

The Village of Denton is six miles north-west-by-west of Darlington, and occupies a retired situation in a valley through which a brook flows from north to south. It contains a public house, a grocer's shop, and a few houses.

The Chapel is a small Gothic edifice, dedicated to St. Mary, and was rebuilt in 1810. It was enlarged in 1836, by which means seventy additional sittings were obtained; and in consequence of a grant from the Incorporated Society for the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, sixty of that number are declared to be free and unappropriated for ever, in addition to twenty-two sittings formerly provided, twenty of which were free. The chapel will now accommodate 200 persons. During the rebuilding of the chapel, a stone coffin, supposed to have belonged to a knight templar, was discovered a few feet below the surface. In now lies near the entrance of the chapel. The register of this chapelry commences in 1586. The living is a curacy not in charge, in the deanery of Darlington, and pays neither first-fruits nor tenths, but procurations only at the bishop's visitation. It is certified at the annual value of £46 14s. 4d.: annual value of the living, £60. Patron, the Vicar of Gainford. The glebe consists of the parsonage house, offices, and garden, the church yard, and six acres of land. Rev. John Birbeck, incumbent.

Birbeck Rev. John, Parsonage
Britton Thomas, boot and shoe maker
Coltman Thomas, carpenter
Davison James, blacksmith
Garthwaite John, schoolmaster
Heslop John & Ralph, farmers
Walker Peter, farmer, The Grange

HAUGHTON-LE-SIDE township, the property of the Duke of Cleveland, John Bowes, Esq., and others, comprises an area of 1,060 acres. The valuation of property for the county-rate in 1853 was £1,009 6s. 6d. In 1801 it contained 102; in 1811, 113; in 1821, 122; in 1831, 130; in 1841, 130; and in 1851, 146 inhabitants. Houghton-le-Side was granted by Robert Fitz-Meldred, lord of Raby, to Henry Spring, of Hereby, one of whose descendants, Sir John Spring, was murdered in 1312 in his manor house, by Robert Lascelles, of Yorkshire; and Ralph, lord Neville, was excommunicated by Bishop Kellaw, for seizing and detaining the armour of the deceased.

The Hamlet of Haughton-le-Side is situated six miles north-west of Darlington. Above the hamlet is an eminence called Leg's Cross, upon which, traditions informs us, King James sat down, on his route to Walworth, in 1603, and whence he enjoyed the prospect of Raby Castle, and declared it to be the fairest castle in his dominions.

Howe George, blacksmith
Shaw George, shopkeeper
Smart James, mason
Todd John, blacksmith
Todd Joseph, mason
Wilkinson Mr. William

Farmers:

Brown James
Clapham William
Corner Robert
Hogg Charles
Leng John
Marley George
Sidgwick Dorothy
Sewell John
Sewell Thomas, Leg's Cross

DINSDALE PARISH.

Dinsdale parish, which comprises no dependent townships, occupies the north-eastern peninsula of Sockburn. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Houghton-le-Skerne, on the west by a portion of Hurworth parish, on the south by Sockburn, and on the east by Middleton St. George and the river Tees. It comprises an area of 1,150 acres, and the value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853, was £1,438 11s. 8d. The population in 1801 was 108; in 1811, 125; in 1821, 111; in 1831, 169; in 1841, 169; and in 1851, 157 souls. The Stockton and Darlington Railway extends into this parish. The manor of Dinsdale was possessed by the Surtees family at a very early period, and remained their property till 1552, when it was transferred by marriage to the Brandlings, the Blackistons, and the Wycliffes. The whole, however, became gradually vested in Christopher Place, Esq., whose descendants retained possession till 1722, at which period it was purchased by Cuthbert Routh, Esq. It afterwards passed to the Lambtons, and was sold by the present Earl of Durham to Henry George Surtees, Esq. The other landowners in the parish are, H. A. W. Cocks, Esq.; S. R. C. Ward, Esq.; William Grey, Esq.; Miss Hoar, and others. Each proprietor claims the manorial rights of his own property.

The Village of Dinsdale, or Low Dinsdale, as it is sometimes called, occupies a retired situation near the river Tees, five miles from Yarm, four miles from Croft Bridge, and five miles south-east-by-east of Darlington. Its population is almost exclusively rural. The old manor house, which occupies a low and sheltered situation, near the river, now serves as a farm house; and its thick walls, heavy beams and rafters, and low apartments, render it an interesting relic of "the days that are over." A stone, inserted in the wall on the left side of the door, bears the arms of the Place family. There was formerly a gate-house on the south; but the only defences were an outer fosse or moat. There are four other farms in the parish, a corn mill on the Tees, and a productive salmon fishery. The fish locks are usually an object of curiosity to the visitors of Dinsdale and Middleton-One-Row, to see the salmon leap up the fall. Various other kinds of fish are abundant in these waters. Over Dinsdale in Yorkshire, is approached by a wooden bridge, supported by two substantial stone piers in the river, and one on each bank.

The Church, an unpretending edifice, dedicated to St. John, is situated near the old manor house, and consists of a nave, chancel, and a south aisle. The west end of the building terminates in two gables, surmounted by crosses. A new window was inserted in the west end of the church in 1843, and an organ has been erected by the rector. There are a few stone coffins and sculptured slabs to be found here. Previous to 1195, this church, with its lands and rights of pasture, were given by Ralph Surtees, to the church of Durham, in free and perpetual alms, to provide lights for the shrine of St. Cuthbert. St. Mary's chantry in this church, was founded by William Britton, and mass was celebrated daily therein for the repose of the founder's soul. On its suppression, in 1553, Christopher Carnarde, the last chaplain, had a pension of £2 10s. awarded to him. The parish register commences in 1556. The living is a discharged rectory in the deanery of Stockton, valued in the Liber Regis at £4 11s. 5¾d.; gross income, £246. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Durham. There is no glebe within the parish except the garden and churchyard; but a small close in Middleton-One-Row, and about sixty

acres in Hurworth Moor, belong to the living. The rector is entitled to the tithes of the parish, with the exception of a modus of 1s. 8d. for land called *Hungerele*, said to have formerly belonged to Neasham Abbey. Rev. W. S. Temple, rector; Rev. John W. Smith, curate.

The Parsonage House stands near the church, and is occupied by the curate; the present incumbent residing at Over Dinsdale.

Here is a good school, erected in 1851, upon land given by Mr. Surtees, in exchange for the site of the old school.

THE SULPHUR WELL.—"For centuries," observes Mr. Fordyce, "the little parish of Dinsdale, 'far in a wild, remote from public view,' was comparatively unknown; but the accidental discovery of its mineral water brought its name into public celebrity as a favourite place of fashionable resort. In 1789, some workmen employed by William H. Lambton, Esq., in searching for coal at Dinsdale, had bored to the depth of 72 feet, chiefly through red rock and whinstone, when a spring burst forth with a tremendous force and sulphureous stench. The remarkable quality of the water having attracted attention, a hole was made in the ground, in the channel from the spring, for the purpose of bathing; and one of the workmen, who for many years had suffered from chronic rheumatism, was cured by drinking the water and using the bath. From this period till 1797, it was much resorted to by the neighbouring villagers, for whose use a cold bath was then built, and a warm bath was afterwards added. These, however, were soon found to be too small for the increasing number of visitors; and at length a commodious suite of hot and cold baths was erected on an extensive and convenient plan, affording every accommodation to invalids. They are situated in a hollow, close to the margin of the Tees, where the river changes its course from a northerly to an easterly direction. The spring is in a rock behind the bath, from which the water issues at the rate of twelve gallons in a minute, and is conveyed to two cisterns; the one as a reserve for the cold, and the other for keeping the water continually warm, and fit for bathing; an object which is accomplished not by steam, but by ordinary fire placed under the boiler. The general temperature of the water is 52 degrees."

Mr. Thomas Dixon Walker, surgeon, of Hurworth, found by analysis, that one gallon of the water contains—

OF GASEOUS FLUIDS

Sulphuretted hydrogen	20	cubic inches
Carbonic acid	9·2	"
Azote	6·4	"
	35·6	

OF SOLID MATERIALS.

Muriate of lime	9·072	grains.
———soda	17·616	"
———magnesia	3·160	"
Carbonate of lime	40	"
Sulphate of lime	145·744	"
Extractive matter	4	"
Lost in the experiments	4·408	"
	224·000	

The analysis of Sir Charles Scudamore, M.D., F.R.S., &c., gives the solid ingredients in a gallon of this water as follows:—

Muriate of magnesia	6	grains.
——— soda	28·5	"
Sulphate of soda	64	"
——— lime	119	"
Carbonate of lime	12·5	"
	230	

Or by Dr. Murray's method of computation:—

Muriate of magnesia	6	grains
———lime	27	"
Sulphate of soda	98	"
——— lime	86·5	"
Carbonate of Lime	12·5	"
	230	

"It may with truth be stated," adds Dr. Scudamore, "that the Dinsdale water possesses very valuable properties. Its proportion of sulphate of soda is sufficient to give it a considerable aperient quality; and the muriates which it contains, contribute much to its medicinal power as an alterative. For whatever complaints the Harrogate water has acquired its just reputation, the Dinsdale spring may fairly put forth rival pretensions; and it is but truth to state, that its aperient qualities are rendered more certain than those of the Harrogate water, from its possessing a much larger proportion of the sulphate of soda. The muriates are in smaller proportions." The Spa and Baths are now occupied by Elizabeth Duncan. Invalids and others visiting the Spa, generally reside in the village of Middleton-one-Row, in the adjoining parish of Middleton St. George; a pleasant foothpath, with seats at convenient distances, leads from this place to the baths.

Dinsdale Park Retreat for Mental Invalids.—An extensive hotel, erected here by the late Earl of Durham, was opened in 1829 by Mr. Henry Marshall, of Newcastle, and was subsequently taken by Mr. Thomas Forsyth, of the same town; but the magnitude of the establishment appears to have rendered it too onerous an undertaking to be carried on with success, and it was in consequence for some time unoccupied. It is a neat and substantial edifice, pleasantly situated on an eminence; and from its windows, fine views may be obtained down the Tees, and of the rich pastures, and well-cultivated grounds on its margin; farther to the south is a long-stretching plain, dolled here and there with villages, and extending to the Cleveland and Hamilton Hells; and to the west may be seen the mountains of Cumberland. "It is indeed," observes Granville, "one of the places so happily situated, and by nature as well as art so favoured, that, as a summer residence for invalids, even without the sources of any mineral waters at hand, a medical man, consulted by the wealthy of the neighbouring counties, can recommend it with confidence and pleasure." The building was erected from the designs of Mr. Bonomi, and contains above seventy apartments; amongst which there are spacious public rooms, consisting of drawing, dining, and billiard rooms. It is now devoted to the care and recovery of a limited number of persons of the higher and

middle classes, whose state of mind requires seclusion and medical treatment. There are thirty acres of land attached to the house, seven of which are laid out in pleasure grounds, and the whole is devoted to the recreation and amelioration of the patients. The establishment, which is totally unconnected with the baths, is conducted by Dr. Mackintosh, formerly of Newcastle.

Biography—John of Darlington, archbishop of Dublin, was born at Dinsdale but assumed the name of the larger town in preference to that of his native village. He was a friar of the Dominican order, and employed his time in acquiring a minute and thorough knowledge of the Holy Scriptures: the fruits of his labours was a *Concordance* which he finished about the year 1270. It was known by the name of "the great," or the "English Concordance," and was, most probably, the first work of the kind ever attempted in this country. His reputation was so great, that he was appointed confessor to Henry III. In his time there arose a contest between the prior and monks of Trinity Church, and the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's, Dublin, respecting the election of an archbishop of that see; William de la Corner, a chaplain of the king, was chosen by the former; whilst the latter elected Fromund le Brun, a protege of the pope. John XXI. who then occupied the papal chair, in order to put an end to the debate, annulled both elections, and appointed John of Darlington, archbishop of Dublin. He wrote various other works besides his Concordance, and Matthew Paris records, that "the excellent vigour of his mind was displayed not in literature only, but likewise in council." He departed this life in 1284, and was buried in the Dominican Church, London.

Dinsdale Thomas, vict. *Fighting Cocks' Inn*
Dobbing Anthony, blacksmith, *Fighting Cocks*
Duncan Eliz. proprietor of Middleton Spa
Mackintosh Donald, M.D. Dinsdale Park
Pallister Robert, cartwright and shopkpr
Pallister Robert, brickmaker and shopkpr. *Fighting Cocks*
Smith Rev. John William, M.A. Rectory

Farmers.

Dixon James, Woodhead Farm
Donkin John, Palm Tree House
Drydon Joseph & John, Thow Tree
Horseman Thos. & Wm. (and millers), Fish Locks
Middleton Christopher, Dinsdale
Taylor Joseph, Stodhoe

HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE PARISH.

This extensive parish, to which the chapelry of Sadberge is annexed, is bounded on the north by Aycliffe, Stainton, and Bishopton; on the north-west by Heighington; on the west by Darlington; on the south by Hurworth; on the south-east by Dinsdale: and on the east by Long Newton. It comprises the constableries of Haughton, Great Burdon, Little Burdon, Morton, Sadberge, Barmpton with Skirmingham, Coatham Mundeville, including Greystone and Humbleton, and Whessoe and Beaumond Hill. Its total area is 10,301 statute acres.

Barmpton township comprises an area of 1,520 acres, the principal proprietors of which are E. G. Waldy, Esq., Archdeacon Croft, and others; and its annual value is £1,769. The York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway extends into this township. This estate and Skirmingham were the property of Durham priory at a very early period, and in the treasury at Durham are two very curious charters concerning them. After being for some time leased at small annual rents, one third of the manor of Barmpton was sold, in 1312, to Walter Gylet, from whose descendant it passed, in 1403, to Henry Lord Percy and others. The remaining portion of the manor became vested in

the families of Tailbois, Skirmingham, and Lumley. In the latter part of the fourteen century, four messuages and seven oxgangs in Barmpton passed to Joan, daughter of Thomas de Eshe, whose descendants sold their property to William Smith, of Nunstainton; and Sir Edward Smith, Bart., sold it to the Lampton family, from whom it passed to the present possessors. The population of the township in 1801, was 126; in 1811, 127; in 1821, 105; in 1831, 90; in 1841, 104; and in 1851, 135 souls.

The Hamlet of Barmpton is situated in a deep valley on the eastern bank of the Skerne, about three miles north-east of Darlington.

Skirmingham, in this township, was formerly held by the Nortons, who sold it to the trustees of Richard Maddocks, of London, for £1,700. The Porters held a portion of it in 1600, and in 1684 we find the Salkelds of Cumberland named as proprietors. It is now the property of John Hutton, Esq., *Elley-hill*, which was held by the Ellisons in 1684, is now possessed by Wm. Bacon, Esq.

Directory.—The farmers are George Blair, Skirmingham; David Foster; Baker Greenwell; E. G. Waldy; and Thomas White, Elley-hill.

BURDON township comprises the constableries of Great and Little Burdon, whose united area is 588 acres, and annual value £1,031 14s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 78; in 1811, 66; in 1821, 76; in 1831, 102; in 1841, 117; and in 1851, 96 souls. The York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway extends into this township. The tenure of the land here is leasehold under the Dean and Chapter of Durham, who are also the owners of the mines and minerals.

The Village of Great Burdon is situated on the road leading from Darlington to Stockton about two miles east-north-east from the former place, and consists of an inn, a few respectable farm-houses, and some cottages. It was one of the places restored to the priory of Durham by Henry I., and was also included in Bishop Flambard's charter of restitution. In the time of Bishop Hatfield, Olivia de Walworth and Goceline Surtees are mentioned as holding lands here. The Inglebys and Nevilles were afterwards proprietors; and various families have since held property here.

Little Burdon, situated to the east of Great Burdon, was formerly the property of the nuns of Neasham; and at the dissolution of the religous houses, its rents were valued at £5 5s. 4d. It was granted to James Lawson; and after having passed, in 1660, to Henry Stapleton and Mary his wife, and afterwards to Sir Henry Constable, viscount of Dunbar, it became the property of Richard Nelthorpe, Esq., who was attainted for high treason, when Bishop Crewe took the opportunity of seizing it as a forfeiture, and granted it on trust to his steward, Edward Arden, Esq.; but on the reversal of the attainder under William II., the bishop was compelled to restore the land with the arrears of rent. It is now the property of Morton John Davison, Esq.

Cowley John, innkeeper
Feetham Mr. Edward
Hart Jackson, miller
Wooler J. S.

Farmers.

Blair Thomas
Colpitts John, Upland
Feetham John
Harland Henry
Robson W.

COATHAM MUNDEVILLE township, including the manor of Greystones, comprises an area of 1,517 acres, and the property was rated for the county-rate in 1853 at £1,706. In 1801 it contained 172 inhabitants; in 1811, 151; in 1821, 184; in 1831, 175; in 1841, 138; and in 1851, 149. The Stockton

and Darlington Railway passes through this township. This manor was held of the crown at a very early period by the Mundevilles, or Amundevilles; and Thomas de Amundeville, of Wotton, sold it to Gilfrid Russell, seneschal of Durham, who was, "upon his hopes of salvation, to provide and maintain one chaplain to celebrate mass daily in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, of Cotum, for the soul's rest of Thomas de Amundeville, and his parents Ralph and Clarice, and of Richard Tingri, and of all the faithful departed;" with various penalties for non-observance. Russell afterwards released his right to the Bishop of Durham, from which time no further mention occurs of this chapel, the site of which is now unknown. The property here was afterwards much divided. The manor of *Greystones*, including *Nesbit*, otherwise *Humbleton*, is situated in the north-western portion of the township, and contains 564 statute acres. In ancient times it was the property of the priory of Durham; but it was subsequently held by the Kelynghalls; and after passing through various proprietors, is now the property of Mrs. Surtees, of Mainsforth, Mr. Mowbray Darling, and others.

The Hamlet of Coatham Mundeville is situated on the great north road four miles north of Darlington; and comprises a few respectable residences, an inn, and some tradesmen's shops. This township was formerly included in Stockton Ward; but by the provisions of the Act 9th George IV, c. 43, it was transferred to Darlington Ward.

Coatham Hall Garth, with a large and convenient house, which belonged successively to the Dalstons, the Nortons, and the Hodgsons, is now the property and residence of H. P. Smith, Esq. *Coatham House* is the property and residence of Mowbray Darling, Esq.

Post Office, Coatham Mundeville: Thomas Swinbank, *postmaster*.—Letters arrive from Darlington at about 8-30 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 4-15 p.m.

Galloway Thomas, innkeeper
Pattison John, beerhouse
Smith H. P. Esq.
Swinbank Thomas, joiner
Watson Mr. Matthew, Coatham Mundeville House
Yeates Elizabeth, milliner and dress mkr
Yeates William, blacksmith

Farmers.

Darling Mowbray (yeoman), Coatham House Farm
Biglin H.
Gibson John, Myers Flatt
Vickers F.
Walker James, Greystones
Walker John, Sockburn
Walker William, Humbleton
Watson Francis and William

Haughton-le-Skerne, a township, in the parish of the same name, comprises an area of 1,898 acres, and its annual value is £4,252. The population in 1801, inclusive of Morton Palms, was 308; in 1811, 398; in 1821, 466; in 1831, Haughton alone, 710; in 1841, 576; and in 1851, 474 souls. The York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, and the Stockton and Darlington Railway, both extend into this township. From Boldon Book, we learn, that in *Magna Halghton* the villains held nine ox-gangs at 12d. rent each, and worked for the lord at certain times. Ten cottagers paid 5s. 6d., and each gave to the lord nine days' work in a year, and worked at the autumn tillage and in hay harvest. Walter de Halcton is mentioned as farmer of the demesne. Two tofts were in the bishop's hands. There were five tenants in *Parva Halghton;* and Adam de Selby held the demesne in farm. The pasture, with the sheep, were reserved by the bishop, but Adam had liberty to keep 100 sheep there as long as he was farmer. Burdon Mill paid 12s. for the mill-pond, which was on Haughton land. Some time after

e date of Boldon Book, Little Haughton was granted by Bishop Pudsey to William, son of William, son of King Stephen." At the time of Hatfield's rvey, Robert Plomer, John Ingilby, William Walworth, John of Morton, d Richard le Scrop, occur as free tenants; and there were seven bond nants, who rendered various services and money payments. Property was ng held here by the Ingebys, Wakerfields, and Graystones, and a small por-on was possessed by the Earls of Westmoreland. Little Haughton continued e property of the Le Scrop family from the period of Hatfield's Survey till e reign of Elizabeth, when it was transferred by marriage to the Pudseys, Barford. It afterwards passed by purchase to the family of Barnes, and bsequently by marriage to the Chaytors and Killinghalls. The principal land-vners at present are Captain Colling, Francis James Crow, Esq., John ichmond, Esq., and others.

The Village of Haughton-le-Skerne is situated on the north bank of the ver, about one-and-a-half mile east-north-east from Darlington; it is built a dry and gravelly soil, and has a spacious thoroughfare. Here are several od residences, a post-office, three public-houses, with the customary trades-en's shops. A corn-mill on the Skerne, was, some years ago, converted to a shoe-thread manufactory, and now affords employment to a number of ersons.

The Church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, consists of a nave, chancel, nd western tower, but no aisles. There was anciently a guild in this church, edicated to St. Mary, for the use of which John Esh, in 1498, "took of the rd one cottage, with its appurtenances." A circular arch connects the nave ith the chancel, which, with the communion table, are panelled with oak in e Gothic style. The pulpit and reading desk are of oak, as are also the ews in the nave. There is a gallery at the west end of the church; and an rgan, purchased by voluntary subscription, was erected in 1841. The living, rectory in the deanery of Darlington, and patronage of the Bishop of Dur-am, is valued in the Liber Regis at £53 6s. 8d.: gross income, £1,582. he glebe consists of upwards of 249 acres, of which the greater part lies in he township of Haughton, and the rest in Sadberge and Coatham Munde-ille. The rector is generally entitled to tithes; and possesses a copyhold nanor extending over a part of the township of Haughton. Rev. Dr. Bandinell, rector; Rev. James Simpson, curate.

The Parsonage is a spacious, convenient house, with an excellent garden nd shrubbery.

Here is a *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, which was erected in 1825, and to hich there is a school attached.

The National School will be found described in our account of the harities of the parish.

Haughton House is the residence of William Bewick, Esq., the highly alented historical and portrait painter. *See page* 372. *Red Hall*, the esidence of Captain Collings, is situated on the south bank of the Skerne, nd was erected in 1830, from a design by Wyatt.

Charities.—Mrs. Alexander, by will, dated February 10th, 1789, bequeathed £40 to the rector and churchwardens, the interest to be distributed to the poor of the village of Haughton annually on Christmas-eve. This sum having been applied in building cottages for the poor, 40s. a year is paid out of the rates to the churchwardens, who distribute it at Christmas, in sums of 1s. and 2s., to the poor of the township. *Thomas Barker*, in 1686, left 20s. per annum to this parish. *For particulars, see page* 369. A close in Sadberge,

containing between two and three acres, and known by the name of the *Charity Field*, is charged with 9s. per annum for the poor of the parish. This sum, with the produce of Hall's Charity and Barker's Charity, amounting to £2 13s., is divided at Easter among the several townships of the parish (except Sadberge), in the following manner:—Haughton, 11s.; Barmpton, 10s. 5d.; Burdon, 7s. 11d.; Coatham Mundeville, 9s. 10d.; Morton, 4s. 8d.; Whessoe and Beaumont Hill, 9s. 2d.; these sums are distributed to poor persons at 1s. and 2s. each. Certain lands, called Richardson's Closes, in Sadberge, are charged with £1 7s. annually for the poor of the parish. This charity is now lost. *Elizabeth Hall* charged a field, called the Intack, with the yearly payment of 50s. for the poor. Of this sum, 26s. is laid out in bread, by 6d. in each week, and distributed at the church every Sunday afternoon; and the remaining 24s. is distributed in money at Easter. *Schools.*—A subscription was commenced, about the year 1768, for the institution of a day-school at Haughton; and, with the help of £50 from Lord Crewe's trustees, £145 15s. was raised. This sum remained in the rector's hands, at interest, till 1808, when it was expended, with Mrs. Alexander's Charity, mentioned above, in building poor-houses for the parish, on the rector's waste and part of the glebe. The sum of £4 10s. is paid half-yearly to the rector, by the churchwardens and overseers, for these cottages, together with 1s. per annum ground-rent; and a memorandum states, that £140 of the above money belongs to the school, and £40 to the poor. In the jubilee year (October 29th, 1809), a Sunday-school was established by subscription; and in 1815, a commodious school-house was built on the glebe, by leave of the bishop, including separate rooms for the boys and girls, and a dwelling for the master. The cost of this erection, including fixtures, was £368 17s. Some additions were afterwards made to the master's house, the expense of which, £43, was paid by the master; but £27 was repaid to him from money given by Mrs. Dobree, and other contributors. A small garden, and other conveniences, have since been added. The schoolmaster and mistress receive £7 per annum, as the interest of the above £140; besides an augmentation from the subscribers to the Sunday-school. All the children of the parish who apply are admitted to the day school, at a reduced quarterage, varying from 2s. to 5s. From fifty to seventy children are in attendance, who are taught reading, writing, and accounts, on the national system. They find their own paper; the master provides slates and pencils, and the rector furnishes many of them with books. The Sunday-school is attended by about 130 children.

POST OFFICE, HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE: William Dodds, postmaster.—Letters arrive from Darlington at 9 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 5 15 p.m.

Banks Joseph, butcher
Bewick William, Esq., Haughton House
Boddy C. cartwright
Brewster Mr. Samuel
Colling R. Esq., J.P.
Dodds William, boot and shoe maker
Hill John, Esq.
Horseman William, miller
Scotson George Briggs, builder
Simpson Rev. James, M.A., curate
Smith William, cartwright

Blacksmiths.
Meaburn William
Todd John (and agricultural implement maker)

Boot and Shoe Makers.
Brownley John
Dodds William
Warwick Thomas

Farmers.
Adamson Matthew
Blair John, Moor Farm
Bulman James, Glebe Farm

Blakey William, Haughton Back lane
Claxton Thomas, Haughton Farm
Frank John
Hind George (yeoman)
Hughff Joseph
Nesham D.
Raine R.
Robinson James
Robinson John
Robinson R.
Snaith William
Storey Robert
Teasdale John (yeoman), Harrowgate House
Toulmin Parker
Walters William

Gardeners.

Johnson R.
Richmond J.
Robinson F.
Stablor T.
Stockdale George

Grocers.

Dodds William
Firby J.
Robinson Francis

Inns.

Black Lion, Thos. Redburn
Highland Laddie, John Brownley
Ketton Ox, Alice Robinson

Tailors.

Brown George
Dodds John
Leeming John

MORTON, with MORTON PALMS, forms a township, comprising an area of 1,316 acres, and rated to the county in 1853 at £1,788 10s. The population was returned with that of Haughton till 1821; in 1831, it contained 83 inhabitants; in 1841, 73; and in 1851, 68. The Stockton and Darlington Railway extends into this township. *Great Morton* is situated on the south side of the road from Darlington to Yarm, and *Morton Palms* on the north. The former was possessed at an early period by the Surtees family; and, on the division of their property in 1552, was assigned to Marmaduke Surtees, whose son sold a third of it to Tlfomas and Henry Story. It is now held by Morton John Davison, Esq. From Hatfield's survey, we learn that John de Morton held lands here, supposed to be the same as those now known as Morton Palms. This estate was afterwards held by a family bearing the local name, from whom it passed to the Garths, Morlands, Blacketts, and Turners, coming ultimately to George Surtees, Esq., who is sole proprietor, with the exception of *Maiden Dale Farm*, which is the property of Joseph Forster, Esq., of Darlington.

The Village of Morton is three miles east of Darlington, and consists of a public-house and several cottages.

Directory.—The farmers are John Byers, Miles Coatsworth, Barbara Gibbon, Lane Gibbon, James Pallister, and James Shotton.

SADBERGE is a township in this parish, comprising 2,050 acres, the property of Captain Pennyman, John Richmond, Esq., John Harris, Esq., and others, and its annual value is £1.765 10s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 391; in 1811, 396; in 1821, 315; in 1831, 403; in 1841, 372; and in 1851, 371 souls. This township was a separate and independent wapentake from a very early period, and by some authors has been erroneously designated an earldom. It became annexed to the palatinate during the episcopacy of Bishop Pudsey, who purchased it, with the earldom of Northumberland, for life, for the sum of £10,000, from Richard I., when that monarch was preparing for the crusades. By the terms of this purchase, which were confirmed by King John and the succeeding monarchs, Sadberge was governed by the bishops, through distinct officers, as sheriffs, escheators, and coroner, who, though sometimes holding offices for both the county palatine and this lordship, were always appointed by distinct patents. During Bishop Bury's episcopate it enjoyed the privileges of a wapentake and was divided into two wards, distinguished by the names east and west, and containing Barnard Castle, Marwood, Cleatham, Eggleston, Langton, Middleton-in-Teesdale, Newbiggin, Stainton, and other places in the south-western extremity of the county. It is difficult to fix the exact extent of the jurisdiction of Sadberge; but the following vills and manors are expressly stated to have owed service

to it:—Hurworth, Neasham, Morton, Middleton, West Hartburn, Trefford, Egglescliffe, Aslakby, Stainton-le-Street, Little Burdon and Coatham Mundeville, Seaton-Carow and Owton. Under the bishop's commission, the judges itinerant held a court of assize at Sadberge, which appears to have been continued till at least the middle of the fifteenth century. There was also a county court, presided over by the Sheriff of Sadberge, and where causes were tried, fines of lands levied, &c.; this court existed till the commencement of the seventeenth century. There was a gaol for prisoners at Sadberge, and sundry manors and lands were held in it by the special service of maintaining the same, and supporting the prisoners. From the ancient records it appears that the burgages were held in free borough tenure, by service at the borough court, and the lands by military service and in soccage.

The Village of Sadberge occupies the summit of an eminence, on the road between Darlington and Stockton, and four miles east-by-north from the former place. There are several well-built houses in the village, three inns, and the usual tradesmen's shops. Here is also a tannery, which has been established for many years. All that remains of the ancient privileges of the place is the county pinfold, to which strayed cattle are sometimes brought from distant parts of the county.

The Chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew, occupies a portion of the site of the ancient castle, gaol, and court house, and consists of a low nave and chancel, which appear to have been built with the old square stones of the previous buildings. It contains 300 sittings, and has a cemetery attached. The chapel is in connection with Haughton-le-Skerne parish, hence called Haughton-le-Skerne-cum-Sadberge. On the next vacancy of the living Sadberge will become an independent rectory, in accordance with the provisions of an act of parliament, passed about twenty years ago. The living is a curacy, not in charge nor certified, in the patronage of the rector of Haughton, and incumbency of the Rev. David Piper.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here.

Charities. — A subscription was commenced in 1789, by the wealthier inhabitants of Sadberge, for the establishment of a *School*. Bishop Barrington gave £20 towards the erection of a school-house, and £5 yearly towards a Sunday-school, which is attended by all the children in the neighbourhood, and who are taught on the national system. The cost of the building was upwards of £63. A salary of £5 a-year is paid to the master, in addition to a small contribution from between twenty and thirty day scholars. There is an annual donation of £5 from the trustees of Lord Crewe's charities, who also contributed to the building.—*Francis Harrison, Mrs. Davison, Thomas Barker*, and others, by deed, dated 1730, gave £37, the interest to be distributed to the poor of Sadberge. This amount was placed in the hands of the late Sir John Pennyman, Bart., November 8th, 1770; but there is no record of any interest having been paid.—For *Barker's charity* and *Buck's charity*, see pp. 367-370. The sum received on account of these charities (£6 5s.) is distributed at a vestry meeting, with other charity money, in sums varying from 1s. to 3s. The price of a cottage, sold in 1786 for £14, and £20 bequeathed by the Rev. Matthew Soulby, in 1759, were delivered to the rector, Dr. Bandinel, who agreed to pay £3 yearly on account thereof, which is given away with the other charity money. This last named charity is called the *Poor Stock*.

Post Office, Sadberge: Charles Chapman, postmaster.—Letters arrive here from Darlington at 9 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 4 p.m.

Bell Robert, shopkeeper
Chapman Charles, vict. *Three Tuns* (and joiner)
Dent John, butcher
Green Mr. John
Hall George, joiner
Harrison Robert, joiner
Henderson Joseph, cattle dealer
Hutchinson Ellen, shopkeeper
Kelley Robert, boot and shoemaker
Lawson Mr. James H.
Liddle John, shoemaker
Liddle S. B. shoemaker
Marshall Mrs. Mary
Moore John, blacksmith
Moore Margaret, vict. *Buck*
Parmerley Bartholomew, gardener
Parmerley Dorothy and Margaret, shopkeepers
PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, William and Mrs. Patterson, teachers
Piper Rev. David
Richmond Chrspr. (trustees of), tanners
Robinson Mary, vict. *Red Lion*
Scott Elizabeth, dressmaker
Spurrier Mrs. Isabella
Talbot John, tailor
Tinkler Isaac, police constable
White Mr. William, Prospect House
Whitlock Alfred, butcher
Willis Thomas, shoemaker

Farmers.

Graham Peter
Green John, Teetham
Hedley John, Hill House
Robinson William
Wilkinson Thomas, Salter Carr
Wilson Dixon, Bumper Hall

WHESSOE and BEAUMONT HILL form a township in this parish, the property of Sir Charles Hardinge, Bart., the heirs of the late Robert Sheraton, Mr. James Pallister, and others. It comprises an area of 1,412 acres, and its annual value is £2,112 3s. The population in 1801 was 77; in 1811, 82; in 1821, 99; in 1831, 123; in 1841, 118; and in 1851, 110 souls. The Stockton and Darlington, and the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railways pass through this township. The manor of Whessoe is held by lease or copy of court roll under the see of Durham. At the time of the compilation of the Boldon Book, there were here fourteen tenants, each holding an oxgang at 12d. rent, and certain prescribed services. When Hatfield's Survey was made, the services of the bond tenants had been commuted for monied rents, in all 26s. 8d. In 1430, the celebrated Roger Thornton, of Newcastle, died seised of a messuage and two oxgangs of land, each containing twenty-four acres. Lands were held here, for a considerable period, by the Parkinsons and Shepherds; and we find Sir John Lowther, the first Viscount Lonsdale, recorded as owner of Beaumont Hill in 1684.

Whessoe is situated on the west side of the great north road, and *Beaumont Hill* on the east, two miles north of Darlington. *Harrogate*, nearly the same distance north of Darlington, is a hamlet, consisting of Harrogate House, the residence of John Teasdale, Esq., an inn, and a few cottages.

Farmers.

Appleby Hall
Applegarth George, Beaumont Hill
Atkinson John, High Beaumont Hill
Atkinson Smart, Beaumont Hill
Bainbridge Dorothy
Boweron J.
Henderson Thomas
Parker Henry, Birtree House

HEIGHINGTON PARISH.

This parish, which comprises the townships of Coatsay Moor, Heighington, Midridge-Grange, Redworth, School-Aycliffe, and Wallworth, is bounded on the north by St. Helen's and St. Andrew's Auckland, on the west and south-west by Gainford, on the south by Houghton-le-Skerne and Darlington, and on the east by Aycliffe.

COATSAY MOOR, a township, situated about two miles south of Heighington, contains 434 acres, and its annual value is £277. Its population in 1801 was 9; in 1811, 17; in 1821, 12; in 1831, 13; in 1841, 19; and in 1851,

21 souls. The estate is leasehold, under the dean and chapter, and has long been held by the Lozelures, and their heirs the Wilkinsons; R. W. Wilkinson, Esq. being the present proprietor and lord of the manor. The township is divided into two farms, which are occupied by Mr. Thomas Applegarth and Mr. G. Parkinson.

HEIGHINGTON township is the property of various owners, and is held by freehold, leasehold, and copyhold tenure. Its area, inclusive of Broom Dykes and Houghton Bank, comprises 1,743 acres, and the valuation of the property for the county-rate in 1853 was £3,013 15s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 543; in 1811, 502; in 1821, 557; in 1831, 767; in 1841, 695; and in 1851, 685. We are informed by Boldon Book that there were sixteen villians in Heighington, and five cottagers, who contributed certain payments in kind and various services. At the time of Hatfield's Survey, the free tenants had considerably increased, and the services of the bond tenants were commuted for payments. The property in this township has long been much divided.

The Village of Heighington stands on an elevated limestone-hill, which slopes gradually to the south, about six miles north-north-west of Darlington. The houses surround a large open square, in the centre of which is a pant, or water fountain, erected by the late vicar, the Rev. S. Gamden, and the cistern of which is capable of containing about 10,000 gallons. The village contains four public-houses, and the customary tradesmen's shops. A general auction sale is intended to be held here every half year, the first was held on the 10th October, 1854.

The Church, situated on the northern side of the village green, is dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, and is of Norman foundation, consisting of nave, chancel, south aisle, and western tower. The basin for holy water remains in the wall within the southern entrance. The oaken pulpit is a unique specimen of oak carving, having five compartments with delicate tracery, and bears the following inscription round the mouldings:—"ORATE P'A'I B. S. AL(EXAN)DRI FLETTCHAR ET AGNETIS UXOR EJUS," a request which proves very clearly that the pulpit dates from before the Reformation. There are galleries on the north and south sides, and at the west end. A new organ was erected by subscription in 1852, and the tower clock face was renewed in the following year. The tower, which contains three bells, dedicated respectively to Our Lady, St. Peter, and St. Paul, commands a very extensive view over a considerable portion of the counties of Durham and Yorkshire. There are several chaste and elegant mural tablets in this church, and two effigies, apparently those of females, lie in the churchyard. The living of Heighington was anciently a rectory, and was granted, during the episcopate of Bishop Kirkham, to the priory of Durham, for "the maintanance of hospitality and relief of the poor," on condition of maintaining a perpetual vicarage, with an endowment of thirty marks per annum. It is now a vicarage, in the deanery of Darlington, and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Durham, valued in the Liber Regis at £12 14s. 9½d.; gross income, £265. The corn tithes of Heighington belong to the ninth stall in Durham Cathedral, those of Redworth to the second, and those of Walworth to the eighth. The townships of Heighington and School-Aycliffe pay tithe of hay and small tithes to the vicar in kind. Redworth pays tithe of hay and all small tithe, excepting that certain belonging to Robert Surtees, Esq., and some others pay moduses or prescripts in lieu of hay tithe, amounting altogether to 5s. 7d. Newbiggins pays small tithes, and a modus of 5s. in lieu of hay. West

Thickley pays 40s. in lieu of all vicarial tithes. Walworth pays small tithe, and a modus of 26s. 8d. in lieu of hay. Killerby, small tithe, and 8s. in lieu of hay. The dean and chapter have given, in augmentation of the living, a rent-charge out of Killerby tithes, £10; Aycliffe corn tithes, £50; a tithe-barn and ground at Heighington, £4; total annual value, £64. The parish register commences in 1570. The Rev. W. Beckett, B.A., vicar.

The Vicarage House is situated near the church; the glebe land consists only of the garden and premises adjoining, and the churchyard.

Here is a *Methodist Chapel*, erected in 1815.

Broom Dykes is a village, five-and-a-half miles north-west from Darlington. *Houghton Bank* is a hamlet, about half a mile north-west of Broom Dykes.

Charities.—The School.—Elizabeth Jennison, by indenture, October 1601, granted to William Jennison and seven others, their heirs and assigns, the yearly rent of £11, upon trust, that they should dispose of the same for the yearly maintenance of such schoolmasters, teaching and instructing children within the parish of Heighington, in grammar and the principles of the Christian religion, as should from time to time be elected and confirmed according to prescribed rules; the dean and chapter to appoint the master, and the bishop to have the supervision of the school, and to have the power to remove the master for misconduct or neglect. The poor children were to pay 3d. on entering, and 2d. per quarter. £10 of the rent charge was to be paid to the master, and the remaining £1 to be distributed amongst the poor of the parish. In 1827, £101 2s. was paid for a close, called Brecking Hill, partly with £70 given by the Rev. Edward Kirby, vicar, and partly with £25 belonging to the poor of the township and of the parish of Heighington. Bishop Talbot, on October 3rd, 1724, demised to Exton Sayer, LL.D., and four others, for their lives, two closes, called the Waste and Halliwell Close, half a rood of land, and a school-house erected thereon, at the yearly rent of 4s. to be let at the best advantage, and the rent paid to the schoolmaster. In 1770, the Rev. Robert Blacklin was appointed master by the dean and chapter, and continued to receive the rent charge of £10, the rents of Brecking Hill (out of which £2 9s. was paid annually to the poor), and the land demised by the bishop in 1724. In 1808, complaints were made of his conduct as a schoolmaster, and that he had neglected the education of the children, and a sentence of ejection was read in the church. To this he paid no attention, but continued to receive the endowments of the school until 1810, when, in consequence of threatened legal proceedings, he gave up the leasehold premises; and Robert Surtees, Esq. of Mainsforth, by whom the rent charge of £10 was payable, withheld that payment. On possession of the leasehold premises being gained, Bishop Barrington, September 8th, 1811, demised the site of the school-house (which had fallen down) on the same terms as those of the lease of 1724; and in 1812, a school-house was erected by subscription, at a cost of nearly £300. At a meeting of the trustees, held January 24th, 1829, Mr. Blacklin agreed, on condition that he should receive £100 of the arrears of the rent-charge immediately, and £20 a year for his life, to resign possession of the lands, and give up his appointment to the dean and chapter. The school was enlarged in 1831. The present income of the school is derived from the rent charge of £10, first mentioned; the freehold premises purchased in 1627, producing about £20 per annum, out of which £2 9s. is charged for the poor; the leasehold premises demised in 1811, consisting of three fields, let at a rent of about £22, the school and a garden attached to it, which is occupied by the master rent free. For the income derived from the leasehold

premises as above mentioned, all children of the parish, of the poorest class, by certificate from any of the trustees, are taught at 2d. per week, children of the middle classes at 4d., and those of farmers and more substantial persons at 6d. They are instructed in reading, writing, and accounts; and some of them were formerly taught the rudiments of Latin, but this is now discontinued. The average attendance is about 100. Thomas Dickinson, master.—*Brabant's Charity*: (See Brancepeth, page 234). The sum of 19s. (1s. being deducted for land-tax) is added to the annual distribution—*Colling's Charity*: William Colling, Esq., by will, 6th February, 1842, gave to the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Heighington, to be by them invested at interest, the sum of £100; such interest to be distributed yearly at Christmas amongst those of the poor people of the township whom the said vicar and churchwardens, or a majority of them shall think proper. The proceeds are given away as directed. *Jennison's Charity*: The sum of £1 yearly, demised by Elizabeth Jennison, as above stated, is received from the owner of the property charged, Mrs. Surtees, of Mainsforth, and is distributed with the other charities.—*March's Charity*: John March, merchant, of Newcastle, on June 5th, 1595, bequeathed £100, to be placed in the town chamber, and to be lent every second year to the honestest and least wealthy of the young men of the fellowship of merchants, or any other free burgess inhabiting the town, upon good security, with £10 interest for the use, half of which was to be distributed to the poor of Newcastle, and the other half to the poor of the parish of Heighington. Since 1660, the annual sum of £4 has been paid by the mayor and burgesses of Newcastle, in respect of this bequest, and is given away by the minister and churchwardens of Heighington, on New Year's Day, with the other charity money, in sums varying from 1s. to 5s.—*Sundry Charities*: The whole of the charity money arising from the sources above mentioned, with the exception of Colling's Charity, amounts annually to £8 8s.; of which £1 2s., part of the £2 9s. paid out of Brecking Hill, is appropriated to the poor of the township of Heighington only, and the remaining £7 6s. is divided among the other six townships of the parish in proportion to the rentals, and given away to poor persons of those townships by the respective churchwardens or overseers.

Post Office, Heighington: Thomas Whitfield, postmaster.—Letters arrive from Darlington at 8 10 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 5 10 p.m.

Allison William, Esq.
Beckett Rev. Wm. B.A. vicar
Blacklin Richard, Esq. late Captain First Royals
Coulson Mr. W.
Fortune Ralph, registrar of births and deaths
Henderson Captain G. C.
Hodgson Thomas, Esq.
Howe T. miller
Longridge G. W. Esq.
Mackie James, surgeon
Richmond George, Esq.
Robinson Mr. Alfred
Robson Captain W.
Rutter William, Esq.
Simpson John, builder and county bridge inspector
Wales George, Esq., B.L.
Whitfield James, Esq.

Academies and Schools.

Dickinson F. & M.
Dickinson Thomas, Grammar School
Storey F.
Wales Margaret

Blacksmiths.

Brown J.
Stonehouse J.
Wilson Thomas (and horse shoer)

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Chapman J.
Musgrave J.
Richardson J.
Wiseman John

Butchers.

Pigg John (and yeoman)
Storey G.
Willey M.
Wood D.

Cartwrights.

Armitage William
Bellwood William
Grainger Thos. (and joiner)
Wilson Charles (and farmer)
Wilson George

Farmers.

Armitage Robert (yeoman), Springwell
Dagg Anthony
Dixon Richard, Highside Bank
Egglestone R.
Hodgson Matthew
Pavely Thomas
Simpson Thomas (& builder)

Smith Thomas
Spencer William
Richmond William, Twinsburn

Inns and Taverns.

Bay Horse, Thos. Humphrey
Cock, G. Collinson, Broom Dykes
Dog, J. Wilson, Cross Lanes
George and Dragon, J. Stonehouse
Red Lion, William Forster

Shopkeepers.

Bellwood W.
Brownless G.
Legg William
Le Royd William
Shepherd T.

Tailors.

Garry T.
Mitchell Thomas
Mitchell Thomas, jun.
Musgrave S.

CARRIERS.—Thomas Bell and Robert Egglestone to Darlington, on Mondays; and Thomas Bell to Stockton, on Wednesdays.

MIDRIDGE GRANGE township adjoins that of Midridge, in the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland, and is said to derive is name from *Middle ridge*, as being situated on elevated ground, rising abruptly between two runners of water. It comprises an area of 928 acres, and the value of the property rated in 1853, amounted to £1,212 5s. The population in 1801 was 41; in 1811, 39; in 1821, 58; in 1831, 55; in 1841, 40; and in 1851, 54 souls. It is the property of the trustees of the late Earl of Eldon; and the tithes are paid to the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland. Midridge Grange is first mentioned in Hatfield's survey, when it and the lands were valued at £28 9s 8d. In later times it became the property of the Byerleys, one of which family, Colonel Anthony Byerley, who commanded a regiment in the service of Charles I., garrisoned his house at Midridge for the king, where his troops were long remembered as Byerley's Bulldogs. He compounded for his estates for £2,000, and, dying April 22nd, 1667, was succeeded by his son, Robert Byerley, who represented the county of Durham in the parliaments of 1685 and 1688, and was afterwards member for Knaresborough. On his decease, in May 1717, the estate was transferred by marriage to the Jervises, and afterwards to the O'Carrolls, the latter of whom sold it in 1811, to Lord Viscount Barrington. It afterwards became the property of the late Earl of Eldon. The township is about five miles south-south-east of Bishop Auckland, in the vicinity of the Stockton and Darlington Railway.

Directory. — John Wood, corn miller, Grange Mill; and the farmers are J. Cook, Thomas Gill, Red House; F. Hughf; and John Robson, Hawthorn.

REDWORTH, including Newbiggin and Old Thickley, comprises an area of 1,840 acres; and the principal landowners are Robert Surtees, Esq.; the trustees of the late Earl of Eldon; Sir George Musgrave, and others. The mines and minerals belong to the respective owners of the soil. In 1853, the property of the township was valued at £3,549 4s. 2d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 322; in 1811, 284; in 1821, 307; in 1831, 370; in 1841, 351; and in 1851, 322 souls. At the date of the compilation of Boldon Book, there were sixteen farmers and three cottagers; and at the time of Hatfield's survey, the whole vill was held by free tenures. Lands were formerly held here by the Redworths, the Heighingtons, and the Eures; and a pasture called *Rowmore*, was held by the Scrops.

The Village of Redworth is situated one mile north of Heighington, and five miles south-south-east of Bishop Auckland. It occupies the northern side of a lofty swell of limestone, and comprises Redworth House, the residence of Robert Surtees, Esq., two inns, a couple of farm houses, and a cluster of tiled cottages. *Shackelton Hill*, to the east of Redworth House, was thought by Hutchinson to be the remains of a Danish fort, but there is no evidence to bear out this supposition; it is now covered with trees.

Newbiggin is a hamlet, manor, and constablewick in this township, situated

about half a mile north-west of Redworth. In Boldon Book and Hatfield's Survey, it is called the *New Vill* next Thickley; and was formerly possessed by the Nevilles, who granted it, with Scole-Acle, to the Bynchesters, from whom it passed to the Burnynghalls, and from them to the Crosyers, coming ultimately to the Surtees family, the present proprietors.

Old or *West Thickley* is a hamlet and constablewick, about a mile north-west from Redworth. It formerly belonged to the Tonge family, but is now the property of Sir George Musgrave, Bart., and of Robert Surtees, Esq.

POST OFFICE, REDWORTH: E. Bonner, postmistress.—Letters arrive from Darlington at 9 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 4 30 p.m.

Blenkinsop N. shoemaker
Bonner Eleanor, day school
Carter H. shoemaker
Graham William, joiner and cartwright
Hodgson John, blacksmith
Moore Tom, vict.
Mugrave Thomas, shoemaker
Robson John, land agent
Thompson George, tailor
Thompson John, vict.
Singleton Thomas, shoemaker
Surtees Robert, Esq., Redworth House
Todd Mary, day school
White John, shopkeeper

Farmers.
Applegarth Hannah
Burdon J. & S.
Clapham T.
Dobson G.
Hughf A.
Johnson J.
Labron Ann
Nelson J.
Robson John
Robson Newby (and vict.)
Stephenson T.
Walker H.
Whitfield Richard
Young R. & C.

SCHOOL AYCLIFFE township is the property of Robert Surtees, Esq., and contains 524 statute acres. Its population in 1801, was 41; in 1811, 34; in 1821, 37; in 1831, 32; in 1841, 25; and in 1851, 31 souls. The annual value is £660. This small township is supposed to have derived its name from a school established here at a very early period by the priors of Durham; and gave its name to a resident family, who are mentioned both in Boldon Book and in Hatfield's Survey. It was afterwards possessed by the Nevilles, the Bynchestres, the Forstres, the Smithsons, and the Morecrofts; becoming ultimately much divided. At *Sun Pasture*, in this township, is the junction of the Stockton and Darlington and Clarence Railways.

The Hamlet of School Aycliffe is situated about half a mile north-east from Heighington.

Directory—Ralph Page, Esq., Robert Clement, and R. Guy, farmers.

WALWORTH, a township, about three miles south-west of Heighington, and five miles north-west of Darlington, is the property of the Rev. E. H. Hopper and Mrs. Aylmer, of Walworth Castle. It is divided into two districts, called *High* and *Low Walworth*, and comprises an area of 2,132 acres. The annual value is £1,859 10s. In 1801, it contained 137 inhabitants; in 1811, 152; in 1821, 162; in 1831, 155; in 1841, 152; and in 1851, 142. The Hansards are the first recorded possessors of Walworth; and in their time there were two great courts held here in the year, viz., at Easter and Michaelmas, with other lesser courts every three weeks, the profits of which were 2s. per annum. It was afterwards transferred by marriage to the Ayscoughs, and was sold by them, in the sixteenth century, to Thomas Jennison, Esq., in whose family it remained till about the middle of the last century, when it was sold to Matthew Stephenson, Esq., of Newcastle, for £16,000. It was afterwards purchased by John Harrison, Esq., whose only daughter and heiress intermarried with Arthur Aylmer, Esq., general in the army; and the estate is now vested in his widow, who occupies the castle.

Walworth Castle was constructed from the ruins of a previous edifice, by Thomas Jennison, Esq., above-mentioned, and is a stately and spacious building, with a southern aspect, commanding fine views of the surrounding country. The grounds are well-wooded with beautiful trees, some of which are of great size and age. Amongst them are two very extraordinary horse chestnut trees, standing about thirteen yards apart, having branches of great weight and size touching and taking root in the soil in several places, like the famous Indian banyan tree. The branches of both trees meet, and cover an elliptical space of about 150 yards in circumference. Here is a very neat conservatory, which is kept in excellent order by Mr. Noble, the gardener.

Walworth Gate is a hamlet in this township.

Aylmer Mrs. Annie, Walworth Castle
Grainger Jacob, cartwright
Noble Bartholomew, gardener, Walworth Castle
Palphramand Thomas, blacksmith

Farmers.

Donkin W.
Flower William, Walworth Gate
Hodgson Robert, Walworth North Farm
Reed J.
Robson Thomas
Simpson John
Walker John
Williamson Ralph

HURWORTH PARISH.

This parish, which comprises the townships of Hurworth and Neasham, is bounded on the north by Haughton-le-Skerne, on the north-west and west by Darlington, on the south by a small portion of Sockburn and the river Tees, and on the east by Dinsdale.

HURWORTH township is principally the property of W. V. Wrightson, Esq., James N. Collyer, Esq., Robert Surtees, Esq., Rev. George H. Wilkinson, Mr. Pease, Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., and Mrs. Featherston. It contains 2,355 statute acres, and its annual value is £5,566 15s. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 661; in 1811, 692; in 1821, 811; in 1831, 1,017; in 1841, 1,235; and in 1851, 1,154 souls. The York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway extends into this township. There are two brick and tile works at Hurworth-place, which were established in 1839, and are carried on by Sir W. R. C. Chaytor, Bart., and Mr. Robert Coates. Hurworth was the property of the Tailbois family at a very early period; and on the acquisition of Sadberge by the Bishop of Durham, they held of the see by the twelfth part of a knight's fee and suit once every three weeks at the court at Sadberge. On the demise of Robert Lord Tailbois without issue, in 1540 the manor and advowson were sold to Sir Leonard Beckwith, of Selby, Yorkshire, for £266. They were subsequently sold for £330 to Henry Lawson, Esq., and George Ward, gentleman; and, after passing through the hands of various proprietors, became the property of the gentlemen above-mentioned.

The Village of Hurworth is pleasantly situated near the river Tees, three-and-a-half miles south-south-east of Darlington, and about one mile east of Croft Bridge. It extends for a considerable distance along the Tees, and the view on the opposite side of the river comprises a well-wooded amphitheatre, of about four miles in circumference. Many of the houses are well built, and the village is remarkable for its salubrity. It comprises a post-office, four public-houses, a police-station, and several shops. The environs of Hurworth are adorned with several spacious and elegant family mansions.

The Church is dedicated to All Saints, and stands on the south side of the road through the village, close to the bank of the Tees. It comprises a nave, aisles, chancel and western tower, the latter being the only portion of the old

church now remaining, the other portions having been rebuilt in 1831-2. The cost of the restoration, by which upwards of 500 additional sittings were obtained, was £1,905 10s. 4d.; a good clock, purchased by a separate subscription, was also placed in the tower. The eastern window of the chancel is of stained glass, and is divided into five compartments, containing representations of our Saviour and the four evangelists. On the western front of the tower, are three shields of arms; the one on the right Neville's, the centre, Tailbois's, and that on the left Dacre's. The churchyard extends to the brink of the cliff washed by the Tees, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country. The living was in the patronage of the lords of Hurworth till the sale of the manor to Lawson and Ward, in 1607. Lawson's moiety descended to the Jennisons, and was sold by them to Dr. Johnson, rector of Hurworth, from whose descendants it descended to William Hogg, Esq. The other portion, in 1708, was the property of the Byerleys, of Midridge Grange, and was alienated to the Carrs, of Cocken. It was afterwards possessed by Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart., by whom it was conveyed to Robert Hopper Williamson, Esq., recorder of Newcastle; and it is now the property of his son, the Rev. R. H. Williamson, rector of Hurworth, who has also acquired Hogg's moiety. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Stockton, valued in the Liber Regis at £27 5s. 5d.; gross income £699. The parish registers commence in 1559. The rector is lord of a small copyhold manor, and the glebe consists of sixty-three acres.

The Parsonage House occupies a pleasant situation on the bank of the river, and has a good garden attached.

The Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship in the village and at Hurworth-place; and the Primitive Methodists have also a small chapel at Hurworth.

The *National School*, erected in 1831, is an elegant stone building, with ornamental turrets at the north and south angles, and is situated at the west end of the village. At a meeting of the inhabitants of Hurworth, held 22nd July, 1770, resolutions were carried for the establishment of a school, the room for which was built by subscription on the waste. Another subscription was also raised, amounting to £128. 7s. for the purpose of obtaining a donation from the trustees of Lord Crewe's charities, from whom a sum of £148 17s. 6d. was afterwards received. With £215 of this money, four fields were purchased in Melsonby parish, Yorkshire, containing rather more than nine acres. The Rev. John Theakston, the surviving trustee, on the 12th June, 1829, executed a conveyance of the possessions of this endowment to eight new trustees, for the education and benefit of the poor of the parish of Hurworth, in such manner as should from time to time be determined upon by the trustees for the time being; and it was provided that the rector, if residing within the parish, should always act as a trustee, although not otherwise formally appointed. The property now left for the benefit of this school is as follows:—The four fields in Melsonby, let to a yearly tenant at the rent of £21; a field in Hurworth, let for £4; a sum of £30 in the saving's bank, and £10 in the hands of Captain Colling, for which interest has been paid at four per cent., £1 12s.; making a total sum of £26 12s. The expenses of the school are defrayed from this income, from subscriptions and collections at an annual sermon, and the amount of weekly pence paid by the scholars. The master receives a salary of £66 per annum, and £8 for teaching a Sunday-school. All the children of the parish are admitted to these schools on application to the master, on payment of 2d. a week. Robert Strickland and Mary Stead, teachers.

There is a Temperance Society in the village; and in February 1855, a society, called the Band of Hope, was formed for the purpose of training young persons in the principles of the Temperance Society. The Band of Hope is under the management of Mr. Benjamin Webster.

Hurworth Place is a village in this township, situated at the north end of Croft Bridge, three-and-three-quarters miles south of Darlington, and opposite to the village of Croft, in Yorkshire.* This place has rapidly increased in size and population since the formation of the Croft branch of the Stockton and Darlington Railway. The Tees is here crossed by *Croft Bridge*, which connects the counties of Durham and York, and consists of seven arches. The bridge is maintained at the joint expense of the two counties; the blue stone, or boundary, is over the third arch from the Durham side, and bears the following inscription:—"DUN CONTRIBVAT NORTH RID. COM. EBOR. ET COM. DUNEL. STATV. APUD. SESS. VTRGE. GEN. PAC. AN DO. 1673." South-east of Croft Bridge, is the bridge of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, which was erected in 1840, from designs furnished by Henry Welsh, Esq., C.E. It consists of four beautiful oblique arches; the angle of obliquity being 50 deg., and the span of the arch on the oblique face 60 feet.

Charities.—William Andrews, in 1783, left £20 to the poor of Hurworth, then vested in the churchwardens, and producing 16s. yearly interest. This sum is in the hands of Mrs. Chapman, of Neasham, who pays the above interest. *Poor's House.—Anthony Robinson*, with the consent of the rector, Dr. Johnson, on the 16th July, 1730, in consideration of £58, sold the Church-row House, with its appurtenances, in Hurworth, late in his occupation, to William Harrison, for the use of the poor of the parish, according to the usage and custom of the said Church-row tenants, under the yearly rent of 4s. This house, after being held by the overseers of the township, as a poor house, at a rent of £10 10s., was, after the passing of the New Poor Law Act, found to be so dilapidated, that a meeting of the parishioners was called, at which it was resolved to sell the property by auction. It was purchased by the rector, Rev. R. H. Williamson; and the building having been pulled down, the site was added to the churchyard. The amount received for the building was £165, which was invested in the public funds, and yields £5 12s. 2d. yearly, which, with 16s. received on account of Andrews' Charity, noticed above, is distributed in sums of 1s. each to all who apply, belonging to or residing in, the parish of Hurworth.

Biography.—William Emmerson, the celebrated mathematician, was born at Hurworth, on the 14th May, 1701. From his father, Dudley Emmerson, who was a schoolmaster, he received the first rudiments of his education, and from him he also received a small estate of sixty or seventy pounds a year. It was not till his twentieth year, that he first displayed a predilection for scientific studies, and he then placed himself under masters at Newcastle and York, for improvement. After his return to Hurworth he commenced a school, but soon gave it up; and about his thirty-second year, married a niece of Dr. Johnson, the rector of Hurworth. He appears from this time to have devoted himself entirely to mathematical pursuits, contenting himself with the income of his paternal property. In his forty-second year, he published his work on *Fluxions*; and this was followed by several other works, the last of which appeared in 1776. He was also a constant correspondent of the

* Croft is a parish, township, and village, on the south bank of the Tees, in the wapentake of East Gilling, north riding of Yorkshire. The population of the township, in 1851, was 447. The prosperity and importance of the village of Croft are chiefly owing to its mineral water, called *Croft Spa*, which is much frequented during the summer months.

Ladies' Diary, the Miscellanea Curiosa Mathematica, and other periodical works. During the greater part of his life, he enjoyed strong and uninterrupted health; but, as he advanced in years, he suffered severely from the stone and gravel. As he grew weaker, the violence of the disease abated, and he died, apparently without much pain, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was buried in Hurworth churchyard.

POST OFFICE, HURWORTH: John Bearpark, postmaster.—Letters arrive here from Darlington at 7 40 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 5 p.m.

POST OFFICE, CROFT: Dorothy Wilkinson, postmistress. — Letters arrive here from Darlington at 7 15 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 5 15 p.m.

Anderson Mr. John, Hurworth place
Angles Mr. William Shepherd
Banks Mrs. Jane
Bennett the Misses, Hurworth place
Claxton Fanny, dressmaker
Close Mr. Edward
Close George, staymaker
Cobb Mr. Benjamin
Colling Mr. John
Colling the Misses Margaret & Elizabeth
Collyer James Nicholson, Esq.
Curry Mrs. Frances
Dickinson James, painter
Flintoff Mrs. Jane
Gascoigne Mrs. Ann
Gascoigne Mrs. Jane
Gibson Mr. George, Hurworth Cottage
Goldsbrough Mr. Thomas, Hurworth place
Goss Charles, excise officer
Green Mr. Thomas
Hall Miss Ann
Hansell Mr. John
Hansell Mr. William
Hardy Robert, basketmaker
Hitchin Mr. William, Hurworth place
Hunter Mrs. Rachel
Jackson Mr. John, Hurworth Cottage
Kirby Joseph, hairdresser
Lidster Mr. Michael
Mingay Miss Mary
Moody George, police constable
Murgatroyd Wm. coal agent, Hurworth pl
Parker Mr.
Potts Mr. Charles Hunter, Newbus Grange
Sanderson Mr. William
Scurfield Geo. Jno. Esq. (county magistrate)
Snowball John, milliner
Stoddart Andrew, land agent, Hurworth pl
Towns Edward, accountant
Walker Mrs. Hannah
Weatherell Mrs. Christiana
Williamson Rev. Robert Hopper, Rectory
Wilshere Rev. Alfred Richard, Myddelton
Winn Henry, saddler
Worthy Mrs. Elizabeth
Young James, painter

Academies and Schools.

Brown Sarah
NATIONAL—Robt. Strickland and Mary Stead, teachers
WESLEYAN—Hy Kirk, teacher

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Alderson Thomas
Almond William
Eden Thomas
Fishburn Geo. Hurworth pl
Humphrey John
Oliver John
Oliver Thomas
Snaith George, Hurworth pl
Wood Simon

Blacksmiths.

Brown John Hotter
Dixon Robert (and beerho.), Hurworth place
Johnson Joseph

Brick & Tile Manufacturers.

Coates Robert, Hurworth pl
Ramsey John (for Sir W. R. C. Chaytor, Bart.) Hurworth place

Builders.

Banks John
Brown William
Heslop George and Son
Hodgson Christopher
Sevel John

Butchers.

Banks David
Cruddas George
Fishburn John
Kirby John
Simpson John, Hurworth pl
Thomas Williamson

Grocers & Provision Dealers

Close Mary
Dunn Ann
Fishburn George, Hurworth place
Fletcher Eliza
Gargett Alice
Gascoigne Ann Margaret
Hobson Ralph, Hurworth pl
Pluse William, Hurworth pl
Snowball Mary Ann
Webster Benjamin

Farmers.

Barker George, Round hill
Dixon William, Skip Briggs
Elders Thomas, Hurworth Moor
Goldsbrough Richard, Newbus Grange
Johnson Ann, Hurworth Moor
Lane Thomas, Rock Cliffe
Lane William
Nesbitt Graham, Hurworth Moor
Nesbitt Stephen, Butcher Ho.
Newton Richard, Garden Ho.
Newton Richard, jun. Black Banks
Scott Robert

Inns and Taverns.

Bay Horse, George Cruddas
Cornet (and posting house), Jos. Watson, Hurworth pl
Emmerson, Miriam Close

Otter and Fish, Thomas Wilkinson
Railway (& posting house), John Dodds, Hurworth pl
Tees Bridge, James Hopps, Hurworth place
Wheat Sheaf, John Bell

Joiners.

Banks and Gascoigne
Bewster George
Harrison Ralph
Robson Ralph, Hurworth pl
Thompson Charlton

Lodging-House Keepers.

Angus John, Hurworth place
Coates John, Hurworth place
Corps William
Cundel Jane, Hurworth place
Dixon Jane
Garbutt Elizh. Hurworth pl
Hall Mary
Marjam Ann, Hurworth pl
Moses Thos. Hurworth pl
Stamper Wm. Hurworth pl
Taylor George, Hurworth pl
Williamson Jno. Hurworth pl

Market Gardeners.

Crisp George (& seedsman), Strawberry Garden
Maynard William
Meek Andrew

Surgeons.

Cassar Thomas
Walker Thomas Dixon

Tailors.

Davison Thomas
Garbutt John
Goldsbrough Isaac
Wilkinson Robert

NEASHAM township comprises an area of 1,575 acres, and its annual value is £1,625 3s. Its population in 1801 was 206; in 1811, 268; in 1821, 313; in 1831, 331; in 1841, 364; and in 1851, 295 souls. The landowners are William Grey, Esq., James Cookson, Esq., Rev. Samuel Rowland, Chapman Ward, Esq., and Thomas Wilkinson, Esq. The manor of Neasham was formerly held by the barons of Greystock, of the Tailbois family, and also twenty-four ox-gangs of land there of the bishop in soccage, under the service of keeping the fifth part of the gaol at Sadberge. The estate afterwards passed to the Dacres and the Howards. Lord St. John, of Basing, is recorded as the possessor of the manor in 1670, and he afterwards sold it to Sir William Blackett, Bart., from whom it passed, in 1698, to Charles Turner, Esq., of Kirkleatham, and it is now the property of Thomas Wrightson, Esq. The estate was sold to William Wrightson, Esq., by a descendant of the Charles Turner, Esq., above mentioned; and it subsequently passed to the Cookson family, with whom it still remains.

The Village of Neasham is situated one mile east of Hurworth, on the bank of the Tees, which may be crossed here by a ferry, or by a broad and safe ford. It contains three public-houses, a school, a post-office, several good and substantial farm houses, and a number of cottages. There was formerly a *Benedictine Priory* here, some traces of whose foundations may yet be discovered in a field near the ford at the west of the village. It is supposed to have been founded by the Greystocks; and its earliest charter is a confirmation by Henry II. Several grants of land were made to it by the Fitz-Ralph and Conyer families, and Bishop Pudsey was also a benefactor to the house. At the time of the suppression of the monastic institutions, the community consisted of six members, and the revenue of the priory was valued, according to Dugdale, at £20 17s. 7d.; and by Speed, at £26 9s. 9d. It was granted, 32nd Henry VIII., to James Lawson, having been surrendered into the king's hands in the preceding year, by Joan Lawson, the last prioress. It was transferred by marriage from the Lawsons to the Braithwaites and Jennisons; and was afterwards possessed by the Pearsons, the Cockers, and others. The present proprietor is Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., of *Neasham Abbey*, a large modern mansion, occupying the site of the old priory.

Neasham Hall, the seat and property of James Cookson, Esq., is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the river, and commands delightful views over the picturesque country by which it is surrounded.

POST OFFICE, NEASHAM: Guy Warwick, postmaster.—Letters arrive here from Darlington at 8 5 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 4 40 p.m.

Bone John, tailor
Cookson James, Esq. Neasham Hall
Dent Mr. George
Goldsbrough John, joiner and builder
Gunson John, schoolmaster & shopkeeper
Hanson Edward, shopkeeper
Hanson Nicholas, brick manufacturer and builder
Harrison Mr. John
Jackson Mr. William
Raine Thomas, shoemaker
Towers William, blacksmith
Warwick Guy, boot and shoemaker
Wilkinson Thomas, Esq., Neasham Abbey

Farmers.

Bamlet Robert, Hunger Hall
Dent Joseph, Neasham Hall Farm
Preston John, Neasham Spring
Warton John

Inns and Taverns.

Cock, Middleton Stubbs
Fox and Hounds, James Miller (& butcher)
Hare and Hounds, George Richardson

Market Gardeners.

Bell Richard
Longstaff John
Miller William
Munkister John
Richardson William

SOCKBURN PARISH.

That portion of the parish of Sockburn which lies within the county of Durham, is bounded on the north-east by Dinsdale, on the north-west by Hurworth, and on the west, south, and east by the Tees. It thus occupies a peninsula, formed by the windings of the river. The other portion of the parish, comprising the townships of Girsby and Over Dinsdale, is on the opposite side of the Tees, and consequently in the north riding of Yorkshire.

Dinsdale (Over) township is situated in the wapentake of Allertonshire, and north riding of Yorkshire, and is the property of the Rev. William S. Temple and Mr. William Curry, each of whom claim the manorial rights of his own property. It comprises an area of 805 acres, and its rateable value is £972 10s. The population has fluctuated between 1801 and 1851, from 51 to 74 souls. This township was anciently possessed by the Conyers family; the Girlingtons also held lands here, and it afterwards passed to the Wards of Hurworth.

Directory.—John Leonard Hammond, Esq., Over Dinsdale Hall; and the farmers are John Emmerson, Dinsdale Grange; John Pallister, Hall House; and William Wright, Low Moor Bottom.

Girsby, a township in the same wapentake and riding as Over Dinsdale, is principally the property of William Surtees Raine, Esq., Christopher Deighton, Esq., and the trustees of the late John Darnton, Esq. It contains 1,180 acres, and six farms. The population in 1851 was 101 souls. This township formed part of the possessions of the Conyers family, by whom it was alienated to the Talbots. There was anciently a chapel at Girsby; and the new parish church has been erected here.

The Parish Church, dedicated to All Saints, is a plain oblong building, with round headed windows, erected in lieu of the old church, situated at Sockburn. The parish register commences in 1588. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Stockton, and patronage of the master of Sherburn Hospital. It is valued in the Liber Regis at £3 18s. 1½d; gross income about £100 per annum. The glebe consists of a parsonage house, unfit for residence, and about a rood of garden land. Rev. William H. Elliott, M.A., vicar.

Green Henry, cartwright
Pape William, blacksmith
Sockburn School—Christiana Mitchell, teacher
Wilson Joseph, shoe maker

Farmers.

Bell Alice, Farthing Side
Hebden William, Long Rooft House
Manghan George
Parlour Richard
Raw John
York James, Farthing Side

SOCKBURN, a township, in the parish of the same name, about seven miles south-east by south of Darlington, comprises an area of 653 statute acres; and its annual value is £902 13s. 4d. It is the property of Henry Collingwood Blackett, Esq., who is also lord of the manor. The population in 1801 was 34; in 1811, 37; in 1821, 43; in 1831, 50; in 1841, 42; and in 1851, 43 souls. The manor of Sockburn, is, as has been stated above, a long projecting peninsula, the most southern point of the county, around which the Tees sweeps with its swift clear waters; and, from its isolated position, long continued to maintain its secluded character. A narrow carriage road was the only approach to the church and manor from the north; whilst the inhabitants of the Yorkshire portion of the parish had no means of attending service except by fording or crossing the Tees in boats. The bridge, erected a few years ago at Dinsdale, as above noticed, has now obviated this difficulty. The Roman road from Sadberge into Yorkshire crossed the river at this place by a ford. Surtees, with his true feeling of nature, describes, in a few short sentences, the character of this sweet valley:—"Two families of ancient gentry, and the little convent of Neasham, possessed the whole of this green peninsula. The minute parochial divisions of the district prove its early settlement and cultivation. No fairer spot could attract the notice of a Norman soldier; and nowhere were his descendants more likely to transmit their possessions in deep hereditary peace. The knights of the Tees might mingle in the border warfare; but the bugle horn of the assailants could seldom startle the inmates of their quiet halls. Their mansions stood without tower or fort. Dinsdale had only its fosse; and Sockburn on its level lawn was guarded only by the circling sweep of the Tees. The sale of the estates to wealthy families, already possessed of hereditary seats, has occasioned, within this last century, the desertion of these ancient halls and quiet fields, which now breathe a spirit of even deeper retirement." The earliest historical event connected with the parish of Sockburn, as quoted in Lambarde's dictionary from the chronicles of Lindisfarne, is, that while the see was in Holy Island, Highbald was consecrated bishop at Sockbyry, after the death of Cynewulfe, in 780. It is also related that Snaculf, the son of Cykell, before 1015, gave Sockburgh, Morton, and other places, to the prior and monks of Durham. Sockburn was the property of the Conyers family at a very early period, and we find that its church was given by them to Sherburn Hospital. It continued in the possession of this family till 1653, when William Conyers, Esq., dying without male issue, the estate was transferred by marriage to the Talbots, who alienated to Sir William Blackett, Bart., of Newcastle, and it is now the property of his descendants.

The family of Conyers is one of the oldest in the north, and claims, though of Norman name, to be older than the Norman conquest. Its founders were stout warriors, and one of them, Roger, was made by the Conqueror, constable of Durham Castle, and keeper of the arms of the soldiers therein; a post afterwards secured to him by bishop Carileph, and to his family *in perpetuo*. Another Roger Conyers, it was, who compelled the intruder, Comyn, who had seized on the temporalities of the see, and set the bishop at defiance, to submission; gave the bishop shelter in his house, and afterwards led him in triumph into Durham, where Comyn was glad to come down on his knees, and in humble penitence to sue to the prelate for pardon. "But the manor of Sockburn is most remarkable," observes William Howitt, "for being the location of one of those worm or dragon stories so prevalent in these northern counties. The manor

is still held under the Bishop of Durham by knight service, and the following ceremony. At the first entrance of the bishop, the Lord of Sockburn, or his agent, meets him in the middle of the Tees when the water is fordable, otherwise on Croft Bridge, when he presents a falchion to the bishop, as an emblem of his temporal power, and repeats the following words:—'My Lord Bishop, I here present you with the falchion, wherewith the champion Conyers slew the *worm, dragon,* or *fiery flying serpent,* which destroyed man, woman, and child; in memory of which, the king then reigning gave him the manor of Sockburn, to hold by this tenure, that, upon the very first entrance of every bishop into the county, this falchion should be presented.' The bishop then takes the falchion in his hand, and immediately returns it to the person that presented it, wishing the lord of Sockburn health and a long enjoyment of the manor. In the ancient pedigree of the family of the Conyers, it is set forth, that—'Sir John Conyer, who slew the monstrous, venomous and poysonous *wyvern, ask,* or *worm,* which overthrew and devoured many people in fight, and the scent of the poison was so strong, that no person might abide it, and hee, by pr'vdence of Almighty God, overthrew it, and lieth buried at Sockburn, before the Conquest; but, before he did enterprise, went to the church in complete armour; and offered up his son to the Holy Ghost. Which monuments are yet to see; also the place where the serpent lay is called Greystone.' Unfortunately for the correctness of some of the details of this legend, the falchion bears on one side of the hilt, three lions of England guardant, which were not borne till the reign of King John, and could not well therefore have belonged to a hero before the Conquest; and the figure in the church shown as that of the veritable Sir John Conyers who slew the worm, is in chain armour, has his legs rocssed, and therefore does not date higher than the crusades; and, in fact, is said by Leland to be the effigy of Sir John Conyers, who married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lord Bromflete, in the reign of Henry VI."

This legend, like many others of the same kind, has excited the ingenuity of antiquarians to discover its meaning. Pennant thinks it refers to some victory over the Scots; Hutchinson imagines the dragon slain by Conyers was some Danish rover, who was sacking and plundering the country; and Surtees observes, "It would be no difficult matter, perhaps, with less of theory than is admitted into very grave works, to connect the falchion legend of Sockburn with the real exploits of the constable (Roger de Conyers) at Bishopton, Comyn playing the part of *Dragon.*" After all, however, the legend may refer to some actual fact now lost in the obscurity of by-gone ages; and we may very well suppose that an overgrown serpent might really exist, only deriving abundant exaggerations and sundry attributes as wings and flaming breath, from the terror of the ignorant populace.

The Old Parish Church of Sockburn, a few ruins of which now remain, consisted of a chancel, nave, north and south porches. The north porch contained the tombs of the Conyers, and several monumental brasses of that family, besides a blue marble slab, sculptured with a cross flory, a sword, and a shield bearing the family arms. The greater portion of this edifice was taken down on the erection of the new church at Girsby.

Sockburn Hall, a handsome Elizabethan mansion, is the seat and the property of the lord of the manor.

Directory.—Henry Collingwood Blackett, Esq., Sockburn Hall; and John George Grace, farmer.

DARLINGTON WARD.—SOUTH-WEST DIVISION.

This division of Darlington Ward comprises the parishes of Cockfield, Gainford, Middleton-in-Teesdale, Staindrop, and Winston; the parochial chapelries of Barnard Castle and Whorlton, and a portion of the chapelry district of Ingleton. "The parish of Cockfield," observes a recent topographer, "participates in the coal trade of the Auckland district; and that of Middleton-in-Teesdale has long been celebrated, like the dale of the Wear, for the productiveness of its lead mines. The aspect of the country, in this part of the division, is bleak and hilly, consisting, for the most part, of lofty fells, similar to those by which Weardale is hemmed in. The river Tees, however, presents a striking contrast to the placid course of its neighbour stream, hurling itself over precipices and through chasms which might fitly acquire for it the character of an Alpine torrent. Even as it approaches the sylvan and cultivated parts of the division, it continues, in times of flood, which are frequent and sudden, to rush over its rocky channel with considerable turbulence and force. The scenery of the country, however, after leaving the imposing and sterile heights of Middleton Fells, becomes rapidly more beautiful; and no part of the county is more fertile and highly cultivated than the remainder of this division. Barnard Castle (with its ruined fortress), Middleton-in-Teesdale, and Staindrop are the market towns; the eastern portion of the division enjoying the advantage of proximity to the markets of Darlington and Bishop Auckland. The introduction of railway traffic may be shortly expected to facilitate more extensive intercourse, and provide an easier outlet for the products of the south-west division. Several elegant and pleasant mansions adorn the face of the country; whilst the princely castle of Raby, and that of Streatlam, are associated with historical recollections, not only of the county, but of the kingdom itself." This division comprises an area of 79,854 acres, and its population, in 1851, was 14,276 souls.

BARNARD CASTLE PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

This chapelry is bounded on the north by the parish of Staindrop, on the north-west and west by that of Middleton-in-Teesdale, on the south-west and south by the river Tees, and on the east by the chapelry of Whorlton. It comprises the townships of Barnard Castle, Marwood, Streatlam and Stainton, and Westwick.

Barnard Castle township contains an area of 4,007 acres, and its annual value is £11,942. Its population in 1801 was 2,966; in 1811, 2,986; in 1821, 3,581; in 1831, 4,430; in 1841, 4,452; and in 1851, 4,608 souls. The principal landowner is the Duke of Cleveland, who is also lord of the manor.

Annals.—The tract of country stretching along the northern bank of the Tees, between Middleton-in-Teesdale on the west, and Coniscliffe on the east, anciently formed a part of the honour of Gainford, and belonged to the crown, being independent of the jurisdiction of the bishops of Durham. It suffered severely from the devastations of the Conqueror; and, after his departure, Malcolm of Scotland led his army down Teesdale towards Cleveland, and gave everything to fire and sword. Whilst suffering from this accumulation of misfortunes, the forests of Teesdale and Marwood, the lordships of Middleton-in-Teesdale and Gainford, with all their royal franchises, liberties, and

immunities were granted by William Rufus to Guy de Baliol, who came into England with the Conqueror.

Barnard Baliol, son and successor of Guy, was a man of bold, active, and enterprising spirit, and the builder of the fortress which bore his name. This mighty structure, whose extensive and imposing ruins still remain, was erected between the years 1112 and 1132; and beneath the shelter of its strong and massive towers, the town of Barnard Castle sprang into existence. A burgage tenure was granted to the inhabitants by the founder of the castle, by which the townsmen were endowed with privileges similar to those granted to the burgesses of Richmond by Alan of Bretagne; and, in return, the inhabitants paid a certain rent to their lord. On the invasion of the Scots, 3rd Stephen, this Barnard was one of the northern barons who met in council at Thirsk, and was sent thence to David, the Scottish king, to persuade him to retreat. Not succeeding in this, he betook himself to arms, and shared in the honours gained by the English army at the Battle of the Standard. He was afterwards taken prisoner, with King Stephen, at the battle of Lincoln, in 1142.

Barnard Baliol, son of the above, succeeded his father before 1167; for we find that, in that year, he was fined for neglecting to certify the number of his knights' fees. His lands were shortly afterwards seized by the crown, and he was obliged to pay £100 for their restoration. He confirmed the privileges of the burgesses of Barnard Castle by a charter, which is still preserved in the town chest, written on vellum, in a bold legible hand, with a pendant seal of yellow wax, bearing the remains of an equestrian figure, with a shield and extended sword; but the legend has been broken off.*

In 1174, the Scots, having laid siege to Alnwick Castle, Barnard de Baliol, Robert de Stuteville, and other barons, marched to its relief. A thick fog obscured their passage, and a halt was recommended; but Baliol exclaimed, "Let them stay that will; I am resolved to go on, though none follow me, rather than dishonour myself by staying here." His example inspired the rest with courage; they marched forward, surprised the enemy, and, after a short skirmish, took the Scotch king prisoner, and sent him to Richmond Castle. Barnard Baliol married Agnes de Pinchenii or Pinchney, and left issue three sons, Eustace, Guy, and Ingelram. He was a benefactor to several ecclesiastical foundations; and confirmed the grant of the churches of Gainford, Barnard Castle, and Middleton, to St. Mary's Abbey, York.

Eustace Baliol, who succeeded before 1193, had paid 100 marks for license to marry the widow of Robert Fitz-Piers, in 1190; and nine years afterwards he paid 200 marks fine for neglecting the royal precept to go to the French wars. He granted several charters, and confirmed those granted by his predecessors. He left issue Hugh, Barnard, and Ingelram.

Hugh Baliol succeeded his father about the year 1212. He confirmed the charters of his predecessors, and granted to the inhabitants of Barnard Castle "all that common pasture, and all common lands in the east and north parts, from a certain rivulet which flows from *Wateseale*, or *Watershaw*, and runs into *Beckdam;* and from the road which leads from Castle Barnard, and goes towards Stanhope."† Hugh Baliol married Agnes de Valencia, niece of Henry III., who had in jointure Middleton and Gainford. Alexander, King

* In the same box are deposited charters granted by Hugh, John, and Alexander Baliol, three documents referring to a chantry in the chapel, a letter from Prince Charles' council in 1618, and the silver seal of the burgesses.

† Stanhope here signifies *Stonehope* or *Stone Hill*, now Stainton.

of Scotland, in time of this Hugh, after having subdued all the fortresses in Northumberland for Louis of France, came before Barnard Castle, where Eustace de Vesey, on a reconnoitring party, was slain by a shot from a cross-bow; but it does not appear that the fortress was assailed. Hugh Baliol died in or before the year 1228, having issue three sons, John, Eustace, and Hugh, and a daughter, Ada.

John Baliol, the next possessor of Barnard Castle, on his succession, paid £150 relief for his possessions. He granted a fourth charter to the inhabitants, in which a second class of grantees are first mentioned, under the title of freeholders of the town; to whom, and the burgagers, the deed conveys a certain common pasture in Marwood, in exchange for lands which the grantor had enclosed in his park, and others which the burgagers had released to him and his heirs. This tract adjoins that granted by Hugh Baliol, and the two contained 9,700 acres of land. This John Baliol is said to have founded the hospital of St. John the Baptist, about the year 1230 *(see Charities)*. This powerful baron was as faithful in his adherence to Henry III. as his father had been to John. He married Dervorguill, or Devergald, eldest daughter and heiress of Alan of Galloway, constable of Scotland, by Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Huntingdon, younger brother of William, King of Scotland. By this union he acquired a great accession of wealth and influence; and on the strength of it his son laid claim to the crown of Scotland. He was sheriff of Cumberland from 33 to 39 Henry III. inclusive, and governor of the castle of Carlisle. On the marriage of Margaret, the king's daughter, to Alexander, the young king of Scotland, their tuition was committed to John Baliol and Robert de Ros, of Wark; but within two years, they were both accused to King Henry, at Nottingham, of having abused their trust. Baliol made his peace with King Henry partly by the payment of a large fine, and partly by reminding him of the services of his father to King John. He was shortly afterwards sent as ambassador to France; and was present at the victory of Northampton in 1264, when he shared the defeat and imprisonment of King Henry and Prince Edward, at the battle of Lewes. Having regained his liberty, he devoted himself to the service of his royal master. The memory of John Baliol is rendered famous by the foundation of Baliol College, Oxford, which he commenced in 1263, and which was completed by his widow. He died in 1268, and was buried in the abbey of Sweetheart, in Galloway. He had issue four sons and four daughters.

Hugh Baliol, eldest son of the last baron, succeeded his father, but, dying without issue, the estate, in consequence of the death of the second son, Alan, passed to Alexander, the third son, who gave the inhabitants of Barnard Castle a charter confirmatory of their common right in Marwood. He left no issue, and was succeeded by his only surviving brother, John Baliol, who, it appears, had been educated at Durham School. We find that the powers of the lords of Barnard Castle were very considerable at this time. An itinerant judge was sent to dispense justice in their territory; there was also a chief bailiff of the liberty, a constable and a porter of the castle, and a forester. A coroner was also appointed by the lords of the liberty. They had free warren and chase over a large extent of moorland and waste, with the soil, mines, quarries, and other perquisites, from whence the munificent grants above noticed were derived. They had the return of writs and warrants awarded thither, so that no officer could enter the liberty, but by writ *de non omittas*: they had also the privileges of markets and fairs, the goods and chattels of felons condemned within their courts, and received a yearly rent, called

the *Brew-farm*, from all the ale-house keepers, who were obliged to be licensed by the steward in open court. In England, besides his lordship of Barnard Castle, John Baliol possessed estates in several of the southern counties, as well as the barony of Bywell in Northumberland; in Scotland he inherited from his mother the lordship of Galloway, the castle of Botel in Kenmore, and Kirk Andrews; and in France he retained the hereditary possessions of his Norman ancestors. He married Isabel, daughter of John Plantagenet, Earl of Warren and Surrey; and, in 1291, he was one of the principal competitors for the Scottish crown. The dispute was referred to the King of England, as lord paramount, who adjudged the right to Baliol. On the forfeitures of his estates, Bishop Beck claimed Barnard Castle, as of the *jura regalia* of his palatinate; but the king, being determined to abridge the great power of this prelate, seized the palatinate, which he shortly afterwards restored in a mutilated shape, having taken from it the large possessions which it had acquired on the attainder of Baliol and Bruce. Edward gave Barnard Castle with its members to Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

This Guy was one of the nobles whom Edward I., when dying at Burgh on Sands, enjoined not to let Gaveston return to England. On the ascendancy of that favourite, therefore, in the following reign, the Earl of Warwick joined Thomas, Earl of Lancaster and others, and took Gaveston prisoner at Scarborough; but, on the intercession of the king, the Earl of Pembroke undertook, upon forfeiture of all he had, that their victim should not escape, provided he himself were allowed to conduct him to a conference with the king. The rest seemed to consent; but, during the journey of Pembroke with Gaveston, Warwick came in the night with a number of armed men, and took the latter back to Warwick Castle, where he was beheaded. None of the parties in this transaction were ever punished.

Thomas, Earl of Warwick, son of Guy, was two years old at his father's death in 1315; and on his coming of age, "he was scarce ever out of some great and memorable employment," being present at numerous battles in France, particularly those of Cressy and Poictiers, and at the siege of Calais. In 41 Edward III, he was joined in commission with the Bishop of Durham and others, to supervise the Marches of Scotland; and he was one the founders of the Order of the Garter. Two years later, 1369, he went to Calais to assist the Duke of Lancaster and the Earl of Hereford, who were threatened by the French army, and whose troops were wasted by famine and plague. "On landing," says Dugdale, "he severely reprehended those noblemen for delaying to fight, saying, 'I will go and fight before the English bread which I have eaten be digested.' He accordingly drove the French before him, but on his return to Calais, fell a victim to the pestilence, and died November 13th."

Thomas, the second earl of that name, succeeded his father in 1369. He was appointed one of the governors of Richard II. during that monarch's minority; but the control which they exercised over the early extravagance of the king was not forgiven when he assumed the reigns of government; for Warwick was suddenly arrested, and banished to the Isle of Man; and his castle, town, and lordship of Barnard Castle, together with his manors of Middleton and Gainford, were granted to William Scroope, Earl of Wiltshire. In the following year, however, they were restored by Henry IV. to the Earl of Warwick, in whose family they remained till 1449, when, on the demise of Anne, Daughter of Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, and King of Wight, they devolved upon his only sister, Anne, who married Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, who thereupon acquired the title and estates of the Beauchamps.

The history of this extraordinary man, commonly called "the king maker," s identified with that of the time in which he lived. After his death at the battle of Barnett, in 1471, Bishop Booth made great efforts to procure a confirmation of the decision made in favour of the see in the parliament of Edward III., issued many instruments, and had repetition of the adjudication n his favour; yet the family of Warwick continued to hold Barnard Castle, which afterwards passed in marriage with Anne, one of the daughters and coheiresses of the celebrated Earl of Warwick, to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who ascended the English throne, in 1483, as Richard III.; previous to which Barnard Castle was one of his favourite seats. Tanner, in his Notitia, informs us that "Richard, Duke of Gloucester obtained a license from Edward IV., an. regni 17 (1477), to found a college in the castle here, for a dean and twelve secular priests, ten clerks, and six choristers, to the honour of Christ Jesus, the Virgin Mary, St. Margaret, and St. Ninian, and to purchase lands, &c., not exceeding the yearly value of 400 marks." The members of this college were to be "a body corporate, with all rights, powers, and privileges as such, and the said duke and his heirs to be perpetual patrons of the said college, to be called the college of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, at Barnard Castle, in the diocese of Durham." It is thought that this institution was never completed, though that some progress was made in the proposed buildings, as been inferred from the existence of several sculptured stones, bearing the name and crest of Richard, and built up in the walls of tenements. On the death of Richard, this lordship was immediately seized by his conqueror Henry VII., who restored it to Anne, widow of the Earl of Warwick, and mother of Isabel and Anne, wives of Richard III. and his brother the Duke of Clarence. But this appears to have been merely a means of acquiring them himself; for, on December 13th, 1488, by a special feoffment and fine, she conveyed them wholly to the king, entailing them on the issue male of his body, with remainder to herself and her heirs.

After belonging to several persons, Barnard Castle and its dependencies became, by marriage, as is supposed, the property of Charles Earl of Westmoreland. Upon his insurrection, it was seized and garrisoned for the queen by Sir George Bowes, of Streatlam, who defended it against the main body of the insurgents for eleven days, and then surrendered it upon honourable terms, being allowed to depart with arms, ammunition, and baggage. By the suppression of this rebellion, and the consequent confiscation of the property of the Earl of Westmoreland, Barnard Castle reverted to the crown, and was leased to Sir George Bowes. It was afterwards granted by James I. to Robert Carr, Viscount Rochester, Baron of Brancepeth, and Earl of Somerset; but, on his attainder, they again reverted to the crown.

Soon after, they were, with Brancepeth and other estates, settled for the maintenance of the household of Charles, Prince of Wales, by demise, for 99 years, to Sir Francis Bacon, attorney-general, and others, with power to grant leases for 27 years, or three lives; and the survivors of the grantees assigned to Sir Henry Vane, Knt., for the unexpired remainder of the term. On March 14th, 1626, in consideration of a fine of £1,500, Charles I. granted to Samuel Cordwell and Henry Dingley, in trust for Sir Henry, the reversion of the assigned premises, together with all deer and wild cattle in the parks, and free-chase and warren, to be held of the crown by knights' service, under the yearly rent of £100 19s. 4d. In 1640, Sir Henry Vane obtained a grant from the crown of sundry privileges annexed to his manor of Raby and honour of Castle Barnard, which latter was created a barony by William III. This

title was first conferred upon Sir Christopher Vane, on July 8th, 1699; and the Hon. Henry Vane assumed the title of Viscount Barnard in 1754. The castle and manor of Barnard Castle are still vested in his descendant, the Duke of Cleveland.

In 1614, there was a great snow, the deepest ever known, which did not yield till February 26th; nine people of this place and neighbourhood were lost; it was past travelling but in danger for man and beast; by report the snow was six yards deep in the country.

The plague broke out at Osmondcroft and Winston in 1636; and so great were its ravages in the neighbourhood, that Barnard Castle Magdalen Fair was cried down. In April 1645, the pestilence re-appeared, and carried off great numbers in the town and its vicinity.

After the rout at Newburn, in April 1642, 500 Scots were billetted upon the inhabitants of Barnard Castle, "and left a debt of £80."

On January 3, 1644, Francis Walker, of this place, was tried at the sessions at Durham, for saying, "The parliament are rogues, rebels, and traitors—God confound them and the devil confound them; and he wished the parliament house was blown up with gunpowder as it should have been once, and he hoped to see them all hanged one against another within a short time—that the parliament sought to be kings themselves, and that they would have him (the king) to be worse than either you or I, and that he the king could not say the horse he rode on was his own."

Cromwell is said to have visited Barnard Castle on October 24th, 1648, when he was regaled by the inhabitants with "burnt wine" and "short cakes," and on the following day proceeded to Richmond.

During a violent thunder storm, September 19th, 1729, a barn, with the corn in it, was set fire to, and consumed. A house in the adjacent village of Startforth was also struck, the walls and furniture being much damaged.

On July 11th, 1748, a fire broke out in the house of Robert Newby, a barber in this town, which destroyed two houses before it was extinquished. The Hon. Henry Vane sent his engine and apparatus to assist the inhabitants, and afterwards made a present of them to the town.

In March 1784, as some men were ploughing in the lands of Swaites' Hall, near Barnard Castle, they turned up several pieces of silver, which, upon examination, were found to be coins of Henry I.

During the night of October 18th, 1829, there was a strong gale of wind, accompanied by heavy and continued rain. The river Tees was swollen to much beyond its usual height during floods, and inundated many of the houses in the lower part of the town.

On August 25th, 1832, Barnard Castle and its neighbourhood were visited by a dreadful thunderstorm, accompanied by a whirlwind, which completely unroofed a thatched house, and laid the inmates senseless on the floor, but without hurting them. A large stack of hay was thrown down; and a person named Armstrong, who was breaking stones on the road, was lifted off his feet, and thrown to the ground without being much hurt. The whirlwind crossed the river Tees, tore up some large trees near Lartington Hall, and killed a calf in a field at Cotherstone. The Tees rose to a great height, and the road between Barnard Castle and Bowes was rendered almost impassable.

On the 9th March, 1835, the district between Barnard Castle and Brough was visited by a severe storm of snow and wind, which stopped the mails and stage coaches for more than a day.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria was ploclaimed at Barnard Castle, on the

3rd July, 1837, by the steward, jury, and officers of the manor court, assisted by several of the respectable inhabitants of the town.

The Castle.—This ancient fortress, whose massive ruins occupy the summits of a series of precipitous rocks on the north bank of the Tees, once ranked amongst the most extensive and important in the north of England, and originally commanded one of the principal passages between Durham and Yorkshire. "The Castelle of Barnard," says Leland, "stondith stately upon Tese; the first area hath no very notable thing in it, but the fair chapelle wher be two cantuaries. In the middle of the body of this chapelle is a fair marble tumbe, with an image, and inscription about it in French. Ther is another in the south waul of the body of the chapelle of fre stone, with an image of the same. Sum say that they were of the Bailiolles. The inner area is very large, and partly motid, and well furnished with towers of great lodging. Ther belongs 2 parkes to this castelle; the one is caulled Marwood, and thereby is a chace that berith also the name of Marwood, and that goith on Tese ripe up into Tesedale. Ther is but a hil betwixt the chases of Langeley and Marwood." The castle was unroofed and dismantled in 1630; and the gradual and progressive decay of more than two centuries has effected the demolition of nearly all but the outward shell of this once magnificent fortress. The gateway of the outer area is approached from the west side of the main street of the town; and the castle walls on this side are covered with the backs of houses. All traces of the chapel have long since disappeared; the space consists of an open field, in which a few small gardens are placed beneath the shadows of the ruined and crumbling walls. There is no appearance of towers or bastions in this part of the walls, which are carried along the very verge of the cliffs overhanging the street called Bridgegate, and surrounding the area on the east, south, and west. On the north and east, a deep fosse and strong wall separate this portion of the ruins from the site of the principal fortifications. It was here, probably, that the keep was placed, and the circumvallations have been more lofty than those towards the south. Near the north-eastern angle are the remains of "Brackenbury's Tower," an arched vault now open towards the interior area. In the centre of the north wall of the castle there is a gateway leading to the *Flatts*. It is situated beneath a circular arch, partly built up; and there are some remains of flanking buttresses, the whole having been defended by a semi-circular tower. The north-western angle of the castle is formed by "Baliol's Tower," a circular erection of considerable height, and of excellent ashlar masonry. It contains a stone dome or vaulting, thirty feet in diameter, without ribs or central pillar, and not more than eighteen inches in height above the springing line. This tower has been kept in better condition than any other part of the castle, having been repaired and fitted up some years ago as a shot factory. It is now occupied by a person who cultivates the orchard in the interior, and who also acts as guide to visitors. The western walls of the castle overlook the bed of the Tees, and command a splendid view of the surrounding country. This part of the castle appears to have contained the principal apartments; and one of its most conspicuous features is a beautiful mullioned window, hung on projecting corbels. To the south of this window, the wall is supported by four lofty buttresses, and contains two pointed windows. On this side of the fortress there was a sallyport, leading to the bridge; and the wall near this place seems as if about to topple down the precipice immediately below. The entire circuit of the walls enclose an area of six-and-a-half acres. The Flatts are now cultivated, and present some of the most delightful scenery in the district.

THE TOWN OF BARNARD CASTLE.

Barnard Castle is situated 25 miles south-west from Durham, 16 west-north-west from Darlington, 39 from Gateshead, 38 from Sunderland, and 224 north-north-west from London. Its population in 1851 was 4,357, of whom 2,088 were males, and 2,269 females. There was at the same period 644 inhabited houses, 8 uninhabited, and 11 in process of erection. The town, which is about a mile in length, is situated on the southern slope of a hill descending steeply to the river Tees, and is approached from the north-east by the Bowes and Sunderland Bridge turnpike road, which connects it with Staindrop, Bishop Auckland, &c. There is a broad street or suburb running from east to west, called *Gallgate* or *Gallowgate*, and, according to some authorities, the ancient town of Marwood stood here, previous to the erection of Barnard Castle. The street is supposed to have derived its name from having been in ancient times the place of execution for the barony. On an eminence, at the head of this street, where the roads to Staindrop and Middleton diverge, several stone steps and a broad pavement were dug up some years ago, by many supposed to be the remains of the market-cross of Marwood, but by others considered to be vestiges of the site of the engine once used for the decapitation of criminals. A close in the vicinity is designated in ancient records, *Hankeslave*, or *Hang Slave*. In the neighbourhood of the same place is an old chapel, called *Bede Kirk*, which is now occupied as a farm house; but is not mentioned in any of the ecclesiastical records, though it is conjectured to be a chantry, mentioned in the Valor of 1536, of the total annual value of £4 9s. The Cattle Market joins the western extremity of Gallgate, and is continued by the Horse Market and the Market Place, which, together, form the main street of the town. At the southern extremity of the Market Place, the Town Hall stands in nearly the middle of the street; and, opposite to it, the street called Newgate stretches to the east and joins the road to Westwick, Whorlton, &c. On the ground, at the north corner of this street, there formerly stood a sculpture in bold relief, representing an ecclesiastic beneath a canopied niche, with a crozier in his right hand, a book in his left, and a rampant boar on each side. It has, however, been removed to a place of greater security. A sculpture, with a boar passant, is built up in the wall of one of the houses in this street. Thorngate is a continuation of the main street to the south from the Town Hall, and appears to be the most ancient part of the town. Several of the houses are of stone and roofed with flags. In the wall of one of these, a low dwelling, with mullioned windows, is a stone inscribed "Richardus," in bold old English characters. The front of an arched passage in this house bears two shields, the bearings on one of which are obliterated; but the other bears the arms of Brunskill, an ancient local family. In the interior of the archway, three fragments have been inserted, which, if united, would read, "*Broun. Abbat—cuj. a' i' e p' picie—tur Deus.*" Several old wainscot closets, in the interior of the house, are curiously decorated. An old building, said to have been a house of the Friars Eremites, of the order of St. Augustine, formerly stood on the opposite side of the street; and on a mullioned bow window in its front was inscribed, "*Soli Deo honor et gloria.*" Some years ago, the front portion of the house was used as a chapel by Dissenters. It is now nearly all rebuilt, the only portion of the original structure remaining being a small pointed arch; the inscription has been built up in the interior wall.

Bridgegate, or Briggate, is a long narrow street which diverges from the foot of the Bank, the upper part of Thorngate, towards the west and north-west, and skirts the foot of the rocks which bear the ruins of the castle till it reaches the bridge. This street forms the only road into the town from the south, except a winding path around the west and north sides of the castle. King-street and Queen-street, formed within the last thirty years, adjoin Gallgate on the south.

The Bridge, which connects Barnard Castle with the village of Startforth, on the Yorkshire side of the Tees, consists of two strong groined arches, that on the Durham side being somewhat higher than the other. Leland tells us that the bridge over the Tees, at this place, consisted of three arches. There is an inscription, now nearly illegible, on the battlement of the north arch, "E. R. 1569," which, if it be the date of its erection, suggests a conjecture that the two previous arches may have been so injured, or perhaps destroyed during the siege of the castle in that year, as to render their removal necessary, when the present more elevated arch might be substituted. During the great flood of 1771, the Tees was so high at Barnard Castle, that the arch on the Yorkshire side of the bridge not being large enough for the passage of so great a quantity of water, the battlement was forced down, and the water took its course along the street, drove away the causeway, washed away the soil down to the rock, and demolished eight dwelling-houses. The ground was so swept away that the end of the bridge was at least four yards higher than the rock, and persons passing into Yorkshire were obliged to go down a ladder.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious building, consisting of nave, aisles, transept, and chancel, with a square tower at the north-west corner. It stands near the angle formed by the junction of Newgate-street with the Bank, and will accommodate about 900 persons. The whole of the exterior walls are embattled. The tower was formerly surmounted with a leaden spire, which was removed, in consequence of its unsafe condition, in 1774, and the tower was raised to the height of sixty feet. It formerly contained four bells, the oldest of which was remarkable for the purity of its tone, and round its rim was the following inscription:—"*Campana Sancti Trinitatis et omnium Sanctorum.*" These were sold in 1823, and a new peal of six bells were purchased in their stead, The weight of the present peal is 73 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lbs. In 1813, the western entrance of the church was restored, and the whole of the interior was repaired and neatly pewed at the same time. The north aisle is formed by octagonal and cylindrical pillars, supporting circular arches of unequal span; and the southern one by octagonal pillars supporting pointed arches. The windows of the aisle are square, with mullioned compartments. The south porch of the transept, in which was anciently a chantry of Our Blessed Lady, has long served as the place of sepulture of the Boweses of Streatlam, several of whose escutcheons, with a helmet, a gauntlet, and a banner, decorate its walls. The entrance to the chancel is beneath a pointed arch, sculptured with leaves and human heads, and supported by pillars, with embattled capitals. The east window, rebuilt in 1816, consists of five lights, surmounted by a pointed arch; and instead of the two windows of the south a pointed one was inserted at the same period. The font is a large octagonal basin, of the black marble found in the Tees, sculptured on four of its alternate faces with a raised shield, the intermediate compartments containing a triangular device symbolical of the Trinity. There was anciently a chantry in the south transept, founded by Robert de

Mortham, vicar of Gainford, in 1280, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. There were also five other chantries, the founders of which are unknown, viz., those of St. Catherine, St. Helen, and St. Margaret (the two latter were within the castle), with an endowment of £6 a-year; that of the Twelve Apostles, and the guild or fraternity of the Holy Trinity, with a yearly income of £5 18s. 8d. In the south transept there is a recumbent effigy of Robert de Mortham, in his ecclesiastical robes, bearing the chalice in his hands. Several other remains of antiquity are found in the church; and near the west end of the south aisle, on the side of a curious table monument, is a coloured effigy of George Hopper, of Black Hedley, Northumberland, dressed in a cocked hat, blue coat, and yellow breeches, of the fashion of the last century, holding a red rose in one hand, and an inscribed scroll in the other. In a niche in the wall of the chancel, there is a splendid monument of Malta stone, to the memory of Sir John Hullock, baron of the exchequer. It was erected in 1835, and consists of a statue of the Goddess of Justice, beneath which is an inscription upon marble, supported by a carved corbel, bearing the name and crest of the deceased. There are several other monuments and funeral brasses in the church, but our limited space precludes a more extended notice. The parish register commences in 1609. The living is a curacy, in the deanery of Darlington, not in charge; the vicar of Gainford, patron. The income of the curacy is derived from a stipend of £6 10s. paid by the vicar of Gainford; £10 per annum from the trustees of Lord Crewe's charity; £68, the rent of land at Holdsworth, in Marwood; £9, the rent of land at Northfield, in the parish of Startforth, purchased with Queen Anne's Bounty; with thirty acres at Bowes, and an allotment on Bowes Moor; the churchyard, and the surplice fees. The living has been augmented from Queen Anne's Bounty, and other sources; and the gross income now amounts to about £228 per annum. Rev. George Dugard, M.A., curate; Rev. Thomas Jones, B.A., sub-assistant curate.

St. Mary's (Catholic) Church occupies what was formerly called the Union Hall, which was purchased about ten years ago, and converted to its present use. The interior is very neat, and will contain about 500 persons. The altar is surmounted by a beautiful fresco of the Crucifixion, copied by Mr. Harvey, of Barnard Castle, from the celebrated fresco, which adorns the Catholic Church, Lartington Hall. Rev. William Allen, priest.

The Independent Chapel, a neat commodious structure, situated in Hall-street, contains a gallery, and possesses accommodation for nearly 600 persons. It was erected by subscription, in 1836, and has a Sunday-school attached, which is attended by about 150 children.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, situated on the Bank, is a good stone building, erected by subscription, in 1822, at a cost of £1,200, and will accommodate about 800 persons. An excellent organ was added to the chapel in 1847, at an expense of £120. The Primitive Methodists and Unitarians have also chapels here.

National Schools.—These schools are situated in the churchyard, and are under government inspection. The Boys' School was founded by subscription in 1814, and the girls' in 1850; the former has an average attendance of 200, and the latter of 115 children. Both schools are supported by subscriptions and donations; the boys' school, however, receives the interest of £133, bequeathed by John Dent, of London, *(See Charities)* for the education of ten poor boys. John J. Bailey, and Ann Johnson, teachers.

Besides the National Schools, there are the Catholic Schools in Queen-

street, the Wesleyan School, and Infant School on the Demesnes, seven boarding and day schools, in addition to which there are Sundays-chools attached to various places of worship.

THE TOWN HALL, situated in the Market Place, is an octangular building, around the basement storey of which there is a circular piazza, inclosed with an iron railing, and occupied by the sellers of eggs, butter, &c., on market days; the inner portion of the building being used as a prison. A room in the upper storey is apportioned to the transaction of the town's business and the meetings of the magistrates. An inscription records that the building was erected by Thomas Breaks, a native of Barnard Castle, in 1747. On the top there is a cupola, containing a bell, and surmounted by a vane.

THE DISPENSARY was established in January, 1835, and is supported by subscriptions and donations, a benefaction of £5 and upwards constitutes the donor a governor for life. In consideration of a donation of £240 to the building fund of the Whitham Testimonial, the institution is held in apartments provided for the purpose in that structure. Patron, the Duke of Cleveland; surgeons, Henry Benning and George R. Slader; treasurer and secretary, Thompson Richardson.

Besides the Dispensary, Bishop Auckland has an Indigent Sick Society, a Church Clothing Society, a General Clothing Society, a Lying-in Charity, a Branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, a Branch of the Darlington Auxiliary Bible Society, several Benefit and Building Societies, and an Agricultural Society, &c.

THE WHITHAM TESTIMONIAL.— A Subscription Library was established in Barnard Castle, in 1824, but soon became extinct; and was succeeded by a Mechanics' Institute, which was founded in 1832, chiefly through the exertions of H. T. M. Whitham, Esq., of Lartington, and other gentlemen of the district. This institution seems not to have been appreciated by those for whose benefit it was founded, and the income scarcely met the current expenditure. From 1839 to 1844, strenuous efforts were made, by reducing the outlay and other reforms, to impart stability to the society; and in the latter year, the president, H. T. M. Whitham, Esq., expressed a wish that some suitable building should be erected for the purposes of the institution. His demise, in November of the same year, suggested to Messrs. Cust, Monckhouse, and Brown, the propriety of erecting a testimonial to his memory, in the form of a building devoted to some of those benevolent purposes to which he was so much attached during his life. Acting upon this idea, they convened a meeting of the respectable inhabitants of the town; and a subscription was at once commenced for the proposed object. In a short time, £750 was raised in this manner; the directors of the Dispensary (in which Mr. Whitham had always taken great interest) gave £240, on condition of having accommodation in the building; and a ladies' bazaar realised £240 more, which completed the subscription. The building is situated in the Market Place, and presents an elegant stone front, in the Italian style. It consists of two storeys, the lower of which is rusticated, with a handsome central door-case, ornamented with Ionic columns, supporting an entablature and pediment. The upper storey consists of two Ionic columns, and pilasters at the angles, the full height of the storey, with a rich entablature, on which is inscribed the name of the gentleman in whose honour the building is erected. The interior contains a spacious lecture hall, library, and residence for the librarian; with a dispensary, surgery, and various offices. *The Mechanics' Institute* is now in a flourishing condition, having upwards of 200

members, and a library of 2,600 volumes. Rev. T. Whitham, chairman; John Badcock, Esq., treasurer; Thomas Atkin, librarian.

Trade, Manufactures, &c.—Dyeing, stocking weaving, and tanning were formerly carried on in Barnard Castle; and the woollen and cotton trades have been both tried, but without any marked success. In the early part of the present century, the carpet manufacture was introduced, and since that period has maintained its position, as the staple manufacture of the place. The business is now carried on here by Messrs. Joshua C. Monkhouse and Sons, of Thorngate Mill, who employ a considerable number of workmen. Shoe thread is also extensively manufactured by Messrs. Ullathorne and Longstaffe, at the Bridge End and in Marwood. Messrs. Steele, tanners and curriers, have also a large establishment. Besides these branches of industry, the town contains smiths, machine makers, joiners, braziers, &c. The bank of Messrs. Backhouse and Co., of Darlington, Mr. J. C. Monkhouse, manager; the Darlington District Banking Company, Mr. Thomas Caldwell, manager; and the National Provincial Bank of England, Mr. George Pippet, manager, have each a branch at Barnard Castle. There is also a Savings Bank, established in 1816, of which T. Richardson, Esq., is actuary.

The Gas Works, situated near the Castle, were erected in 1835, by a company of shareholders, at an expense of £2,500, in shares of £10 each. There are two gasometers, capable of containing 20,000 cubic feet of gas, and the town is supplied at 5s. per 1,000 cubic feet. William Watson, sen. secretary; William Willey, manager; Thomas Hodgson, clerk.

Water Supply, &c.—The local Board of Health was established in 1850, upon the report of the Inspector of the General Board of Health; the town having suffered severely from cholera, in 1849. The district under its jurisdiction comprises Barnard Castle, those parts of Marwood and Bridge End, adjoining the town, and the village of Low Startforth. The board have brought a supply of water to the town from Bowes Mountain, a distance of five miles, at a cost of £3,500, and laid down a complete system of sewerage and drainage, at an expense of about £2,300. The board consists of fifteen members, elected from various parts of the district. George Brown, clerk.

The Darlington and Barnard Castle Railway was commenced in July 1854, and is expected to be completed in 1856. The length of the line, which passes from Darlington, by Piercebridge, Gainford, Winston, Staindrop, and Newsham, to Barnard Castle, is fifteen-and-a-half miles; and the estimated cost of construction, &c., including law expenses, is about £7,000 per mile. The Barnard Castle terminus is near Gallgate. Secretary, George Brown, Esq.; contractor, John Anderson, Esq., of Gainford.

Markets, Fairs, &c.—A market is held here every Wednesday; and annual fairs take place on Easter and Whit Wednesdays, for pedlary, &c., and on the eve and day of St. Mary Magdalen, for horses, cattle, and sheep. The show of cattle and horses, and the attendance of buyers and sellers at both fairs, are good. A fortnightly fair for cattle is also held on alternate Wednesdays. The tolls of the fairs and markets are farmed under the Duke of Cleveland.

Courts of Law, &c.—The town was anciently governed by the lord's immediate officers, and courts were regularly held before their stewards. The Court Baron of the Duke of Cleveland is held in October every year. Mr. Binning, of Staindrop, is the present steward. Petty Sessions are held on the last Wednesday of every month, at which two or more of the following magistrates attend:—Rev. G. Dugard, M.A., chairman; W. J. S. Morritt, Esq.;

and T. Edgar, Esq. Thompson Richardson, clerk. The Police Station is situated in Hall-street; John Knox, superintendent.

The Barnard Castle County Court for the recovery of debts under £50, comprises in its district Cleatlam, Cockfield, Eggleston, Forest and Frith (with Harwood), Gainford, Headlam, Hilton, Ingleton, Langley Dale, and Shotton, Langton, Marwood, Middleton-in-Teesdale, Morton-Tynemouth, Raby and Keverstone, Raindrop, Streatlam-with-Stainton, Wackerfield, Whorlton, Winston-with-Newsham, Woodland. Henry Stapylton, Esq., judge; Messrs. W. and W. Watson, assistant clerks; John Lax, under bailiff.

On the passing of the Reform Bill, Barnard Castle was appointed one of the polling places for the southern division of the county of Durham.

THE TEESDALE POOR LAW UNION comprises an area of 174,162 acres, of which 95,907 are in Yorkshire; and its population in 1851 was 19,813 souls. The union is divided into three sub-districts, viz: Staindrop, Barnard Castle, and Middleton-in-Teesdale. The Staindrop sub-district contains the parish of Cockfield, including the townships of Cockfield and Woodland; Staindrop parish, including Langley Dale and Shotton, Raby and Keverston, Staindrop, Wackerfield, Hilton, and Ingleton; part of Gainford parish, including Morton Tynemouth, Langton, Headlam, Gainford, and Cleatham; Winston parish; and the township of Barforth, in Forcett parish, West Gilling Wapentake, north riding of Yorkshire. The Barnard Castle sub-district contains the township of Ovingham, in Forcett parish; the parish of Wycliffe; the township of Hutton Magna, in the parish of that name; the townships of Barningham, Scargill, and Hope, in the parish of Barningham; the parish of Brignall, the parish of Rokeby, the parish of Startforth, including the townships of Startforth with Egglestone Abbey and Boldron; the parish of Bowes, including the townships of Bowes and Gillmanby; and Lartington, in the parish of Romaldkirk, all in the north riding of Yorkshire; with part of the parish of Gainford, including the townships of Whorlton, Westwick, Barnard Castle, Stainton with Streatlam, and Marwood. The Middleton sub-district includes the remainder of Romaldkirk parish, comprising the townships of Cotherston, Hunderthwaite, Romaldkirk, Mickleton, Lunedale, and Holwick; and Middleton-in-Teesdale parish, including the townships of Middleton-in-Teesdale, Eggleston, Newbiggin, and Forest-with-Frith. *The Union Workhouse*, situated in Gallgate, is a good-stone building, erected in 1838, at a cost of £2,500, and will accommodate 158 persons. The inmates at present are eighteen men, twenty-five women, twenty boys, and eighteen girls; total, eighty-one. John Garforth, master; Elizabeth Garforth, matron; Thomas Kipling, surgeon; George Brown, clerk.

CHARITIES.—*St. John's Hospital*: This hospital is said to have been founded by John Baliol in 1229, but we possess no authentic documents relative to its foundation. It is included in the "Valor Ecclesiasticus," made 26 Henry VIII. (1536), and therein stated to be in the gift of the crown, and of the yearly value of £5 15s. 8d., subject to an annual payment to three poor women, to pray for the soul of the founder, of 3s. in money, and 3s. 4d. in coals. The present income is derived solely from property in Barnard Castle, which produces an annual rent of £331 8s. The hospital or bedehouse, is a low thatched building in Newgate-street, containing one room, in which two old women reside rent free, and receive 10s monthly between them. The appointment of a third bedeswoman has been withheld for many years,

to increase the stipend of the other two. The sum of £1 5s. for coats or gowns is paid to them every other Christmas; and they also receive an annual supply of 20-horse loads of coals, from the estate of Low Hullerbush. Rev. George Dugard, custos.

Dent's Charity.—John Dent the elder, of Brightwell, Berkshire, on April 29th, 1706, assigned to the trustees certain premises in Stepney, for the education of poor boys born in the town of Barnard Castle. Previous to 1749, the sum of £133, raised by the sale of those premises, had been placed at interest, and is now in the hands of Benjamin Lee, Esq., who pays £5 6s. 4d. interest. This sum is paid to the treasurer of the National School; and ten poor children, nominated by the minister and churchwardens, are taught free of charge.

Glenton's Dole, and other Charities.—John Glenton, December 3rd, 1578, charged his lands in Startforth with the payment of certain sums, amounting to 40s. per annum, for the poor of Barnard Castle. This payment was released in 1793, for twenty years' purchase. By will, in December 1668, Ambrose Brunskill, Esq., gave a house in Barnard Castle, value £5 per annum. This house having become ruinous, its site in Thorngate was let for £3 10s. a year, which rent was released for £70 in 1793. Mary Finlay, of Darlington, widow, June 26th, 1688, gave a third part of Broadgates, then producing £1 8s. yearly; and Thomas Barker gave £5, producing 6s. per annum. The amount of these two sums was released in 1793, for twenty years' purchase. The properties enumerated in the purchase deed were — 1. To William Benning, for £34, a rent-charge of £1 14s. out of his burgages and tenements in Bondgate. 2. To Anthony Bazin, for £11 6s. 8d., 11s. 4d. out of Westwood House, Westwood Close, and Foxholes, in Starforth. 3. To Henry Ewbank, for £13 6s. 8d., his tenements in Thorngate discharged of 13s. 4d. issuing thereout. 4. To James Lonsdale, his tenements in Thorngate, discharged of 6s. 8d. thereout. 5. To Benjamin Bass, 6s. 8d. rent-charge out of his tenements in Thorngate. The whole of the above purchase money, and the proceeds from the release of Brunskill's property, amounting to £142, was laid out, with £140 raised on mortgage, in the purchase of the workhouse, on which an annual payment of £7 2s. was consequently charged. The commissioners for enquiring concerning charities, however, state that, from some unexplained cause, only £3 12s, a year had been paid, which was apparently exclusive of £3 10s. from Brunskill's property. The sum paid is given away at Christmas and Easter, with the charities of Percival and others, in sums varying from 6d. to 2s. In 1840, the workhouse was sold to Mr. Bayles, subject to the above charge of £7 2s. yearly. The remaining purchase money arising from the sale of the old workhouse, viz. £260, was applied in partly liquidating the proportion of the township of Barnard Castle towards the expense of building the Teesdale Union Workhouse.

Hutton's Charity. — Matthew Hutton, gent. by will November 19th, 1726, directed his executors to lay out £120 in the purchase of lands and tenements, the profits and rents thereof to be disposed of in buying bread, to be distributed every Sunday, immediately after divine service, amongst the poorer sort of housekeepers or other poor people of the town of Barnard Castle. In October of the year 1730, two closes in Startforth, called Morton Gill Leazes and the Little Moor, containing respectively ten and four acres, were purchased with this money; and an allotment was since added making 18a. 2r. 7p., including one-and-a-half acres of underwood. A small cottage has lately been built on the property; and the whole is now let at a rent of £25 per annum. In

conformity with the intentions of the donor, the value of a proportion of this money is distributed every Sunday, to thirty poor people, in bread.

Charities of Lord Vane and W. Hutchinson—William Hutchinson, Esq., on July 30th, 1718, gave £20 to the poor of Barnard Castle; and William, Lord Vane, bequeathed £50 for the same purpose. These two sums form what is called the Widows' Bread Fund. Seven twopenny loaves are provided every Sunday, and given to seven poor widows attending divine service, who are selected by the minister and churchwardens.

Charities of Percival and others.—Robert Percival, merchant, of Newcastle, a native of Barnard Castle, by will, December 9th, 1729, gave £40; Christopher Lonsdale, March 11th, 1747, £40; Peter Waistell, August 29th, 1752, £100; and dame Elizabeth, widow of Sir William Bowes, in her lifetime, £30 to the poor of the parish. The whole of these sums, with the exception of £10 of the latter, was laid out on July 15th, 1785, in the purchase of a close at Startforth, which is let at £8 a year. This sum is divided amongst the townships in proportion to the church-rates, viz., Barnard Castle, £4 9s. 6d.; Streatlam and Stainton, £1 8s. 6d.; Marwood, £1 6s. 3d.; and Westwick, 15s. 9d.

Sanderson's Charity.—William Sanderson, by will, 175—, devised his land in Barnard Castle, called the Crook, in trust for two poor men of Barnard Castle and one of Eggleston, to receive and take the profits thereof to their respective uses for their natural lives, and after their deaths, to such other poor men as should be named and appointed to succeed them. The two recipients of this charity belonging to Barnard Castle, are elected by the Vicar of Gainford, the Rector of Romaldkirk, and the Rector of Middleton-in-Teesdale, and the one out of the township of Eggleston is nominated by the latter vicar. Care is taken to select those who have been in better circumstances, but reduced to poverty.

Waste Lands.—By the act 35 George III. it was enacted that Barnard Castle Moor, containing by estimation 6,000 acres; the Little Moor, 40 acres; and Glenton Green and the Baiting Steads, 20 acres, should be sold, and that out of the proceeds the commissioners should, in the first place, pay all the costs of surveying and selling the same, and of making a high road through the Little Moor; that the mortgage on the poor-house should be discharged, in lieu of which the overseers should pay £6 per annum to the minister, churchwardens, and vestrymen; and that the remainder of the money should be placed in the funds, and the interest, with the £6 above mentioned, distributed to such poor persons, male and female, as the lord of the manor or his agent, the minister, churchwardens, and vestrymen, and twelve other respectable inhabitants, should think fit; such poor persons not receiving alms or parish relief, and so as no one should receive more than £5 in any one year; and it was provided that the oldest poor persons resident within the said township should be preferred, if otherwise proper objects of charity.

Emmerson's Charity.—The Rev. Ezra Emmerson, by will, December 25th, 1732, gave £50 to be placed out at interest for the poor of Barnard Castle. This sum formed part of the purchase money of Northfield Farm, Startforth, bought by the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, for the augmentation of the living of Barnard Castle; and £2 10s. is paid by the incumbent on account thereof, and distributed with other charities, as above.

Township of Streatlam and Stainton.—*John Bowes, Earl of Strathmore,* by will, July 3rd, 1815, directed that £25 a-year should be charged upon his

Streatlam estate, for the poor of the township. No distribution has ever been made in respect of this legacy.

EMINENT MEN.—Barnard Castle has given birth to several eminent characters, amongst whom may be named Sir John Hullock, Knt., one of the barons of the exchequer; William Hutchinson, Esq., F.A.S., an eminent solicitor, and author of the "History and Antiquities of Durham," "A View of Northumberland, with an Excursion to the Abbey of Mailross in Scotland," "The Spirit of Masonry," "The History of Cumberland," and "An Excursion to the Lakes." He died in 1814. George Edwards, Esq., M.D, author of several works on political economy, was also a native of this place; but died in London, in 1823. Mr. G. Layton, author of "Castle Barnard, a poem," published in 1823. Mr. Kipling, a celebrated mathematician of the last century, was born here; and Mr. Ewbank, the well known writer on hydraulic engineering, is also a native of this place.

ENVIRONS.—"Few towns in England," says a recent writer, "can compete for beauty of scenery, with Barnard Castle. The country around is richly wooded, fertile, and highly cultivated; and the banks of the winding Tees, descending in gentle slopes, or projecting in overhanging precipices, form picturesque and graceful combinations with the rocky bed over which its foaming waters force their way." *The Flatts*, a beautiful woodland scene, on the west of the castle, commands several delightful views of that venerable ruin, the church and the town, the village of Startforth,* and the fields and pastures on the Yorkshire side of the river. *The Mains* is a fine level pasture close to the Tees, and at its eastern extremity is the Abbey Bridge, a beautiful structure of one bold arch, with embattled parapets, covered with ivy. It was erected at the sole expense of John S. Morritt, Esq., of Rokeby Park, in 1773. In the vicinity of the bridge, stand the ruins of Eggleston Abbey, from which the bridge derives its name. A portion of the east window still remains, and crumbling fragments of walls and arches remain to attest its former greatness.

KINIVIE is the name of a hamlet partly in this township, and partly in that of Marwood, three-and-a-half miles north from Barnard Castle. It contains a school, a public-house, and a few workshops.

POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE, MARKET PLACE: John Atkinson, postmaster.—Letters arrive from Bowes, &c., at 9 30 a.m., and are despatched at 10 25 a.m. From the east, north, and south, by way of Darlington, at 9 55 a.m., and are despatched at 3 50 p.m., and from the west, by way of Middleton, at 3 10 p.m., despatched 10 25 a.m.

MISCELLANY.

Abbott Rev. George (Wesleyan), Galgate
Allen Rev. William, B.A., (Catholic) King st
Appleby Mrs. Elizabeth, Newgate st
Appleby Mr. John, Galgate
Atkinson Mrs. Ann, Queen st
Atkinson Miss Elizabeth, King st
Atkinson John, printer, stationer, &c. (J. & R. W. Atkinson); ho. Market Place
Atkinson J. & R. W. dealers in Berlin wool, Market Place
Atkinson Reginald W. printer, stationer, &c. (J. & R. W. Atkinson); ho. Market Place
Atkinson Mr. Robert, King st
Bailey John Joseph, master of National School, Newgate st
Bainbridge George, clerk, Galgate
Bell William, deputy superintendent registrar, Thorngate
Benning Henry, surgeon (Benning and Slader); ho. Bank

* Startforth is a small but pleasant township and village, adjoining Barnard Castle Bridge on the Yorkshire side of the Tees. The parish, which includes the township of Boldron, comprises 3,060 acres, and contained in 1851 a population of 828 souls. It is included in the Teesdale poor law union. The church is situated in the village, and the living is a vicarage. The ruins of Eggleston Abbey are in this township.

Benson Miss Mary, Newgate st
Blenkinsop Miss Mary, Galgate
Bowes Miss Mary, Baliol st
Brown George, superintendent registrar, and secretary of the Darlington and Barnard Castle Railway, The Grove, Galgate
Bradley Mr. Matthias, Newgate st
Bradley Mrs. Ann, Newgate st
Brown Geo. H. town missionary, Baliol st
Burton George, boot and shoe maker (Douthwaite & Burton); ho. Market pl
Butterfield George, currier, &c. (Butterfield & Knox); ho. Galgate, and registrar of marriages
Caldwell Thomas, agent to the Darlington District Bank, Market Place
Carter Thomas, joiner, &c. (Weldon and Carter); ho. Bridgegate
Cooper Mr. Thomas, Galgate
Crossby Mr. Parker, King st
Douthwaite Mrs. Deborah, Galgate
Dowson Miss Dinah, Galgate
Dugard Rev. George, M.A., perpetual curate, Parsonage
Elliott Mrs. Elizabeth, Queen st
Elliott Philip, relieving officer, King st
Errington Miss Susan, King st
Fielding Miss Ann M. Galgate
Fitzgerald Rev. Thomas (Wesleyan), Bank
Ford Mr. George B. Galgate
Garforth John, master of Union Workhouse, Galgate
Gibson Mrs. Ann, Galgate
Gibson Misses H. E. & M. Galgate
Gibson Mr. John, Newgate st
Harker Mrs. Mary, Galgate
Harrison Thomas, carrier, Newgate st
Harvey Robert, artist, Newgate st
Henderson Mr. James, King st
Heslop Miss Hannah, King st
Heslop Mr. William, Queen st
Highmore Mrs. Sarah, King st
Hodgson Mr. John, Galgate
Hodgson Mr. Thomas, Galgate
Horner Mrs. Jane, Galgate
Johnson Miss Mary Elizh. Galgate
Jones Rev. Thomas, B.A. curate, King st
Kay Mrs. Margaret, Market place
Kellett William, bailiff and woodman to his Grace the Duke of Cleveland, Marwood Cottage
Kirtley Stephen, wood turner, Bank
Knox George, superint. of police, Hall st
Knox William, currier, &c. (Butterfield and Knox), ho. Galgate
Laidman Mrs. Ann, Galgate
Lakeland Mr. Robert, Galgate
Lamb Mrs. Ann, King st
Lamb Misses Martha & Ann, Bank
Lockey James, plasterer, Bridgegate
Longstaff Mr. Owen, sen. Newgate st
Longstaff Owen, jun. flax spinner (Hullathorne & Longstaff); ho. Galgate
Metcalf Benj. grocer (Metcalf & Timms); ho. Market place
Monkhouse John W. carpet manufacturer (Monkhouse Brothers), ho. Newgate st
Monkhouse Mr. Joshua, Newgate st
Orton Mr. Ralph, King st
Pippet George, bank & insurance agent, Market place
Railton Mr. John, Galgate
Ramshaw Mrs. Grace, Bridgegate
Raper William, organist, Newgate st
Rayson Mr. Henry, Galgate
Rudd William, corn factor & provision merchant, Newgate st
Shaw William, seed merchant, Newgate st
Sherlock Mr. Mark, King st
Shield Francis, keeper of the castle
Simpson Mr. Charles, King st
Slader George R. surgeon (Benning and Slader); ho. Newgate st
Steele Anthony, tanner, &c. (A. A. & R. Steele), ho. Newgate st
Steele Anthony, jun. tanner, &c. (A. A. & R. Steele), ho. Newgate st
Steele Mr. John, Bank
Steele Mr. Richard, King st
Steele Richard, tanner, &c. (A. A. & R. Steele); ho. Newgate st
Story Mr. Francis, Galgate
Swales Mr. John, Ware st
Sweeten Mrs. Sarah, Queen st
Timms William, grocer (Metcalfe and Timms); ho. Market place
Timms Henry, furniture broker, Bridgegt
Ullithorne Mrs. Barbara, Galgate
Usher Mrs. Margaret, Galgate
Watson Miss Margaret, Galgate
Watson Miss Sarah, Galgate
Watson William, jun. solicitor (W. & W. Watson); ho. Spring Lodge
Watson William, solicitor (W. & W. Watson), ho. Hall street
Weldon George, joiner, &c. (Weldon & Carter); ho. Bridgegate
Wharton, Shaw, & Cruddas, seed merchants, Newgate st
White Mrs. Barbara, Newgate st
White Mr. William, Horse Market
Winpenny Mrs. Hannah, Galgate

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

Academies.

Appleby Jane, Horse Market
Bainbridge Agnes, Baliol st
CATHOLIC SCHOOL, Newgt st
Coulthard Ann, Bank
Hopper John, Hall st; ho. Galgate
INFANTS, Demesne — Mary Hodgson, mistress
NATIONAL (boys), Churchyard—John Joseph Bailey, master
NATIONAL (girls) — Ann Johnson, mistress
Railton Elizabeth, Queen st

Severs Jane & Ann (boarding), Horse Market
WESLEYAN, Demesne—Henry Oakley, master

Auctioneers & Appraisers.

Blackburn Thos. Newgate st
Lax John (and bailiff at County Court), Galgate

Bakers.

Hall David, Thorngate
Metcalf William, Bank
Raine Ann, Thorngate
Teasdale William, Bridgegt

Banks.

MESSRS. BACKHOUSE & Co.'s BRANCH BANK, Market place—Draw upon Barclay, Bevan & Co. Lombard-st, London; Joshua C. Monkhouse, agent
DARLINGTON DISTRICT BANK, Market place—Draw upon Barclay, Bevan & Co. Lombard st, London; Thomas Caldwell, agent
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Market pl—Draw upon the London & Westminster Bank; Geo. Pippet, agent
SAVINGS BANK, Witham Testimonial, Horse Market—Open on Wednesday and Saturday from 12 to 1 o'clock; Joshua C. Monkhouse, treasurer; Thompson Richardson, secretary

Beer Retailers.

Borrowdale Robert, Galgate
Borrowdale Thos. Thorngate
Harrison Jane, Galgate

Black & Whitesmiths.

Marked * are also Bell Hangers.

*Bell Thomas, Market place
*Deighton John, Horse mkt
Hedley Robert, Bank
Hedley William, Galgate
Raine Michael, Bank
Smith William, Market pl; ho. George st

Booksellers, Printers, and Stationers

Atkinson J. & R. W. (and binders), Market place
Barker Robert (and stamp distributer), Horse mkt
Clifton Thomas, Market pl

Boot and Shoemakers.

Brass John, Ware st
Brown Joseph, Market place
Carter John, Bridgegate
Davis Thomas, Thorngate
Douthwaite & Burton, Market place
Hall Joseph, Horse Market
Lee George, Bank
Longstaff Joseph, Ware st
Moore George, Bank
Raper Geo. sen. Newgate st
Stephenson Horn, Market pl
Summerbell Alex. Market pl

Braziers and Tin Plate Workers.

Heslop William, Bank
Jackson James, Market place
Raine William, Bank
Raine William, Horse mkt

Brewers and Maltsters.

Dent Peter, Bank
Milburn Humphrey W. Bridgegate

Butchers.

Arrowsmith Robert, Bridgegte
Arrowsmith Robt. jun. Bank
Bradley George, Bank
Dalston George, Market pl
Howson Thomas, Market pl
Hutchinson Robert, Bridgegt
Johnson George, Bank
Johnson John, Bank
Peat William, Horse Market
Smith William, Bank

Carpet Manufacturers.

Dunn Richard, Bridgegate; ho. Startforth
Monkhouse Bros. Thorngate
Raine Edward, Bridgegate

Cartwrights.

Hedley John, Newgate st
Thompson William, Galgate

Chemists and Druggists.

Appleby John, Horse mkt
Badcock John, Market place
Carnell Thomas, Bank
Gibson Benj. W. Bank
Hall Jonathan, Market place
Procter Joseph, Market place
Raine Henry, Bridgegate
Weatherill Thos. Bridgegt

China, Glass, & Earthenware Dealers.

Harrison William, Horse mkt
Simpson Elizabeth, Bank
Simpson Ralph, Horse mkt

Clock & Watch Makers.

Humphreys Thos. Market pl
Raper Thomas, Galgate
Thwaites Robert, Bank
Softly Thomas (jeweller and silversmith), Horse mkt

Clog & Patten Makers.

Carnell John, Bank
Thompson John, Bank
Thompson Joseph, Bridgegt
Thompson Joseph, Thorngt

Coach Builders.

Atkinson Thomas, King st
Bell John, Queen st

Coach & Cab Proprietors.

Dalston George, Market pl
Harrison Ann, Market place
Oliver Thomas, Galgate

Confectioners.

Bowron Mary, Newgate st
Heap John, Bridgegate
Howson Robert, Bank
Railton Hugh, Horse mkt

Coopers.

Fenwick Thomas, Bank
Young John, Newgate st

Corn Millers.

Gibson Ralph (warehouse), Market place; ho. Canbury Mill
Harrison Robert (warehouse), Newgate st; ho. Sendings Mill, Startforth
Monkhouse J. R. (warehouse), Horse Mkt; ho. Bowes Mill
Parkinson Thomas & George, Demesne Mill

Curriers & Leather Cutters.

Butterfield and Knox, Horse Market
Coles Henry, Bank
Douthwaite and Burton (cutters), Market place
Steele A. A. & R. Newgate st

Farmers and Graziers.

Appleby James Thompson, Quarry Grange
Arrowsmith Robt. Bridgegate
Bainbridge George, Galgate
Barningham John, Market pl
Blenkinsop Thomas, Moor
Bradley Matthias, Newgate st
Brownless George, Bromielaw
Coulthard Henry, Etherick
Cruddas Robt. Etherick Rigg
Dent Peter, Bank
Gowland Ralph, Galgate
Greenwell Matthew, Moor
Grundon Thomas, Lonefield
Hastwell Joseph, Park Wood
Hastwell Richard, Hawksley Hill
Hodgson Thomas, Galgate

James George, Market place
Littlefair John, Road End
Magee Thomas, Moor
Raine John and William (and dry wallers), Moor
Richardson John, Moor
Robinson Anthony and Jane, Moor
Routledge Thos. Barn Close
Sanderson John, Newgate st
Shaw William, Newgate st
Stubbs James, Bede Kirk
Stubbs John, Moor
Thompson Henry, Moor
Walker Thomas, Moor
Walton John, Moor
White John, Moor

Flax Spinners & Shoe-Thread Manufacturers.

Ullathorne and Longstaff, Bridge End

Game Dealers.

Bradley George, Bank
Gibson Benjamin W. Bank

Gardeners and Seedsmen.

Allinson George, Galgate
Brown Elizabeth, Newgate st
Brown John, Spring Gardens
Hunter William, Galgate
Metcalf Geo. Sowfield Gardn
Warwick Moses, Bank

Grocers and Tea Dealers.

Appleby John, Horse Market
Badcock John, Market place
Brass George, Market place
Carnell Thomas, Bank
Dawson Jonathan, Market pl
Gibson Benjamin W. Bank
Hall Jonathan, Market pl
Hilton Abraham, Galgate
Howson Robert, Bank
Procter Joseph, Market pl
Raine Ann, Bank
Raine Henry, Bridgegate
Sanderson Wm. Newgate st
Tilburn Edward, Market pl
Weatherill Thos. Bridgegate

Grocery, Flour, & General Dealers.

Arrowsmith William, Bank
Badcock John (Michael Sanderson, manager), Bank
Baker Robert, Thorngate
Baker William, Bridgegate
Bousfield Elizabeth, Bank
Etherington Jno. Horse Mkt.
Graham William, King st
Hall Elizabeth, Galgate
Hall Joseph, Galgate
Hall Richard, Bridgegate
Harrison Richd. Horse Mkt.
Harrison Robert (flour), Newgate st
Iveson George, Bank
Little Ann, Newgate st
Metcalf Cornelius, Galgate
Metcalf, Timms, and Co. Market place
Monkhouse J. R. (flour), Horse Market
Peel Richard, Bridgegate
Pratt Rebecca, Bridgegate
Robinson Anthy. Horse Mkt.
Spark Thomas, Galgate
Teasdale Wm. Bridgegate
Thompson Frances & Margt. Bank
Wandless Robert, Bank
Ward Joshua, Bridgegate

Gun Makers.

Hesketh John, Market place
Rowntree William, Bank

Hairdressers.

Baker Samuel, Bridgegate
Cooper Peter, Bank
Gofton Geo. S. Market place
Gowland Ambrose, Bank
Stevenson Thos. Churchgate
Walker James, Bank

Hatters.

Cathrick John, Bank
Dixon Joseph, Horse Market
Jackson Benjamin, Bank
Marshall John M. Market pl
Patton Richard, Market pl
Phipps George, Bank
Pulman Thomas, Market pl
Softly Samuel (mnfr.), Bank
Watson Charles B. Bank
Winpenny Francis, Horse Market

Hotels, Inns, and Taverns.

Angel, Barbara Errington, Market place
Bay Horse, Thos. Thompson, Horse Market
Black Horse, Jane Wilkinson, Newgate st
Black Horse (old), Robert Robinson, Newgate st
Blue Bell, Christopher Herbert, Bridge Gate
Board, Thos. Bell, Market pl
Boar's Head, Thomas Longstaff, Thorngate
Burn's Head, Thomas Henderson, Bank
Commercial, Elizabeth Todd, Galgate
Dun Cow, Wm. Peat, Newgt
Golden Lion, John Howson, Market place
Goliah's Head, Emma Wilson, Horse Market
Greyhound, Susannah, Market place
Half Moon, Thomas Howson, Market place
King's Head (com. & posting house), Ann Harrison, Market place
Oak Tree, William Peel, Bridgegate
Queen's Head, Robert Hind, Market place
Railway Hotel, Peter Dent, Bank
Railway Tavern, James Lockey, Bridgegate
Red Lion, George James, Market place
Rose and Crown, Isabella Donkin, Market place
Ship, Sarah Taylor, Bridgegt
Shoulder of Mutton, John Nevison, Bank
Three Horse Shoes, Elizabeth Hedley, Galgate
Turk's Head, John Barningham, Market place
Waterloo, Mary Ellen and Elizabeth Hunt, Market pl
Waterloo (new), George Dalston, Market place

Insurance Companies, with their Agents.

ALBION (Life), Edward Tilburn, Market place
BRITISH EMPIRE (Fire & Life), Francis Winpenny, Horse Market
CLERICAL & MEDICAL, Geo. Pippet, Market place
COUNTY (Fire), John Lamb, Thorngate
KENT MUTUAL, Joseph Procter, Market place
LAW (Fire), James Kirby, Horse Market
LONDON & LIVERPOOL (Fire and Life), Thomas Caldwell, Market place
MANCHESTER (Fire), John Badcock, Market place
NATIONAL GUARDIAN (Life & Fire), Jonathan Hall, Market place
NORWICH UNION, B. W. Gibson, Bank
PROVIDENT (Life), John Lamb, Thorngate
ROYAL FARMERS' (Fire and Life), George Pippet, Market place
STANDARD (Life), J. D. Holmes, Galgate
STAR (Life), John Badcock, Market place

Yorkshire (Fire and Life), Joshua C. Monkhouse, Market place

Iron & Brass Founders.

Bolan John, Queen st
Down Henry, Thorngate
Turnbull John, Market place

Iron Merchant.

Wharton John, Newgate st; ho. King st

Ironmongers.

Bayles John, Market place
Bell Thomas, Market place
Deighton John, Horse Market
Humphreys Thos. Market pl
Jackson Thos. A. Market pl
Raine William, Bank

Joiners and Cabinet Makers.

Appleby Danl. P. Newgate st
Atkinson Christopher, Galgt.
Bayles John, Market place
Cooper William, Newgate st
Monkhouse George (and upholsterer), Horse Market
Raine William, Market place
Weldon and Carter (and builders), Bridgegate
White John, Horse Market

Linen and Woollen Drapers.

Cathrick John, Bank
Dixon Joseph, Horse Market
Marshall John M. Market pl
Patton Richard, Market pl
Phipps George, Bank
Pulman Thomas, Market pl
Watson Charles B. Bank
Winpenny Francis, Horse Market

Milliners & Dress Makers.

Addison Jane and Margaret, Horse Market
Carter Eleanor, Bank
Dent Jane, Hall st
Kellett Eliza, Galgate
Simpson Jane Ellen, Galgate
Simpson Sarah, Galgate
Steele Eliza, King st
Thompson Ann, King st
Thompson Frances and Margaret, Bank
Waite Jane, Galgate

Millwright & Machine Maker

Turnbull John, Market place

Nail Makers.

Burrell John, Queen st
Cooper George, Bridgegate
Jackson William, Newgate st
Softly William, Bank
Summers Wm. Horse Market
Watson William, Horse Market; ho. Bank

Painters and Gilders.

Appleby Joseph, Bridgegate
Charlton John (and paper hanger), Bank
Cooper Thomas, Galgate
Ferrier Henry (and paper hanger), Horse Market
Jackson James (and paper hanger), Market place
Raine James S. (and paper hanger), Market place

Pawnbroker.

Heslop Christopher, Thorngt

Plumbers and Glaziers.

Armstrong Daniel, Bridgegt
Heslop William, Bank
Hooker Thomas, Bridgegate
Jackson James, Market pl
Jackson Thos. A. Market pl
Peel William, Bridgegate
Raine William, Bank
Raine William, Horse Market

Registrars of Births & Deaths.

Brown Geo. (superintendent) The Grove
Butterfield Geo. (marriages) Galgate
Elliott Philip, King st

Rope & Twine Makers.

Brass George, Market place
Dalkin Thos. Horse Market
Hodgson Thomas, Galgate

Saddlers & Harness Makers.

Blackburn Thos. Newgate st
Bousfield Cuthbert, Market pl
Nevison John, Bank

Smallware Dealers.

Berry Dennis, Horse Market
Nevison John, Thorngate
Rowntrèe William, Bank

Solicitors.

Barnes Richard, Market pl
Charlton John, Galgate
Coulthard Ralph, Newgate st; ho. Galgate
Holmes John D. Galgate
Kirby James, Horse Market; ho. Market place
Lamb John, Thorngate
Richardson Thompson (and clerk to the magistrates), Hall st; ho. Market place
Watson W. & W. Market pl

Stone Masons.

Appleby Joseph, Bridgegate
Borrowdale Thos. Thorngate
Brown Harkless, Queen st
Carter Geo. (& bldr.) Galgt
Dalston James (and quarry owner), Market place
Graham William, King st
Greenwood Charles, Queen st
Jones James, George st
Straker John, Queen st
Temple Henry, Galgate
Wharton John, Queen st

Straw Bonnet Makers.

Brecken Hannah, Bridgegt
Dalkin Elizh. Horse Market
Dobson Elizabeth, Bridgegt
Green Martha, George st
Metcalf Margaret, Ware st
Stubbs Jessemine, Horse Mkt

Surgeons.

Benning & Slader, Bank
Cust Isaac Cape, Horse Mkt
Kipling Thos. Horse Market
Kipling Wm. Newgate st

Tailors.

Bainbridge George, Galgate
Bland Matthew, Galgate
Brown John, Bank
Brownless Matthew, Galgate
Foster William, Bridgegate
Graham George, Galgate
Hudson William, Galgate
Lee Joseph, Horse Market
Raper George, Newgate st
Sanderson John, Horse Mkt
Walker John, Newgate st
Welford Thos. Horse Market
Wilde Joseph, Newgate st
Young Thomas, George st

Tallow Chandler.

Ullithorne James, Galgate

Tanners.

Steele A. A. & R. Newgate st

Temperance Hotels.

Lee Joseph, Horse Market
Vasey Thomas, Horse Market

Toy Dealers.

Rowntree William, Bank
Stevenson Thos. Church Gts

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Carnell Thomas (dlr.), Bank
Dawson Jonathan (spirit), Market place
Dent Peter, Bank
Hilton Abraham (spirit), Galgate
Milburn Humphrey W. (spirit), Bridgegate

CONVEYANCES.

Coaches.

Royal Mail, daily, from Rose and Crown, Market place, at 3 30 p.m., to Darlington; John Smith, proprietor

Morning Star, from King's Head, Market place, daily (Sundays excepted), 6 a.m., to Darlington; John Wrightson, proprietor

Omnibus to Darlington every Monday, at 6 a.m., from the Rose and Crown, Market place; Thomas Oliver, proprietor

Carriers.

Appleby—Thomas Atkinson, Half Moon, Market place, Wednesday

Arkingarthdale—Jonathan Raine, Queen's Head, Market place, Wednesday; George Heslop, Turk's Head, Market place, Wednesday; Thomas Siddle, Queen's Head, Market place, Wednesday

Ayton Bank—Thomas Peacock, Board, Market place, Wednesday

Bishop Auckland—William Rudd, Tuesday and Friday, Newgate street

Bolton—John Savage, Rose and Crown, Market place, Wednesday

Brough—Abraham Hilton, Golden Lion, Market place, and John Fawcett, Red Lion, Market place, Wednesday; James Dent, Angel, Market place, Wednesday; John Sowerby, Rose and Crown, Market place, Wednesday; Thomas Stockdale, Red Lion, Market place, Wednesday; Richard Bell, Horse Market, Wednesday; William Rudd, Newgate street, Monday and Thursday

Cockfield—Thomas Willan, Turk's Head, Market place, Wednesday

Darlington—Thomas Harrison and William Rudd. daily (Sundays excepted), Newgate street

Durham—Andrew Bell, Horse Market, Wednesday; George Holburn, Black Horse, Newgate street, Wednesday; John Taylor, Railway Hotel, Bank, Wednesday

Evenwood—Joseph Watson, Railway Hotel, Bank, Wednesday; Thomas Willan, Turk's Head, Market place, Wednesday

Foggarthwaite—Mary Allinson, Goliah's Head, Horse Market, Wednesday

Hamsterley—John Stephenson, Turk's Head, Market place, Wednesday; Thomas Marques, Half Moon, Market place, Wednesday

Houghton-le-Spring—George Holburn, Black Horse, Newgate street, Wednesday.

Kirby Stephen—Thomas Parker, Angel, Market place, Wednesday; Robert Bonsfield, Board, Market place, Wednesday

Lambton—John Langton, Horse Market, Wednesday

Long Martin—Thomas Atkinson, Half Moon, Market place, Wednesday

Lunedale—Thomas Sayer, Half Moon, Market place, Wednesday

Mickleton—John Bell, Queen's Head, Market place, Wednesday

Middleton—Mrs. Hannah Alderson, Rose and Crown, Wednesday; John Bell, Queen's Head, Market place, Wednesday.

Newcastle—Jonathan Clarkson, Angel, Market place, Wednesday; Thomas Willan, Turk's Head, Market place, Wednesday

Penrith—Henry Winskill, Angel, Market place, Wednesday; Thomas Atkinson, Half Moon, Market place, Wednesday; John Savage, Rose and Crown, Market place, Wednesday

Richmond—John Gates, Turk's Head, Market place, Wednesday; Thomas Jackson, Old Black Horse, Newgate street, Friday

Romaldkirk—John Taylor, Queen's Head, Market place, Wednesday

Staindrop—Jonathan Clarkson, Angel, Market-place, Wednesday; Robert Holiday, Goliah's Head, Horse Market, Wednesday; Thomas Peacock, Board, Market place, Wednesday

Stainmore—Benjamin Blackett, Red Lion, Market place, Wednesday; Christopher Holiday, Angel, Market place, Wednesday; James Brunskill, Angel, Market place, Wednesday; John Adamthwaite, Half Moon, Market place, Wednesday; John Thompson, Red Lion, Market place, Wednesday; Thomas Raine, Half Moon, Market place, Wednesday; Thos. Stockdale, Red Lion, Market place, Wednesday

Sunderland—Ann Allison, Railway Hotel, Bank, Wednesday; George Holburn, Black Horse, Newgate street, Wednesday; John Carter, Red Lion, Market place, Wednesday; John Taylor, Turk's Head, Market place, Wednesday; Robert Holiday, Goliah's Head, Horse Market, Wednesday

West Auckland—Nevison Stephen, Hall street, Thursday

MARWOOD township comprises an area of 3,675 acres, and the annual value of the property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was £2,457 14s. 11d. The population in 1801 was 156; in 1811, 177; in 1821, 212; in 1831, 200; in

1841, 224; and in 1851, 205 souls. It forms the north-western part of the township of Barnard Castle, and adjoins the town on the west, part of which, with the Flatts, are included in it. Marwood anciently contained a town of its own name; but the erection of the castle and the town of Barnard Castle, with the various privileges bestowed upon its inhabitants, gradually induced its decay and its final disappearance. The chase or park of Marwood extended along the north bank of the Tees, and bordered on the southern verge of Langley. It was purchased from the grantees of the crown by Sir Henry Vane, and was dis-parked in 1628. It is now the property of the Duke of Cleveland, who is also the lord of the manor, John Bowes, Esq., and others.

Johnson William, blacksmith, Kinnivie
Pears William, vict. *Brown Jug*, Kinnivie
Pigg Anthony, fmr. & cartwright, Kinnivie

Farmers.

Alderson Joseph, Roger Moor
Amos George, Low Shipley
Atkinson Hodgson, Marwood Grange
Bell Isabella, Park Wall
Bell John, High Shipley
Bell William, Park Wall
Carter Thomas, Moss Close
Foggins James, Moor Head
Hall William, Holdsworth
Heslop Hilton, East Holme
Heslop Jane, Moor Head
Heslop Thomas & William, High House
Hodgson John & Hugh, Wool House
Kellett William, Hollow Bush
Lawson Thomas, Park Wall
Lowery William, Marwood Grange
Parkinson George & Thos. Demesne Mill
Pigg Anthony, Kinnivie
Thompson William, West Holme
Wilson John, Hollow Bush

(*See also Barnard Castle Directory.*)

STREATLAM AND STAINTON township contains the village of Stainton, the castle and park of Streatlam, and a number of scattered houses. Its area is 2,907 acres, and its annual value £2,450 16s. 10d. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 272; in 1811, 232; in 1821, 251; in 1831, 324; in 1841, 378; and in 1851, 344. Streatlam and Stainton were given by Barnard Baliol in dowry with Agnes his niece, on her marriage with Sir John Trayne, whose daughter and heiress married Sir Adam Bowes, great grandson of Sir William Bowes, governor of Bowes Castle, Yorkshire. Sir William Bowes, grandson of Sir Adam, was created knight banneret at the battle of Poictiers in 1346. Sir Robert Bowes, his son, was made knight banneret at the siege of Rouen, in 1419, and was slain at the battle of Baugy Bridge in 1421. His son, Sir William Bowes, was knighted at Vernoyle in 1424. After the death of his wife, Jane, daughter of Ralph, Lord Greystock, he went abroad, and was chief chamberlain to John, Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, where he continued twenty years, after which he retired to his hereditary mansion, which he had caused to be re-built from a model sent from France, and died in 1465. He was long warden of the middle marches and sheriff of Northumberland. His grandson, Sir Ralph, was sheriff of Durham for more than twenty years; and his son, also named Ralph, was knighted on the field of Flodden, 1514. Sir Ralph was succeeded by Sir George Bowes, of Dalden, who left three daughters, and the entailed estate of Streatlam consequently passed to a younger branch of the family, descended from Richard Bowes, of Aske, whose son, Sir George Bowes, Knt., played a conspicuous part in the rebellion of the north, in which he opposed the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, and was, by special commission, made knight marshal north of the Trent, and, with his brother, Sir Robert, appointed ambassador in Scotland. He died at Streatlam, in 1580, and was

succeeded by his eldest son, Sir William, on whose demise, in 1611, an entail, created by Sir George in 1569, came into operation; and Sir Talbot Bowes, his eldest surviving son by a second marriage, became possessed of Streatlam and the other principal estates. It was arranged by Sir Talbot, with his brother Thomas, that the half of Streatlam, Stainton, Cleatlam, and Barford, should be enjoyed by Sir George Bowes, of Biddick, representative of the elder line; but he sold his right in the two first named places, for a perpetual rent-charge of £100 per annum, to Matthew Hutton, Esq., of Marske, from whom it was subsequently purchased by the widow of Thomas Bowes, Esq. Cleatlam also, after passing through intermediate proprietors, was eventually united to the principal family estate. Sir Talbot was elected M.P. for Knaresborough eight times; he entertained James I. at Aske, and was knighted by him in 1617. He died without issue in 1637-8, when the family honours and estates devolved upon Talbot Bowes, Esq., the eldest son of Thomas, fourth son of Sir George's second marriage, who, dying in 1564, was succeeded by his next brother, Thomas. This gentleman, being imbued with the hereditary loyalty of the family, a heavy fine was inflicted upon him as a delinquent, on payment of which he received a certificate from the committee sitting at Newcastle, dated September 27th, 1649. He died in February 1706, and was succeeded by his fourth son, William, who was elected M.P. for the county of Durham in August 1679, and also in 1680, 1695, 1702, and in 1705. He was knighted in July 1684, and, in the following year was appointed master forester and chief warden of all the king's forests and chases in the lordship of Barnard Castle, Teesdale, and Marwood. He died in London, and was buried at Barnard Castle, on the 11th February, 1706. William Blakiston Bowes, his eldest son, succeeded Sir William, but died intestate in October 1721, and Thomas, his next brother, having also died in May 1700, the estates descended to George, third son of Sir William, who represented the county of Durham in the parliaments of 1734, 1741, 1747, and 1754. In 1745 he took an active part in raising forces to support the Hanoverian dynasty, against the Pretender; and died on the 17th September, 1760, when the property was inherited by his daughter, Mary Eleanor, who, in 1767, married John Lyon, Earl of Strathmore. In compliance with the will of his father-in-law, the earl assumed the name of Bowes, by permission of an act of parliament; and died on a voyage to Lisbon, March 7th, 1776, aged 39 years.* John Bowes, tenth Earl of Strathmore, was born April 11th, 1769; he was elected a representative peer of Scotland in 1796, 1802, and 1807, and in August 1815, was created an English peer, by the title of Baron Bowes, of Streatlam Castle, in the county palatine of Durham, and of Lunedale, in the county of York. The Derwent infantry and Gibside cavalry were raised, during the French wars, at his expense, and were placed under his command. He died suddenly in July 1820, when the English barony expired with him, and the Scottish peerage devolved upon his lordship's youngest brother, the Hon. Thomas Lyon

* Andrew Robinson Stoney Bowes came to Newcastle an ensign in the 4th Regiment of Foot, and succeeded in marrying the daughter and heiress of William Newton, Esq, of Burnopfield, in the county of Durham. This lady, who possessed a fortune of £20,000, was treated most cruelly by her husband, and died without issue. He subsequently married the Countess of Strathmore, a most accomplished young widow, who had been left, by her lord's death, in the possession of immense property. In consequence of this he assumed the name of Bowes; and afterwards became high sheriff of Northumberland, and M.P. for Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In consequence of his cruelty to the countess, she obtained a divorce, but in a short time afterwards she was compelled to exhibit articles of peace against him, which resulted in his being sentenced to pay a fine of £300 to the king, to be confined in the King's Bench Prison for three years, and at the expiration thereof, to find security for fourteen years, himself in £10,000, and two securities in £5,000 each. He died within the rules of the King's Bench Prison, London, on the 16th January, 1810.

Bowes, who became Earl of Strathmore, Viscount Lyon, and Baron Glamis, Tanadyer, Scidlaw, and Stradichtie. His grandson, Thomas George Bowes, born September 28th, 1822, is the present inheritor of the Scottish titles and estates. The dowager Countess of Strathmore, widow of the tenth earl, was married on the 16th March, 1831, to William Hutt, Esq., the present member for Gateshead; and her son, John Bowes, Esq., of Streatlam Castle, is proprietor of the English estates of the junior branch of the Bowes.

Streatlam Castle.—The original structure is supposed to have been erected by the Baliols, and was, for many generations, the residence of the owners of the manor. It was re-built from the ground in 1450, by Sir William Bowes; and its strength may be inferred from the fact of its sustaining a siege of seven days, during the northern rebellion. On its capture by the rebels, every species of wanton excess and depredation was committed, and every thing carried away that could be removed. The present castle was erected on the site of the old one, in the beginning of the last century, and is an elegant stone building, with a southern aspect. It consists of a centre with square projecting wings, on each of which there is a cupola; and a handsome balustrade runs round the top of the structure. The castle, which contains several family portraits, and a heavy cuirass and helmet, said to have been worn by Sir George Bowes, is situated in a deep valley, and is surrounded by a park of about 400 acres, nearly one-fourth of which is planted with ash and sycamore.

Stainton, a village in this township, was formerly held by the Traynes, lords of Streatlam, from whom it passed to the Russells, and from them to the Headlams; one of the latter family, John Headlam, Esq., in 1526, conveyed all his lands in Stainton to Sir William Bowes, in whose family they still remain. The village contains a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, and a National School, the latter of which is attended by about forty children. John Witter, teacher. Divine service is performed in the school every Sunday afternoon, by one of the ministers from Barnard Castle. There was anciently a chapel of ease at Stainton, but no traces of it are now visible.

POST OFFICE, STAINTON: Robert Dent, postmaster.—Letters arrive from Darlington at 10 a.m., and are despatched at 3 50 p.m.; and from Barnard Castle at 3 50 p.m., and are despatched at 10 a.m.

Atkinson Martin, joiner and cartwright, Stainton
Bowes John, Esq. Streatlam Castle
Cawthorne Wm. brickmaker, Streatlam
Colling Joseph, clerk, Stainton
Cruddas George, gamekeeper to John Bowes, Esq. Wood End, Streatlam
Cruddas Thos. corn merchant, Stainton
Dent Ralph, farm bailiff, Streatlam Farm
Dent Ralph, land agent, Streatlam House
Dent Robert, timber merchant, Stainton
Muncaster George, cartwright, Stainton
Muncaster William, cartwright, Stainton
Munro John, gardener to John Bowes, Esq. Streatlam Castle
Peverell Mary, vict. *Black Bull*, Stainton
Sowerby Mr. Thomas, Stainton
Sowerby Thomas, shoemaker, Stainton
Stockdale John, cartwright, Stainton
Stoddart William, tailor, Stainton
Stokeld Thomas, shoemaker, Stainton
Walker Mr. Isaac, Streatlam
Walker Samuel, butcher, Streatlam
Wilson John, mason, Stainton
Witter John, master of National School, Stainton

Farmers.

Adamson William, Streatlam Grange
Bell John & George, Stainton
Longstaff Philip, Stainton
Lowes John & Jonathan, Stainton
Neasham Elizabeth, Streatlam
Peverell Hy. Friar Coat House, Streatlam
Peverell William
White Joseph, Stainton
Wilson Henry, Stainton Hill
Waite William, Wood End, Streatlam

WESTWICK township is the property of William Frederick We[illegible] and other whose family have held it for many generations. Its area is 1,445 st[illegible] are acres, and its annual value £1,506 16s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 93; in 1811, 95; in 1821, 97; in 1831, 98; in 1841, 67; and in 1851, 63 souls. The township, which contains no village, and whose population is chiefly agricultural, adjoins that of Barnard Castle on the east, and is bordered by the Tees on the south. Westwick Moor, containing about 824 acres, was inclosed about the year 1765. The tithes of this township belong to the rector of Winston.

Burt James, gamekeeper
Ewbank Robert, blacksmith
Perkin Mr. Robert

Farmers.

[illegible]wn John, West Shaws
Brown Joseph, West Shaws
Byers James, East Shaws
Miller Joseph, Westwick
White Robert, Westwick

COCKFIELD PARISH.

[illegible]is parish, comprising the townships of Cockfield and Woodland, is [illegible]ded on the north by Lynesack chapelry, on the west by the parish [illegible]ddleton-in-Teesdale, on the south by the chapelry of Barnard Castle [illegible]e parish of Staindrop, and on the east by the chapelry of St. Helen's [illegible]nd. The parish comprises an area of 4,416 acres. The township of [illegible]nd is completely separated from that of Cockfield by the chapelry of [illegible]ck and the township of Langley Dale, in the parish of Staindrop.

[illegible]FIELD township is the property of the Duke of Cleveland (who is also [illegible] the manor), P. H. Stanton, Esq., John Bowes, Esq., John Dean, [illegible]r. Henry Coates, the trustees of the Burton poor, Mr. James Danson, [illegible]lis Ord, Mr. George Alderson, Miss Margaret Alderson, Rev. H. C. [illegible]be, and others. The amount of property assessed to the county-rate, [illegible] was £1,518 18s. 6d. The population in 1801 was 461; in 1811, [illegible] 1821, 533; in 1831, in consequence of the employment of labourers in railway works, it had increased to 790; in 1841, it was 994; and in 1851, owing to the partial working of collieries, and the cessation of labour at a large stone quarry, it had decreased to 647 souls. The manor of Cockfield anciently belonged to the Vavasours. In the fifth year of the episcopate of Bishop Hatfield, Henry Vavasour died seised of it, holding of the bishop *in capite*, by homage, fealty, service at the court, and a quarter of a knight's fee. Wm. Vavasour, in 1375, died seised of the manor, with the advowson of the church, and a certain mine, *Carbonum Maritimorum*, in the same manor; value twenty marks, when let to farm. In Bishop Langley's time, we find it possessed by Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, who had purchased the rights of the Vavasours. In 1569, fifteen persons from Cockfield followed their lord in the Rising of the North, three of whom died by the hands of the executioner after its suppression. This estate, like the other possessions of the earl, was forfeited to the crown; and in the early part of the reign of James I. was granted by the monarch to Henry Lidley, of Halden, in the county of Kent, Knt. It subsequently became vested in the modern lords of Raby; and the Duke of Cleveland is now lord of the manor.

Cockfield Fell is a large tract extending northward from the village to the Gaunlees, and is about two miles in width from east to west. Coal has been worked on it from an early period, and Vavasour's mine here is the first inland colliery upon reccord. The coals, however, have been nearly all worked out. One of the most peculiar features which occur in the coal-field of the county

Bowes, what is the great Greenstone Dyke, which enters the county from the Tanad-east, a little above Preston-upon-Tees, and passing by Bolam, intersects the coal-beds on Cockfield Fell, from which circumstance it has commonly been called the Cockfield Fell Dyke. Its effects on the seam of coal are thus described by the late H. T. M. Witham, Esq. :—" Although innumerable examples of the changes caused by the action of volcanic dykes have been already described by various authors, yet I have read of none whose influence has been more powerful or more extensive than that produced by the great Cleveland or Bolam Dyke upon the coal which lies under Cockfield Fell. This colossal dyke is too well known to geologists to require here any particular remarks. The distance of its course, running from S. E. to N.W., is computed to be about seventy miles, and yet how much farther it may go in either direction is as yet a matter of uncertainty. The breadth differs; but from its extent generally, the mass of volcanic matter injected must have been enormous. Under this common several seams of coal are worked. The coal, with the other strata, is thrown up to the south six yards by the dyke. In working towards it, when within fifty yards, the coal begins to change. It first looses the calcareous spar, which occurs in the joints and faces, and begins to look dull, grows tender and short, and also looses its quality for burning. As it comes nearer, it assumes the appearance of half-burned cinder; and approaching still nearer the volcanic mass, it grows less and less in thickness, becomes a pretty hard cinder, and only two feet six inches thick. Eight yards further, it is converted into real cinder; and more immediately in contact with the basalt, it becomes, by degrees, a black substance called by the miners *dowk* or *swad*, resembling soot caked together, the seam of coal being reduced to nine inches in height. There is a large portion of pyrites lodged on the roof of that part of the seam which has been reduced to cinder. On each side of the dyke, between it and the regular strata, there is a thin gut or core of clay, about six inches thick, which turns the rain-water on the rise side, and forces it to the surface, forming numerous springs as it traverses the country. The coal spoiled by the action of this greenstone dyke is as follows: twenty-five yards of bad, short coal, half reduced to cinder; sixteen yards of cinder, and ten of the sooty substance above-described, making, together, fifty-one yards. Should a similar effect have taken place on the rise side, of which (from what has already been wrought) no doubt can be entertained, it will make altogether upwards of 100 yards in breadth of coal, which the effect produced by this dyke has rendered quite unfit for ordinary colliery purposes. The dyke itself, at this point, is eighteen yards thick. Here then we have a most convincing proof, that the substance ejected into and through this immense crack, must have arrived at the surface in a state of most intense heat, and which, when cooling, shrunk and contracted, so as to produce on each side what is called the gut or core of six inches, now filled with clay as before-observed. Water-stones have occasionly been found embedded in the solid coal of the main seam. The greenstone of the dyke is of great value throughout the whole line for making and repairing roads, for which purpose it is quarried in every direction upon Cockfield Fell: it has been used for the above purposes upwards of seventy years, Mr. Dixon being the first person there who so applied it. Whilst mentioning the Whin Dyke of Cockfield Fell, I must observe, that there are here, as throughout the whole coal-field, numerous faults, all of which by the miners are called dykes: these are, perhaps, more difficult of explanation than the other, and as materially affecting the regular stratification of the coal, are of more importance to the mine-

owner. These are those cracks and slips which throw the coal and other strata out of their regular bearing, either up or down. These cracks are generally not more than five or six inches wide, and the substance contained in them is an indurated impervious clay."

The Village of Cockfield is about six miles south-west from Bishop Auckland, and three north from Staindrop. It is irregularly built; and comprises a brewery, three public-houses, and the customary tradesmen's shops. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring collieries.

The Church is an unpretending structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, without side aisle or tower, and will accommodate about 200 persons. The pulpit is of oak, ornamented with some antique carving; the font is a large octagonal bason of freestone; and the piscina still remains in the chancel-wall, near the communion table. The arms of Charles II. are sculptured on the north wall of the chancel; and near it is a painting of the royal arms, dated 1726. There is a gallery at the west end of the nave. The parish register commences in 1578. The living is a discharged rectory in the deanery of Darlington, with Staindrop vicarage annexed, and in the patronage of the Duke of Cleveland. It is valued in the Liber Regis at £9 18s.; gross income, £290. The glebe consists of eighteen acres of land; but the rectory house, an old thatched building north of the church, has long been an unfit residence for a clergyman. Rector, Rev. H. C. Lipscombe, MA.., of Staindrop, for whom the Rev. Peter Barlow officiates as curate.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was erected in 1839, at a cost of £175, and will seat 120 persons. There is also a *Primitive Methodist Chapel.*

The Parish School, which is under the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, and the Rev. H. C. Lipscombe, is attended by fifty boys and twenty girls, and is efficiently conducted by Mr. Robert Rand. There is also a Sunday-school.

Charities.—George French, of London, in 1686, bequeathed a freehold house in the Back Row, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to the poor of the town and parish of Cockfield for ever. The house is let in tenements, at rents amounting to £8 8s. a year; but the premises are out of repair, and the rents have been long irregularly paid. When received, they are divided, at May-day and Martinmas, in sums varying from 2s. 6d. to 4s. or 5s., amongst the poor of Cockfield, according to a list made out by the churchwardens. *John Hutton*, by will, July 16th, 1657, gave 20s. per annum for ever to the poor of the parish; the overseers to dispose of it according to the monthly cess for the poor. For some years it has been received by the overseer of Woodland, and applied wholly for the benefit of that township. The tenant of a small farm called Fold Garth, in Woodland, belonging to the Duke of Cleveland, pays 5s. yearly to the overseer of Woodland, who gives it with the proceeds of the last-named charity, to one poor widow not receiving any relief from the township.

Biography.—Cockfield has given birth to two eminent and ingenious men, George and Jeremiah Dixon, the former of whom was a good mathematician, a mineralogist, a painter, an engraver, chemist, land surveyor, &c. Although possessed of these various qualifications, he remained in private life, being employed in the north in various coal-works, &c. His brother Jeremiah was educated in mathematics by Mr. Ripling at Barnard Castle, and was selected by the Royal Academy of Woolwich, as a fit person to be sent out to St. Helena, for the purpose of observing a transit of Venus. He was also employed to set the limits and bounds of the provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania, in America.

POST OFFICE, COCKFIELD: Thomas Walker, postmaster.—Letters arrive at 11.35 a.m., and are despatched at 2 p.m.

Alderson William, grocer and draper
Armstrong Ann, blacksmith
Barlow Rev. Peter, Parsonage
Bradley Ralph, butcher
Calvert Robert, grocer and draper
Coates John, joiner and cartwright
Dean John, coal proprietor, North End Colliery
Dixon Geo. coal owner and fire brick mkr
Dixon George & William H. & Co. brewers
Drury Rachel, shopkeeper
Greveson George, coal owner
Hodgson George, shopkeeper
Liddle John, shopkeeper
Pescod John, fire brick maker
Raine Jonathan, butcher
Ramsden Joseph, beer retailer
Rand Robert, schoolmaster and parish clerk
Rand Robert, boot and shoe maker
Richardson John, beer retailer
Teasdale George, blacksmith
Walker William, tailor
Willens James, tailor
Williamson Joshua, boot and shoe maker

Farmers.

Blackett Joseph
Coates Henry
Dixon William H.
Gill George
Hodgson William
Lamb Thomas
Moses John
Peverell John
Raine Jonathan
Stanwix John
Walker John
Walker Simpson
Wigham Henry

Inns and Taverns.

Fox, Francis Jackson, (and mason)
Grey Hound, Hny. Wigham
Hare and Hounds, William Watson
Three Horse Shoes, Ann Armstrong
Tiger, Ralph Willers

Carriers.

To Barnard Castle, George Hodgson, on Wednesdays
To Coxhoe, Robert Hope, on Thursdays
To Newcastle, Christopher Willens, on Thursday

WOODLAND, a township in this parish, though, as before remarked, separated from Cockfield by Lynesack chapelry and the township of Langley Dale, consists of a bleak and sterile district, which contained, in 1851, 46 inhabited houses. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 78; in 1811, 102; in 1821, 155; in 1831, 223; in 1841, 241; and in 1851, 240. The annual value of the township is £685 16s. 4d. Woodland was anciently the property of the Earls of Westmoreland, and is now possessed by the Duke of Cleveland (who is also lord of the manor), John Bowes, Esq., George Brownless, Esq., and others. Coal abounds in this township.

The Village of Woodland consists of a few scattered houses, situated on an eminence, four-and-a-half miles north-west of Cockfield, and six miles north-by-east of Barnard Castle. Here is a *Methodist Chapel*, and a school, supported by the Duke of Cleveland, the rector of Cockfield, and John Bowes, Esq. Divine service is performed in the school every Sunday afternoon or evening, by the curate of Cockfield.

Woodland Colliery, the most westerly coal mine in the county of Durham, is near the outcrop of the coal seams, and is carried on by the assignees of the late Rev. W. L. Prattman. The colliery is about a mile north of Cockfield Fell Dyke, and something less than two miles south of the Hett Dyke. The coal is a continuation of the Auckland district.

Assignees of the Rev. W. L. Prattman, coal owners
Blackett John, boot and shoemaker
Blackett Ralph, shopkeeper
Byers Henry, schoolmaster
Clarkson George, boot and shoemaker
Dowson John, grocer and butcher
Raine William, vict. *Black Horse*
Wharton Charles, mason

Farmers.

Dowson Christopher
Graham Joseph & Anthony
Stephenson Hugh
Stephenson John, Pike Stone
Stephenson John, Black House
Stephenson John, Green Letch Cottage
Stephenson Jonathan
Tarn Timothy

GAINFORD PARISH.

This parish was formerly very extensive, including, as it did, the chapelries of Barnard Castle, Denton, and Whorlton, and occupied, with the exception of the intervening parish of Winston, about eighteen miles of the north bank of the Tees, between Pierce Bridge on the south-east, and High Shipley on the north-west. At present, it is bounded on the north by the chapelry of St. Helen's Auckland, on the north-west by the parish of Staindrop and chapelry of Ingleton, on the west by Winston parish, on the south-west and south by the Tees, and on the east by Denton chapelry and Coniscliffe parish. The parish of Gainford, as at present constituted, comprises the townships or constableries of Gainford, including Selaby, Langton, Headlam, part of Cleatlam, Morton-Tynemouth, Bolam, Summerhouse, and Pierce Bridge. The two last-mentioned places, though in the parish of Gainford, are in the south-east division of Darlington Ward, and form a portion of the Darlington Union.

Bolam, a township in this parish, though locally situated in the north-west division of the ward, and in the Hamsterley sub-district of the Auckland Union, comprises an area of 989 acres, and its annual value is £960 6s. 3½d. Its population in 1801 was 95; in 1811, 121; in 1821, 121; in 1831, 115; in 1841, 129; and in 1851, 125 souls. The township is intersected by the Cockfield Dyke *(see page 437)*, which is quarried for the roads. From Hatfield's Survey, we learn that the tenants of Bolam paid 5s. annually to the farmers of Midrige Grange for leave to water their cattle at Wydhop-pool. The family of de la Pole formerly held a large estate in the township, by rents and services under the Percies. An inquisition taken on the death of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, states that he held forty acres of land in Bolam, of the Earl of Warwick. In 1510, Richard, Lord Lumley, died seised of this estate. By letters patent, granted in June, 1561, Richard Pursglove, the last prior of Guisborough, founded a school and hospital at that place, and endowed them with his lands, tenements, rents, and services in Bolam. This property, which consists of about 400 acres, still belongs to the institution, and gives to the six bedesmen of the hospital, in right of their life interest, the privilege of voting for members of parliament, for the southern division of the county of Durham. The Crawfurds, Garths, Raynes, Southerns, Trotters, and Wranghams, formerly held estates here. The present landowners are the wardens of Guisborough Hospital, G. B. Wharton, Esq., Robert Surtees, Esq., the Duke of Cleveland, Rev. William Heslop, Rev. J. Birbeck, Thomas Peacock, Esq., Mr. William Gascoigne, Mr. George Morley, Mr. Robert Sanderson, and Mr. John Sowerby.

The Village of Bolam is four-and-a-half miles north-north-east of Gainford, and seven north-west of Darlington. It is situated on an eminence, commanding some good views of the neighbouring country, and comprises a chapel of ease, erected about twenty years ago, in which service is performed on Sundays by the vicar or curate of Gainford. A school, for the education of the children of the village, was erected here, in 1854, by G. B. Wharton, Esq.

Bright Mr. John
Dobson Armitage, shoemaker
Huscroft Geo. joiner and cartwright
Lynes Robertt, vict. *Shoulder of Mutton*
Sewell Mr. Robert
Thompson John, veterinary surgeon
Turnage Miss Mary Ann, schoolmistress

Farmers.

Brignall Joseph
Cleminson James
Denham John, The Grange
Goundry Joseph
Harrison Joseph
Marlen Robert
Stoddart Andrew
Stoddard John

CLEATLAM, a township, partly in the parish of Staindrop, contains 1,097 acres; the annual value is £1,166 10s. 4d., and the landowners are John Bowes, Esq., John Smith, Esq., Miss Moses, John Barnes, Esq., and Lady Strathmore. It contained in 1801, 73 inhabitants; in 1811, 103; in 1821, 126; in 1831, 94; in 1841, 95; and in 1851, 107. The principal estate here is one of the hereditary possessions of the Bowes family, who also acquired other property from a family named Ward. The collegiate church of Staindrop, and the chantry of St. John the Baptist, in St. Andrew's Auckland, had lands in Cleatlam, in which were also the estates forfeited by Sir John Somerset.

The Village of Cleatlam is situated on an eminence, three-and-a-half miles north-west from Gainford, and two miles south-by-east from Staindrop.

Hutchinson Major F. S.
White George, blacksmith

Farmers.

Beck Thomas
Carpenter Henry
Dent George, Ward House
Heavyside Valentine, The Hall
Robson William
Sedgwick Thomas, Dun House
Watkin William
Young Henry

GAINFORD is a township in the parish of the same name, and the property of the Duke of Cleveland, William L. Raine, Esq., Christopher Craddock, Esq., Thomas Smarthwaite, Esq., John F. Elliott, Esq., John S. Goodger, Esq., Thomas S. Edger, Esq., Mr. Robert Elliott, and others. Its area is 2,274 acres; and the value of property assessed to the county rate in 1853 was £3,785 15s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 445; in 1811, 431; in 1821, 500; in 1831, 524; in 1841, 585; and in 1851, 669. This township anciently gave name to an extensive manor and territory, comprehending all that side of the county of Durham in which it is situated; and Simeon of Durham informs us, that the church and vill, which had been built here, by Egfrid, bishop of Lindisfarne, were by him given to the see of St. Cuthbert. Camden mentions the occupation of this place by the Danes; and, according to the ancient chroniclers, Gainford was one of the places which Bishop Aldune mortgaged to the Earls of Northumberland, and were never restored to the see. Bishop de Carileph having offended William Rufus by espousing the cause of his brother Robert, the king granted the forest of Teesdale and Marwood, together with the manors of Marwood and Gainford, to Guy Baliol, who had come into England with the Conqueror. This manor continued to be a separate honour, with Barnard Castle, held by that family till the attainder of John Baliol; when, notwithstanding the bishop's right of forfeitures in the county, these places were seized by the king, and granted to Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, to be by him held *in capite* of the crown. The lands in this township were subsequently granted and distributed in comparatively small freeholds. The present proprietors are those above mentioned. The manorial rights of Gainford were purchased from the crown, about the year 1634, by Sir Henry Vane, and are now possessed by the Duke of Cleveland.

The Village of Gainford is situated four miles south-east of Staindrop, about nine miles from Darlington, and the same distance from Barnard Castle. It occupies the declivity of a hill, which slopes gradually to the Tees; and in its western part is one of those open spaces or greens, so characteristic of this part of the county, and around which the principal houses of the village are situated. Gainford is well supplied with excellent water from several springs in the neighbourhood. The county police have a station here, under the Barnard Castle division; and there is a post office, three inns, and the usual tradesmen's shops. The railway between Darlington and Barnard Castle passes near the village, the line crossing the Tees twice in the neighbourhood.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is supposed to occupy the site of the one mentioned in the grant of Bishop Egfrid; and several fragments of sculptured crosses, &c., are built up in its walls. The erection of the present church is ascribed to the community of St. Mary's Abbey, York, about the middle of the 13th century. It is situated on the south side of the village green, and consists of nave and aisle, chancel, and a square western tower, containing three bells and a good clock. The tower is open to the nave, and is supported by pointed arches, and similar ones, of unequal span, resting on cylindrical pillars, separate the nave and aisles. The chancel opens from the nave under a plain pointed arch, supported by brackets, beneath which are traces of the masonry on which the beam supporting the rood-loft formerly rested. There is a rich sepulchral stone in the floor of the chancel, sculptured with a chalice, and other emblems. A fragment of another sculpture lies near it; there are also several other monumental stones and brasses in various parts of the church and churchyard. There was a chantry in this church, dedicated to the patron saint of the parish: its income was valued at £2 9s. 4d. It was of course suppressed at the dissolution of the religious houses; and its last incumbent, John Betson, received a pension of £4 per annum. Guy Baliol, after acquiring the lordship of Gainford, gave its church two ox-gangs of land, and the tenth of the demesne of his manor, with the churches of Stainton, and of Stokesley, in Yorkshire, to the abbey of St. Mary, at York, for the benefit of the soul of King Henry, Henry's father, King William, his mother, Queen Matilda, his brother, King William, and his son William; as also for his own soul, and that of Dionisia, his wife, Barnard Baliol, his nephew, and of all the faithful departed. After the dissolution, the living of Gainford, including the great tithes of the whole parish, and the advowson of the vicarage, was granted by the crown to Trinity College, Cambridge, the vicar presenting to the dependent chapelries. The parish register commences in 1560. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Darlington, valued in the Liber Regis at £36 6s. 0½d.; gross income, £1,020 per annum. Patrons, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge; vicar, the Rev. George Macfarlan, M.A.

The Vicarage House adjoins the church, and has been considerably enlarged by the present incumbent.

St. Osmund's (Catholic) Church is a neat building in the early English style, and consists of a nave measuring inside fifty-nine by twenty-five feet. The east window is a triplet, surmounted by a trefoil window; and contains representations of Our Saviour, St. Osmund, and St. Thomas Aquinas. The side windows, the two west-end windows, and porch windows, are all single lancets, and are filled with figured glass, on the outside of which is a second glass of rough plate. The stained glass is by Mr. J. Gibson, of Newcastle-

on-Tyne. The roof of the church, which is open, is beautifully painted a scroll pattern; monograms of the Blessed Virgin, and other appropriate emblems, alternating in each bay. Along the ribs is painted the Litany of Loretto, and on the couples and cornices, various verses of the Psalms in scrolls. The chancel end of the roof is considerably more enriched, and is appropriated to emblems of the Passion of Our Lord, and the symbols of the Evangelists, which are in gold and colours. The decorations are by Mr. Henderson, of Newcastle, late of Edinburgh. The shafts of the chancel roof terminate on large carved figures of angels, richly decorated; and on the altar are coloured figures of the four Evangelists. The altar is open and supported on foliaged pillars; the illuminations on the back are particularly chaste and beautiful. The reredos is highly decorated, as is in fact the whole of the chancel. The pulpit is of Caen stone, on the front of which are two well carved angels bearing on a scroll the words—"Blessed are they who hear the word of God and keep it." This beautiful structure has been erected through the liberality of the Rev. T. Witham, of Lartington Hall; the corner stone was laid on the 2nd March, 1851, and the church was solemnly opened on the 26th June, 1855, on which occasion the Bishop of Hexham officiated. Attached to the church there is an excellent presbytery, or residence for the priest.

The Independent Chapel, a neat stone edifice, in the early English style, was opened on the 1st January, 1850. It is lighted on the sides by eight lancet-headed windows, at the south end by two of a similar kind, and a large three-light window over the door. The weathering of the gables, finials, and label moulds are very neat, and the roof is elevated and strong. The side walls and angles are supported by buttresses of hewn stone, which give a strong and substantial appearance to the building. The pulpit is part of an octagon, with Gothic-headed panels, and moulded framing. The chapel will accommodate about 130 persons, and was erected at an expense of £350. It is warmed by hot water and fitted up with gas, and will accommodate about 300 persons.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was erected in 1834, and enlarged in 1851; it contains 190 sittings.

The Parish School is a substantial building of considerable age, and stands near the entrance of the churchyard. Henry Greswold, vicar of Gainford, who for many years gave an annual donation of £6 to the school, on October 12th, 1691, gave £100 to John Raine, Henry Eden, Cuthbert Swainston, and Cuthbert Raine, to be laid out in the purchase of lands or an annuity, the proceeds to be paid towards a yearly salary for the schoolmaster, for teaching the poor children of the parish. In January, 1804, the representatives of two of the obligees paid in £25 each, which, together with £39 10s. 6d., an ancient poor stock, was laid out in the purchase of £156 0s. 3d. Three-per-cent Consols, in the names of the Earl of Darlington and R. E. D. Shafto, Esq. The remaining £50 had been previously paid up, and invested on mortgage of the tolls of the turnpike road leading from Barnard Castle to Stockton, producing £2 10s. interest yearly. The schoolmaster receives this sum, and £2 16s. 2d. as his proportion of the dividends from the above stock, for which he instructs in reading, writing, and accounts, six children recommended by the churchwardens, from any part of the parish exclusively of the chapelry of Barnard Castle.

The village contains a respectable boarding school, for the education of young gentlemen, conducted most efficiently by the Rev. William Bowman, assisted by three resident tutors. This gentleman has erected a small

gasometer for his establishment, but allows parties the use of it at a certain rental. There is also a girls' school.

The Literary Institute and Newsroom was established in November, 1852, and now contains a library of nearly 600 volumes, and a newsroom well supplied with the metropolitan and local papers, periodicals, &c. It occupies a building in the western part of the village, consisting of a large room for public lectures, a library, and suitable offices; the whole erected, from designs furnished by Mr. T. Gibson, architect, of Newcastle, at an expense of upwards of £400. President, Rev. George Macfarlan, M.A.; treasurer, Thomas Raine, Esq.; secretary, Mr. M. W. Davison.

Gainford Hall stands at the west end of the village; it is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient manor house, and appears never to have been finished. Its appearance at the ends is that of three tall gable-ended houses joined together. The south entrance is highly decorated with fluted pilasters and other ornaments. Over the doorway in the north front are the arms and name of John Cradock, 1600, and the initials I. C., M. C., and B. C. The rooms are wainscotted, and the windows square and mullioned. The hall is the property of Captain Cradock, and is occupied by Mr. Thomas Raine.

Selaby Hall, an elegant mansion, is delightfully situated to the north of the road leading from Gainford to Barnard Castle, about half-a-mile north from the Tees; and the estate, which is well wooded, contains about 750 acres. It was formerly the seat of the ancient family of Brackenbury, one of whom, Robert, second son of Sir William de Brackenbury, was appointed, with thirty others, in February, 1342, to array all the defensible men in Darlington Ward to oppose the Scots. Sir Robert Brackenbury, whose name is familiar to the readers of Shakspeare, was proprietor of Selaby. He was the second son of Thomas Brackenbury, of Denton, and was lieutenant of the tower during the reign of Richard III., to whom he appears to have been faithfully attached, and died with him on Bosworth Field, when the estate passed to his nephew Richard, fifth son of Anthony Brackenbury, of Selaby, bailiff of Gainford. He was gentleman usher to Queen Elizabeth, and frequently employed in many important transactions by the sovereign. The family failing in issue male, Selaby was transferred by marriage to the Marshalls, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; and afterwards to the Freemans, of Batsford, Gloucestershire. It is now the property of the Duke of Cleveland.

Alwent, a little to the south of Selaby, contains about 310 acres, and was anciently held by a family bearing the local name. It passed at an early period to the Nevilles, and afterwards to the Brackenburys, Marshalls, Thompsons, and others; it is now held by the trustees of the late Earl of Strathmore, and John Chapman, Esq.

Snow Hall, situated on a fine declivity near the Tees, about a mile east of Gainford, was formerly the residence of the Raines and Wrights; from the latter of whom it passed to the Sherwoods, with whom it still remains. *East* or *Low Greystone*, a little to the north, was formerly a part of the same estate, but has for some years belonged to the Elliotts.

Charities.—Besides the parish school, elsewhere described, this parish possesses the following charities:—Some person unknown, in 1639, gave to the poor of Gainford £20; *Robert Burrell*, in 1665, £18 13s. 9d.; and *Mary Swainston*, in 1738, £2. *The poor stock*, invested as stated in the account of the parish schools, is supposed to have arisen from these donations; and a moiety of £1 17s. 4d., from the dividends thereof, is given away at Christmas

and Easter amongst the poor of the parish (except those of Barnard Castle), one-fourth being appropriated to each quarter, in small sums of 6d. to 1s. each. Four other sums of money, amounting to £26, were lent out; but no interest has been paid on them for many years.

POST OFFICE, GAINFORD: Mary Lamb, deputy-postmistress.—Letters arrive from the east, north, and south, by way of Darlington, at 8 20 a.m., and are despatched at 4 50 p.m. They arrive from the west, by way of Barnard Castle, at 4 50 p.m., and are despatched at 8 20 a.m.

Ableson Mr. Christopher
Ableson Mr. Richard
Adamson Wm. chemist, druggist, & grocer
Anderson John, Esq. railway contractor
Anderson William John, railway contractor
Atkinson Christopher, boot and shoemaker
Atkinson William, mason and beer retailer
Bainbridge Ann, shopkeeper
Bayles John, boot and shoemaker
Bayles Thomas, gardener
Beck Thomas, vict. *Lord Nelson*
Bell Oliver, tailor
Bowman William, jun. schoolmaster
Bowe Mary, schoolmistress
Brown Mr. Henry
Callender Miss Isabella
Carr Joseph, gardener
Chapman Miss Mary
Clapham Matthew, boot and shoemaker
Coates Michael, gardener
Coulson John, clerk
Davison John, boot and shoemaker
Davison Matthew W. grocer, draper, and spirit merchant
Davison Thomas, blacksmith
Edger Thomas S. Esq. physician
Franks Robert, schoolmaster
Franks Matthew, horse breaker
Gent Michael, tailor
Gibbon Ann, shopkeeper
Gibbon John, boot and shoemaker
Goodger John Swanston, solicitor, and agent to the National Live Stock Insurance Company and National Guardian Fire and Life Insurance Company, and hon. sec. to the Art Union of Glasgow
Goodger Mrs. Margaret
Graham Thomas M. machine maker
Guy Thomas, railway plate layer
Guy William, railway plate layer
Hardy James, butcher
Hardy John, corn miller, Gainford Mill
Hornsby James, saddler
Hurworth Christopher, mason
Hutchinson George Peter, Esq.
Hutchinson Martha, vict. *Cross Keys*
Lamb Mary, deputy postmistress
Lamb Thomas, tea merchant
Macfarlan Rev. Geo. A.M. vicar, Vicarage
Maude William, Esq. Selaby Hall
Metcalf Joseph, joiner
Morley John, joiner and cartwright
Nicholson Thomas, blacksmith
Nicholson Thomas, jun. joiner and builder
Pace Mrs. Jane
Petch Mrs. Mary
Pickering George, corn miller, Alwent Mill
Pigg Mr. John
Preston Matthew, ironmonger
Raine Mr. Thomas, Gainford Old Hall
Raine William Surtees, Esq. Snow Hall
Sharp Mr. Barnabas
Taylor Mary, dress maker
Temple Mrs. Taitham
Fenwick George, joiner
Fenwick Joseph, vict. *Queen's Head*
Thompson Edward, Esq.
Wade John, butcher
Walker Thomas, tailor and draper
Wardle Henry, butcher
Warwick Thomas, blacksmith
Weatherell Mr. John
Wharton G. B. Esq. clerk of the peace for the county of Durham
Whitfield Jeremiah, beer retailer

Farmers.

Blair David, Cockhouse
Bowron William, Field House
Chapman William, Alwent Hall
Dent Joseph, Dyance House
Elliott Robert, Grey Stone
Harrison John, Snow Hall Farm
Hodgson Ralph, Alwent
Lowe William, Hollin Hall
Marshall John, Burn House
Raine Thomas, Gainford Old Hall
Sewell Thomas, Blakely Hill
Smurthwaite Thomas
Wright Francis, Selaby

COACHES: Royal Mail every morning, from Darlington to Barnard Castle, at 7 20; returns in the evening at 6 o'clock. The Morning Star, every morning (Sunday excepted), from Barnard Castle to Darlington, at 7 30, and returns in the afternoon at 5 10.

HEADLAM township contains 780 acres, and its annual value is £1,104 0s. 6d. The population in 1801 was 89; in 1811, 175; in 1821,

232; in 1831, 109; in 1841, 117; and in 1851, 129 souls. This township, at a very early period, was the property of the Headlam family; and we find that it subsequently formed part of the forfeited estates of the Earl of Westmoreland. The property was afterwards much divided, and is now held by the Duke of Cleveland, William Clarke, Esq., John Hett, Esq., Miss Colpitts, Mr. Christopher Wilson, the executors of Thomas Maude, Esq., and others.

The Village of Headlam is pleasantly situated on the south side of an eminence, two miles north-west of Gainford, and three-and-a-half east-by-south of Staindrop, and is watered by a small stream, which, after supplying the hall ponds, pursues a south-easterly course, and falls into the Tees at Carlbury. In the middle of the village are the remains of an ancient chapel, now converted into a stable!

Headlam Hall, the residence and property of the representatives of the late John Hett, Esq., occupies a retired situation at the east end of the village, and appears to have been erected in the time of Elizabeth or of James I. In ancient times the Birbecks resided here. The house and grounds command views up and down the valley of the Tees, extending on the south to the Yorkshire hills, and on the west and north-west including the woods of Raby and the distant hills of Teesdale.

Hardy Charles, boot and shoemaker
Hett John, Esq. Headlam Hall
Hett Mrs. Mary Ann, Headlam Hall
Neasham John, joiner and cartwright
Neasham Joseph, joiner and cartwright
Smith George, farm bailiff

Farmers.

Blenkinsop John
Wade John, Headlam House
Wade William
Wilson ——, Hill House

LANGTON township comprises an area of 1,061 acres; the annual value is £1,175 6s. 4d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 78; in 1811, 65; in 1821, 90; in 1831, 107; in 1841, 99; and in 1851, 95. Langton was one of the unrestored places resigned to the earls of Northumberland by Bishop Aldune, and afterwards belonged to the Nevilles. It is now the property of the Duke of Cleveland.

The Hamlet of Langton is about two miles north of Gainford, and three east-by-south of Staindrop.

Langton Grange was for some years occupied by the dowager Countess of Darlington, afterwards by Captain Watts, and is now the residence of Archibald Cochrane, Esq.

Bell John, farm bailiff, West Side House
Cochrane Archibald, Esq. Langton Grange
Neasham John, boot and shoemaker
Scarth Edward, Esq. West Side House
Wright Edward, joiner and cartwright
Wright Mark, carpenter
Wright Thomas, smith and agricultural implement maker

Farmers.

Bell John, bailiff to Edward Scarth, Esq. West Side House
Dobinson William, Langton
Bryan Robert, Hulam
Garry John, Langton
White William, bailiff to John Barnes.

MORTON TYNEMOUTH, a small township containing 399 acres, is said to derive the name of Tynemouth from having at one time been the property of Tynemouth priory. Its annual value is £498 17s. It contained in 1801, 23 inhabitants; in 1811, 28; in 1821, 31; in 1831, 19; in 1841, 28; and in 1851, 28. This was one of the vills resigned by Bishop Aldune to the Earls of Northumberland, but it appears to have reverted to the see of Durham; for we find that Bishop Kellaw granted to Thomas de Greystanes five messuages, 45 acres of arable, and one of meadow in Morton nigh Kyllerby,

to hold by the thirtieth part of a knight's fee. The estate was held by the families of Graystanes, Morton, Alwent, and Birkbeck, and was purchased in the latter part of the seventeenth century, by the Cradocks, in which family it still remains; Christopher Cradock, Esq., being the present proprietor. The Duke of Cleveland is lord of the manor.

Directory.—The principal residents are, Mr. William Emerson, and William Raine, farmer.

PIERCEBRIDGE township forms a portion of Gainford parish, though, like Summerhouse, it is in the south-east division of Darlington ward; but it is a member of the Darlington sub-district of the Poor Law Union. It comprises an area of 920 acres; and the value of the property assessed to the county-rate in 1853, was £1,184 6s. 6d. The population in 1801, was 193: in 1811, 231; in 1821, 236; in 1831, 278; in 1841, 224; and in 1851, 235 souls. The principal land owner is the Duke of Cleveland, who is also lord of the manor. Piercebridge was one of the places resigned to the Earls of Northumberland; and, as it afterwards formed a portion of the possessions of the Nevilles, thirteen of its inhabitants joined the insurrection of the last earl, two of whom suffered death.

The Village of Piercebridge is beautifully situated on the banks of the Tees, five-and-a-half miles west-by-north of Darlington; and is supposed to derive its name from *Priest-bridge*; the bridge over the Tees, previously of wood, being said to have been built of stone by two priests of the neighbourhood. It includes an open green; and the road passes through it to the bridge, below which is an ancient corn-mill. There are two schools, and a post-office receiving-house; the houses are mostly cottages. The bridge, which here crosses the Tees to Cliffe, is of three arches. Previous to the great flood of November 1771, the timber, piles, and foundations of an ancient bridge were visible at a short distance further down the river; but were torn up and washed away on that occasion. Piercebridge occupies the site of a Roman station, to the east of which, the great Roman-road, the Watling-street, entered the county from Yorkshire, and passed on in the direction of the present road to Legs Cross, towards Binchester (*see page* 297). Several writers agree in placing the station *Magis* at Piercebridge. A part of the western vallum remained till 1822, when it was demolished, and the stones used in the erection of farm-buildings, with the exception of a few that retained fragments of inscriptions; but the north and west sides of the mounds are still visible. This ancient work was evidently intended to protect the ford by which the road from the south passed towards Scotland; and Mr. Maclauchlan supposes that the station here, with Howbury Camp, that at Greta Bridge, and the commanding post at the ford of Barnforth, called Old Richmond, formed a line of defence to this part of the Tees. A great quantity of "Roman remains," consisting of coins, urns, and other antiquities, have been found in and around this station. A beautiful gold-coin was discovered April 6th, 1853, bearing the following inscription:—(Obv.)—"IMPTRAIANOAVGGE RDACPMTRP." (Rev.)—"COSVPPSPQROPTIMOPRINC." It is now in the possession of Mr. M. A. Denham. There was formerly a chapel in the neighbourhood of the bridge, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, which is mentioned as early as 1315-6. It possessed a chantry of the annual value of £2 2s. 4d. There was also another chapel dedicated to St. Helen, but its origin and history are alike unknown. On December 2nd, 1642, the Earl of Newcastle, on his march towards York, was opposed for several hours at Piercebridge by Captain Hotham, with a small party of

Fairfax's horse and two pieces of cannon. The royalists erected a battery on Carlbury hill, the parliamentarians on the opposite banks. Rushworth says, "The Earl of Newcastle did overpower the Lord Fairfax's force with great cannon." In this skirmish, Colonel Thomas Howard was killed, and several other officers of the royal party. The earl, after forcing the passage, continued his march to York; while Hotham retreated to Lord Fairfax's quarters at Tadcaster.

POST OFFICE, PIERCEBRIDGE: Mary Carter, postmistress.—Letters arrive from Darlington at 8 20 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 5 28 p.m.

Burdy Edward, rope maker
Cooper William, boot and shoemaker
Dawson John, butcher and farmer
Denham Michael A. grocer
Etherington Thomas, grocer
Mitchinson George, joiner and cartwright
Peacock William, vict. *Raby Castle*
Pearson John, corn miller
Pearson Joseph, corn miller
Steele Mrs. Jane
Stoddart Ann, vict. *Wheat Sheaf*
Wilkinson Mr. Thomas
Wilson Thomas, boot and shoemaker
Wilson William, blacksmith

Farmers.

Burdy John Hodgson, Hopewell
Catterick Francis
Dawson John
Gibson William
Raw Michael, the Grange
Stephenson Joseph, White Cross

SUMMERHOUSE township is in the south-east division of Darlington ward, and in the Aycliffe sub-division of the Darlington Poor Law Union. Its area is 809 acres, and annual value £1,028 11s. 4d. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 158; in 1811, 156; in 1821, 189; in 1831, 192; in 1841, 165; and in 1851, 177. This place formerly belonged to the Nevilles; but after the attainder, the estate was sold, and became the property of the Sandfords of Hewgill Castle, Cumberland. It was afterwards held by the Honeywoods and Baileys, from the latter of whom it was purchased by the Duke of Cleveland, the present proprietor.

The Hamlet of Summerhouse is situated on the turnpike road between Staindrop and Darlington, six miles west-north-west from the latter place, and two north-east from Gainford. It contains a public-house, a few tradesmen's shops, and a subscription school, capable of accommodating 70 children.

Armstrong Joseph, tailor
Blenkinsop John, lime burner
Bowron George, joiner and cartwright
Greenwell John, grocer
Harding James, shoemaker
Robinson Joseph, vict. *White Cow*, Sandforth moor
Robinson Nathaniel, vic. *Raby Hunt Inn*
Scarr James, blacksmith
Shaw Henry, schoolmaster

Farmers.

Dent Joseph
Dobinson John
Dobinson Joseph
Robinson Joseph, Sandforth Moor
Robinson Nathaniel
Young John H.

INGLETON CHAPELRY DISTRICT.

Ingleton chapelry district was formed by an order in council, bearing date January 13th, 1845; and consisted of the townships of Hilton, Ingleton, and Wackerfield; but by an order in council January 8th, 1850, the township of Killerby, in the parish of Heighington, was separated from the said parish, and united to this chapelry district. It is bounded on the north by the parochial chapelry of St. Helen's Auckland, on the north-west by the parish of Cockfield, on the west and south-west by a portion of Staindrop parish, and on the south and east by the parish of Gainford.

HILTON township comprises an area of 1,092 acres, and its annual value is £861. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 88; in 1811, 104; in 1821, 113; in 1831, 118; in 1841, 112; and in 1851, 101 souls. The manor of Hilton was formerly held of the Nevilles by the family of Bowes; and thirteen of its inhabitants taking part in the Rising of the North, three of them suffered death in consequence. The manors of Hilton and Bradbury were granted to Thomas Emmerson, Esq., for 1,000 years, under the yearly rent of £550. It afterwards passed to the Mannings, who sold it to the Marleys, and it was subsequently held by the Hiltons. The present proprietors are, the Duke of Cleveland (who is also lord of the manor), Christopher Cradock, Esq., Mr. George Wheatley, George Brownless, Esq., Mr. John Lodge, Mrs. Ann Sanderson, and others.

The Village of Hilton occupies a pleasant situation on an eminence, three miles east-north-east of Staindrop, and is principally inhabited by agricultural labourers.

Hilton Hall, the ancient seat of the Hiltons, is now occupied by Mr. J. Johnson Reed.

Bousfield Thomas, blacksmith
Dickinson Thomas, joiner and cartwright
Hunter Robert, joiner and cartwright
Reed Mr. John Johnson, Hilton Hall
Robinson William, carter.

Farmers.

Bousfield Robert, Hilton Moor
Emmerson John, Hilton
Graham John, Lee Side
Forster John
Postgate William, Lee Side
Reed John J. Hilton Hall
Sanderson Mrs. Mary Ann, Haidberry
Watson William

INGLETON township was one of those places included in the grant of Canute to the church of Durham. It was afterwards held by the Nevilles, as a member of the barony of Raby; and a portion of the land was held under them by the family of Bowes. The principal land owners at present are, Timothy Hutchinson, Esq, Rev. Peter Barlow, Mr. Christopher Middleton. Mr. John Wade, Mr. Thomas Smith, Mr. John Emmerson, Mr. William Emmerson, and others. The Duke of Cleveland is lord of the manor. The township contains 813 acres; and the annual value of property assessed for the county-rate in 1853 was £1,261, 11s. 3d. Its population in 1801, was 236; in 1811, 285; in 1821, 203; in 1831, 355; in 1841, 344; and in 1851, 305 souls.

The Village of Ingleton is situated on the high road between Darlington and Staindrop, three miles from the latter place; and contains a few public-houses, the customary shops, and a post-office

The Chapel, dedicated to St. John, is a neat, plain edifice, in the early pointed style, and consists of a nave and chancel, the latter being entered by an elegant archway. There is a bell-turret and an entrance porch at the west; the chapel contains 206 sittings, the whole of which are free and unappropriated. The cost of erection, amounting to £430, was defrayed by subscription, and by a donation of £100 from the Church Building Society, and a similar sum from the Duke of Cleveland. A spacious burial ground is attached. The living is in the patronage of the Vicar of Staindrop; incumbent, the Rev. Martin Wright.

The Village School was rebuilt by subscription in 1816; after which it was partly pewed off, by the consent of the freeholders of the township, to serve as a place of worship for the Methodist body. It is still used as a Primitive Methodist Chapel; and the church Sunday-school is held in the same building.

POST OFFICE, INGLETON: James Longstaff, postmaster.—Letters arrive at 10 15 a.m., nd are despatched at 2 30 p.m.

ıllinson Joseph, boot and shoemaker
ıland James, boot and shoemaker
:hriston John, boot and shoemaker
)obbin John, blacksmith
:mmerson John, grocer and draper
'ryer Thomas, tailor
Iornsby James, vict. *Wheat Sheaf Inn*, and saddler
Iuitson William, joiner and carpenter
ee Thomas, corn miller
ongstaff James, surgeon
Iaughan Robert, blacksmith
Iilne Samuel H. schoolmaster
Iilner Robinson, butcher
Iusgrave Ralph, vict. *Black Horse*
'rd William, grocer
Pickering George, grocer
Rain Elizabeth, shopkeeper
Raine Thomas, vict. *Golden Fleece*
Walker John, butcher
Wright Rev. Martin, Parsonage
Young William, cartwright

Farmers.

Elgie John
Emmerson John
Dawson Elizabeth, Low Hulam
Musgrave Ralph
Ovington George
Rayson John
Todd Joseph, Middleton House
Wade Mrs. Margaret

KILLERBY township is completely isolated from the main body of the arish, being surrounded by that of Gainford. It contains 605 acres, and its nnual value is £908 15s. 5d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 66; n 1811, 85; in 1821, 107; in 1831, 95; in 1841, 105; and in 1851, 93 ouls. We learn from Boldon Book that there were formerly twelve villains nd two cottagers here, who rendered divers services, money-rents, and ayments in kind. At the time of Hatfield's Survey, we find that John de Killerby, John Robertson, and Hugh Herreson, held lands here. Killerby as afterwards possessed by a younger branch of the Brackenbury family, rom whom it passed, in 1591, to the Birbecks, of Morton Tynemouth. It as subsequently the property of various families, and is now held by William Clark, Esq., Christopher Cradock, Esq., the Duke of Northumberland, Mr. Villiam Wass, Messrs. William and Thomas Raine, Messrs. Henry and Villiam Wade, and others.

The Village of Killerby is situated seven miles north-west of Darlington, and our east-south-east from Staindrop.

llison George, tailor
lark William, Esq. Killerby Hall
liver Robert, shoemaker
obinson John, vict. *Bay Horse*
odd Mary, shopkeeper

Farmers.

Clark William
Lax Joseph
Todd Thomas
White Joseph

WACKERFIELD is a township to the west of that of Hilton, and the property f the Duke of Cleveland, Mr. George Wheatley, Mr. John Young, Mr. Brunskill, Mr. William Horsley, Mrs. Hall, and others. It comprises an rea of 744 acres, and its annual value is £1,011 18s. 11d. In 1801 it ontained 94 inhabitants; in 1811, 113; in 1821, 105; in 1831, 112; in 841, 122; and in 1851, 136. This was also one of the places included in he gift of Canute, and was held of the priory of Durham in the time of Cardinal Langley, by the Sockburns, by fealty and 12d. rent. It was afterards held by the Nevilles, as a member of Raby, and is now the property of he gentlemen above mentioned. The Duke of Cleveland possesses the anorial rights and privileges.

The Village of Wackerfield is situated three miles to the north-east of Staindrop.

Binks John, vict. *Black Horse*
Bowes George, stone merchant
Dixon Richard, boot and shoemaker
Garside George, smith and farrier
Hawdon William, farmer
Jackson William, farmer
Metcalf James, farmer
Pickersgill Mr. Richard
Price William, farmer
Reid George, farmer
Taylor Thomas, carrier
Watson Robert, vict. *Sun Inn*
Wilson William, farmer

MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE PARISH.

Middleton-in-Teesdale is an extensive parish, forming the south-western extremity of the county of Durham, and comprises the four townships of Middleton, Eggleston, Newbiggin, and Forest and Frith. It is bounded on the north by Stanhope parish, on the west and south-west and south by the counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire, on the east by Stanhope parish, and on the north-east by Lynesack chapelry. Eggleston Common, now a stinted pasture, forms the eastern portion of the parish. Middleton Common (now enclosed), Newbiggin Common (partially enclosed and the remainder stinted), Ettersgill Common, and Langdon Beck Common, extend along its northern boundary; and West and Back Commons are situated in the west and south-west. The whole of the extensive territory included in the parish of Middleton-in-Teesdale, which anciently consisted of a large forest and chase, was held, with the lordship of Barnard Castle, by the Baliols and their successors; and, like the other estates forfeited by the Earl of Westmoreland in 1569, it has become, with the exception of Eggleston, the property of the Duke of Cleveland. "The face of the country in this extensive parish," observes Mackenzie, "presents a striking contrast to those parts of the county already described. At the distance of a few miles above Barnard Castle, the view on the Durham side of the Tees begins to wear a desolate aspect; trees are only to be seen within a few fields of the river, beyond which steep and lofty fells continue to rise above each other, uncheered by a single hedgerow, the inclosures being universally loose stone walls. Still, the prospects on the south side of the river are beautiful for some distance, until at length the whole becomes one vast and cheerless scene of solitary wildness."

Cauldron Snout, High Force, &c.—The course of the Tees along the south-western border of this parish, displays a succession of natural wonders. The tour from Yadmoss to Cauldron Snout and the High Force is thus described by the ready pen of Mr. Sopwith:—"Pedestrian tourists, accustomed to mountain travelling, may readily find their way from the descents of Yadmoss to Cauldron Snout; but most visitors will do well to engage a guide, who may readily be procured by inquiry at any of the farms or 'onsteads.' From Harwood, access may nearly at all times be had on foot; but only in dry weather by horses. In either case it is a fatiguing journey of about three miles, chiefly over the steep and rugged sides of Harwood Fell. On gaining the summit of this lofty moor, an expansive but dreary prospect bursts upon the view. Wide and moss covered moors extend in a gradual slope to the Tees, which here winds its way through a wilderness of the most stern and desolate aspect. In the distance, a vast amphitheatre is formed by successive ranges of mountains in Yorkshire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, and which, towards the north, seem blended like waves into each other. But the bright spot and redeeming interest of this prospect is the Weel, whose waters, spread in the hollow of a vast and dreary basin, present a beautiful contrast

to the dark heath of the barren moors which surround it; while its wide and serpentine form give it the appearance of a broad river flowing through the midst of a desert. The Weel is a sullen lake, in breadth about half-a-mile, and three or four times that length, formed by the interception of the Tees by basaltic rocks, over which the water flows into a deep and rapidly descending gorge, and forms the waterfall of Cauldron Snout. On approaching the foot of the Weel, the rough road, over moss and ling, is suddenly more roughened by numerous projecting points and edges of basalt, which render either riding or walking both troublesome and somewhat dangerous. On descending the rocks, the visitor beholds the waters of the Tees rushing with impetuous force down a steep basaltic chasm of two or three hundred yards in length. Near the top is a wooden bridge, thirty feet long, over the fall, from whence the visitor may view the swift and foaming current beneath. The fall is interesting at any time, even in dry weather, the stream gambolling in its descent among the various channels which the rocks afford. But when the Tees is swollen with rains, it rushes down in one impetuous and unbroken torrent of almost resistless force, and, with its sides of frowning tower-like cliffs, forms a spectacle truly terrible and sublime. Following the course of the Tees by rugged banks for nearly five miles, the tourist reaches the well known cataract of High Force. The river, in traversing the mountainous country which has just been described, becomes rapidly augmented by various tributary streams, and, after its junction with Harwood Beck, assumes a wild and noble aspect. The fall of such a river, at fifteen miles from its source, over a precipice of upwards of fifty feet in height, may readily be conceived to be an object of the highest interest as regards remarkable and sublime scenery; and it is scarcely less interesting to the geologist from the clear development of the strata it displays.

"The river immediately above the fall is divided by a lofty rock with a greater and a lesser channel, the former of which in dry weather contains the whole stream, while at other times both channels are filled with impetuous torrents, which, rushing over the precipice, form a cataract on each side of the central mass of cliffs—

> 'That rear their haughty head
> High o'er the river's darksome bed.'

The principal channel is worn into a rugged descent at the edge, but the greater part, probably about forty or fifty feet, is quite perpendicular; and over this the descent of so large a body of water at all times insures a gratifying treat to all lovers of natural scenery. The lesser channel is considerably worn, so that, when dry, a person may, without much difficulty, climb up it, and examine the junction of the basalt with the adjoining strata. Hutchinson describes the main channel as having a perpendicular fall of eighty-two feet; but this is much over-rated. The height of the central rock is stated in the 'Tour of Teesdale' to be only sixty-three feet; the entire perpendicular height of the fall probably does not exceed fifty feet, and the inclining falls above may be fifteen or twenty feet more. Nearly one half of the entire depth of the adjacent rocks consists of basalt, which, in the middle of the stream towers up into a rugged, but picturesque summit. Except in high floods, this station may be easily gained, and from thence the spectator can look down and behold the rolling torrent precipitated into the abyss below. Being on the giddy verge of so lofty a rock, the rapidity of the stream, the thundering noise with which it mingles with the deep sullen waters below, and the clouds of foam which often reflect the iris' lovely hues, altogether

combine to produce mingled sensations of terror, astonishment, and delight. Having taken this *inverted* view of the Force, the tourist, by walking about 200 yards along the top banks on the north side of the river, will find a somewhat rugged, but not very difficult descent down the rocks and underwood, and from the sides of the river may command a view of the fall at various distances. Here lofty precipices on each side form a magnificent amphitheatre, on the sides of which may be traced the rapid rise of the strata in a north-west direction, and the basalt regularly ranging with other strata. The upper part and summit are more or less covered with brushwood and a few ash and yew trees; while, at the extremity of the vista, the ceaseless roar of the descending flood completes the majestic character of the scene."

THE LONDON LEAD COMPANY.—"The population of the parish of Middleton-in-Teesdale," says Mr. Fordyce, "is chiefly employed in lead mining, and in the smelting works connected therewith. The Duke of Cleveland is proprietor of the largest portion of the mines, and Timothy Hutchinson, Esq., of the remainder. Neither of these proprietors work the mines themselves, but let them to different mining adventurers at a render of a pecuniary composition in lieu of one-sixth of the ore raised. But in order to give encouragement to further exploration, Mr. Hutchinson had agreed to accept a reduced composition, on the basis of a render of one-eighth of the raisings from the whole of his mineral ground, with the exception of those portions of the veins under which levels had been previously driven. 'The Corporation of the Governor and Company for smelting down Lead with Pit Coal and Sea Coal' (usually styled the Lead Company, see page 100), are the chief lessees of the lead mines, the produce of which is converted into pig lead and de-silverised at their Eggleston smelting works. The refined lead of this company, produced from their Teesdale mines, is shipped from the Tees, and is very generally used in the manufacture of whitelead, for which it is found well adapted. The produce from these mines has recently been on the increase: and in the year ending October, 1854, about 4,000 tons of pig lead were realised. The mining operations of the lead company in the north of England have, for many years past, been conducted with a high regard to the promotion of the welfare of the numerous body of workmen employed; and it is a most satisfactory and pleasing fact to find, in these days of migratory labour, that the company's present operatives are the descendants of a line of people who for generations have served the same employers. Great attention is paid to the ventilation of the mines, and to the lodgment of the men and boys when engaged at a distance from their homes; and the substantial and commodious erections the company have fitted up for the accommodation of their workmen at Sharnberry, Lodgesyke, Manorgill, and, more particularly at their newly-opened mine at Little Eggleshope, in connection with the extensive underground levels at the mines, all supported with stone arches, indicate that the operations of the company are contemplated to be of a lasting character. The practical mine agents of the company are usually selected from the most intelligent and best conducted of their overmen, and these latter from those of a similar character among the workmen; thus affording to the youth in the company's employment a great inducement to their mental and moral improvement, and to the exercise of their skill and energies. The bargains to the miners are let quarterly, which gives the men a stake and interest in the places wherein they are engaged; and in arranging and fixing the bargains, the judgment and experience, not only of the agents, but also of their fellow agents engaged in the other mining districts of the company, are put in requisition

by the company's superintendent. The agents are not allowed to engage in other business, or to supply any goods to the workmen; and the latter are left perfectly free in the disposal of their wages, except the company's discountenance of drunkenness can be considered an interference. The company, many years ago, built a store shop at Nenthead, in Alston Moor, which is let to a tenant on the express condition that he shall sell exclusively for ready money; but even there the workmen are left entirely unbiassed in the outlay of their earnings, and nothing in the shape of truck is allowed to exist. In Teesdale, the company's workmen, in 1848, established a corn society, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of grain and other articles of consumption at moderate prices; and, although the company aided them in this enterprise, yet every one is left entirely to his own discretion as to becoming a member of the society. The wages are paid in monthly advances on account, and the balance at the end of the year. All monies are paid direct to the workmen in the company's own offices, and no part thereof, on any account, in a public house, or through any interested medium. Medical attendance and medicine, for the workmen and their families, are provided at the cost of the company. In 1817, the company established a fund throughout their works, for aiding their men in sickness and old age, and yielding other benefits. For some years after its first establishment, the payments were so much in excess of the capital, as to induce a state of bankruptcy; but, through judicious arrangements, and the liberal aid of the company (who for many years contributed £450 annually to it), the fund has now attained a position for meeting all its liabilities. The present yearly contribution of each member is 30s.; and the allowances are, for sickness, 7s. per week; and for pension on attaining sixty-five years, 5s. per week; with £2 for funeral expenses, and £3 to the widow or family on the death of a member. The state of the funds undergoes a septennial revision by a professional actuary; and the benefits are increased or diminished by the fund committe (composed of the company's district agents and of men selected by and from the workmen at large) with his advice. In November 1853, the number of fund members was 884, and the invested capital amounted to £21,221 14s. 11d. In the promotion of education, the company have been among the foremost; their schools for their workmen's children in Middleton-in-Teesdale, and at Nenthead, in Alston Moor, having been erected in 1818 and 1819, at the instance of their late superintendent, Mr. Stagg. At these schools, the company provide and pay the masters, and find books, stationery, and every school requisite; and in return exact regularity of attendance from the age of six to that of twelve in the case of boys, and up to fourteen in the case of girls then remaining members of their parents' family, and a contribution of 1s. per quarter from the parents of each child taught, with the exception of orphans and the children of widows, who are taught free. Admission into the company's employment is made dependant upon a school character; and on passing a satisfactory Bible examination, each child is presented with a handsome Bible, having inscribed thereon 'The Gift of the Lead Company.' A free library has for many years existed, not only for the use of the scholars attending the schools, but of the whole of the company's workmen. It now contains about 1,000 volumes; and additions thereto are from time to time being made. In 1854, the company erected a reading-room at Masterman Place, for the use of their workmen; and it is intended that this room shall be heated, lighted, and kept in order at the cost of the company, leaving the men to provide books, periodicals, and newspapers from their own resources." Governor of the Company, John Masterman, Esq., M.P.; deputy-governor, Octavius Wigram, Esq.; superintendent, Robert W. Bainbridge, Esq.

EGGLESTON is a township, forming the western portion of the parish, and containing an area of 7,919 acres. Its population in 1801 was 306; in 1811, 335; in 1821, 464: in 1831, 623; in 1841, 617; and in 1851, 636 souls. The annual value is £2,335 11s. 7d. This manor formed part of the possessions of the Earls of Westmoreland; and, on the failure of the rising in the north, in 1569, it was confiscated to the crown. It was purchased from the citizens of London, in 1631, by John Child, Esq., of the Inner Temple, and Daniel Britain, citizen and vintner, who, in the following year, conveyed it to Tobias Ewbank, of Staindrop. It was afterwards the property of the Sandersons, and subsequently passed to the Hutchinsons, with whom it still remains. The moors and commons, with the exception of a small portion, called *Folly*, or *Foxgill* farm, have been enclosed and divided, in accordance with the provisions of various acts of parliament. The principal landowners are Timothy Hutchinson, Esq., Mr. Joshua Raine, Mr. John Gibson, Mr. George Todd, Mr. John Stephenson, Mr. Robert Barnes, Miss Dowson, Mr. Anthony Addison, Mr. Albert Raine, Mr. Thomas Robinson, Mr. John Robinson, the Rector of Middleton, and others.

The Village of Eggleston is situated about four miles south-west of Middleton, and six north-by-west of Barnard Castle. It is intersected by a small stream, which rises in the neighbouring hills, and communicates with Yorkshire by a bridge over the river. The London Lead Company have a smelting mill at a short distance from the village, erected under the direction of Robert Stagg, Esq., and so constructed and arranged that the lead-ore requires no lifting, but descends from process to process, until it is brought out as lead at the lower part of the mill. Here is an ancient chapel of ease, a neat building, consisting of nave and chancel, and capable of accommodating 150 persons. The living is a curacy, not in charge, nor certified, but endowed by a grant from Queen Anne's Bounty. The rector of Middleton, who presents to the living, pays an annual stipend of £6 to the curate; and, by an order in council, dated April 17th, 1844, the ecclesiastical commissioners were empowered to make an annual grant of £27 to the chapelry of Eggleston, the net income of which was to be £100. The Rev. W. Brown, B.A., is the present incumbent. There is also a Wesleyan chapel, and two schools, in which nearly 100 children are educated. The schools are supported by the benevolence of Timothy Hutchinson, Esq., Mrs. Hutchinson, the Duke of Cleveland, and the London Lead Company.

The Eggleston Mechanics' Institution, established about ten years ago, holds its meetings, &c., in the school-room, and possesses a library of upwards of 400 volumes. Rev. W. Brown, president; Mr. William Pinkey, secretary.

Eggleston Hall, the property and seat of Timothy Hutchinson, Esq., is an elegant stone mansion, situated to the south-west of the village, and surrounded by tastefully arranged pleasure grounds, which form a striking contrast with the bleak hilly region in the immediate vicinity.

Charities.—For an account of Sanderson's Charity, one of the recipients of which must be an inhabitant of this township, see page 427. In the Savings Bank at Barnard Castle there is a sum of £20 lodged, which is stated to have been left many years ago by a lady, the interest to be given to the oldest poor widow at Eggleston. The interest, amounting to 17s. per annum, is distributed in accordance with the intentions of the donor.

POST OFFICE, EGGLESTON: William Melrose, postmaster.—Letters arrive from Barnard Castle at 12 noon; and are despatched thereto at 1 20 p.m.

Adamson John, carpenter
Addison John, cartwright and joiner
Barnet William, tailor, Hill Top
Barnes Mrs. Elizabeth
Benson George, land agent
Brown Rev. W., B.A., incumbent
Coates William, shoemaker
Collinson Joseph, gamekeeper
Dent William, shoemaker
Dixon John, joiner and parish clerk
Ewbank Joseph, vict. *Three Tuns*
Foster Jonathan, mason
Gardner John, gardener to Timothy Hutchinson, Esq.
Hedley Matthew, blacksmith
Helmer Joseph, surgeon
Hutchinson Timothy, Esq. Eggleston Hall
Kidd Jonathan, overman at Smelt Works
Little Jos. D. smlting agent, Wigram Banks
Melrose William, schoolmaster
Parker John, overman at Smelt Works
Pinkney William, millwright, Hill Top
Raine John, shopkeeper
Raine John, shoemaker
Raine Matthew, overman at Smelt Works
Richardson Robt. smelting agent, Wigram Banks
Robinson Joseph, shopkeeper and butcher
Robinson Mary, shopkeeper
Smelt Mills, the Govnr. & Compy. proprs.
Stagg Mrs. Bridget
Stoddart Thomas, grocer and butcher, Eggleston Gate
Wall William, butcher
Walton John, overman at Smelt Works
Walton John, jun. overman at Smelt Works

Farmers.
Allison Joseph
Allison Joseph, jun.
Brown Jonathan
Forster Ralph
Gibson Charles
Gibson John
Lowes James
Nicholson Richard
Parkin John
Parnaby John
Raine Joshua
Raine Mary
Raine Thomas
Robinson Joseph
Robinson William
Stoddart Thomas, Eggleston Gate

Forest and Frith is an extensive township, commencing about four-and-a-half miles north-west from Middleton, and terminating on the borders of Westmoreland, near the source of the Tees. It consists of three parts, known as Ettersgill, Middle Forest, and Harwood Parts, whose united area is 17,270 acres. The property assessed to the county-rate was valued, in 1853, at £1,366 7s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 460; in 1811, 601; in 1821, 723; in 1831, 760; in 1841, 884; and in 1851, 904 souls. *Harwood* is a large district, occupying the western extremity of this township, where there are many lead mines, in which great numbers of the inhabitants are employed. There is a chapel of ease here, which was rebuilt in 1849; and a school rebuilt in 1853. The two form but one building, the wall of which is surmounted by a bell gable, dividing the one from the other. The cost of the chapel was £240, which though plain and unpretending in its appearance, is strictly ecclesiastical in character. The school is a continuation of the chapel westward, with a transept at the west end; and the cost of its erection was about £100. The chapel is dedicated to St. James, and divine service is performed in it every Sunday. There is another chapel at Forest, dedicated to St. Jude, which will accommodate about 300 persons. It is a neat Gothic structure, with an excellent parsonage house, both of which were erected by the Duke of Cleveland, who also allows £100 per annum towards the support of a clergyman. The Rev. J. L. Low, M.A., is the officiating minister, and performs duty also at Harwood once on each Sunday. There is a school at *Low Forest*, supported by a small quarterly payment from the children, and liberal contributions from the Duke of Cleveland and London Lead Company. About half a mile above the High Force there is a Baptist Chapel, erected by subscription, and capable of accommodating 150 persons. *The poor's stock* in this township is stated in the parish books at £39 10s.; but nothing of it now remains, nor has any interest been paid since 1780, when £33, previously in the hands of Margaret Bowes, was paid in and carried to the general township account.

Allanson William, grocer, Forest
Barker Jonathan, vict. *Sportsman's Rest*, Langdon Beck
Bull Richard, schoolmaster, Harwood
Collinson Timothy, vict. *Miner's Success*, Harwood
Cousin Thomas, grocer, Green hill
Kay Jas. boot & shoe mkr. Langdon Beck
Low Rev. John Low, Parsonage, Forest
Robinson Isaac, schoolmaster, Force Garth, Forest
Scott Thos. vict. *High Force Inn*, Forest
Todd George, blacksmith, Langdon Beck
Watson Thomas, grocer, Herd Ship

Farmers.

Anderson Hannah, Midge Holm
Bayles William, Dale Head
Corrah Joseph, Valance Lodge
Gibson George, Widdy Bank
Hutchinson Mary, Beck Head
Ireland Joseph, Hanging Shaw
Robinson Isaac, Force Garth
Swinbank John, Bridge House
Scott Stephen and Jacob, Whay Syke
Scott Thomas, High Force
Tarn Mary, Kirkhouse Folds
Tarn Timothy, Wool Pot hill
Teward John
Watson Ann, Stoney Hill

TOWN AND TOWNSHIP OF MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE.

MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE township contains 10,434 acres, and extends from the river Tees on the south to Bollihope and Westenhope Commons, in the parish of Stanhope, on the north. Its annual value is £3,037 18s. 6d. The population in 1801 was 706; in 1811, 988; in 1821, 1,263; in 1831, 1,824; in 1841, 1,770; and in 1851, 1,849 souls. The principal landowners are the Duke of Cleveland (who is also lord of the manor), Anthony Todd, Esq., John Hill, Esq., Timothy Hutchinson, Esq., Mark Sherlock, Esq., Thomas Hobson, Esq., Joseph Thrip, Esq., Mr. James Hindmarsh, Mr. Isaac Collinson, Mr. Anthony Todd, jun., Mr. John Dent, Mr. James Longmires, Mr. William Brabham, the London Lead Mining Company, Mrs. Elizabeth Ainsley, Mr. John Watson, Rev. John H. Brown, and several others.

THE TOWN of Middleton is situated on the north bank of the Tees, 10 miles north-west of Barnard Castle, 12 miles south-west of Stanhope, and 253 north-north-west of London. It possesses no regular streets, the houses being scattered in rows, or singly, along the sides of the hills, on which the town is built. One part of it, however, Masterman Place, situated in the south-east portion of the town, is regular and ornamental. It was erected in 1823 by the Lead Company, under the direction of their managing agent, Robert Stagg, Esq., from designs furnished by J. Bonomi, Esq., of Durham; and consists of several rows of neat and convenient cottages, surrounded by a spacious garden, a portion of which is appropriated to each dwelling. The first occupants of those cottages took possession in May 1824, accompanied by bands of music, &c.; and, as vacancies occur, they are filled up by the company from amongst their most deserving workmen, each of whom pays a rent of £3 per annum for his cottage, and 10s. for his garden. Additional cottages have recently been erected, which are also let on the same principle.

THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated on a rising ground, on the north side of the town, and near the eastern bank of the Hudshope Beck. It is an antique structure, consisting of nave, chancel, south aisle, and a small tower, containing three bells; the latter stands a short distance north of the church. The principal entrance is by a south porch, under a pointed arch; an oblong and a cylindrical pillar form the aisle, and support an elliptical and two circular arches; the font is an upright cylinder of stone; the piscina remains in the wall near the north door of the chancel; and there is a pointed niche in the south wall, near the communion table. Several relievos of crosses are placed above the vestry door and the principlal entrance to the church. At the entrance to the churchyard stands an ancient cross, consisting of a

small round pillar, surmounted by a sun-dial, and rising from the centre of a square base, on each side of which there are three or four steps. The church, with "two oxgangs of land, a toft, and a croft," were part of the possessions of St. Mary's Abbey, York, the abbot of which formerly presented at the nomination of the Baliols, for the Bishop of Durham's institution. At the forfeiture of the Earl of Westmoreland, the right of presentation was vested in the crown. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Darlington, valued, in the Liber Regis, at £25 17s. 1d, ; gross income, £600. The parish register commences in 1578. It is in the patronage of the queen, and incumbency of the Rev. John Henry Brown, M.A.

THE RECTORY HOUSE stands on an elevated site, north of the church, and has been nearly rebuilt by the present rector. The glebe, containing about fifty acres of land, is situated to the west of the town.

The Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans have also places of worship here.

THE PARISH SCHOOL.—By indentures of lease and release, dated March 18th and 19th, 1729, Christopher Stephenson and Mary his wife, Robert Haggart and Elizabeth his wife, and Margaret and Grace Robinson, which said Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Grace, were the sisters and co-heiresses of William Robinson, deceased, conveyed to Edward Oxned and Joseph Bainbridge, and their heirs, a messuage and three closes, called Jacob Croft, Lenny Croft, and Kirk Close, all in Middleton, in trust, after the decease of the first-named parties, to apply the rents and profits for the endowment of a free school at Middleton. The property now belonging to the school consists of two closes, containing about three acres, let to a yearly tenant at £13 10s. rent ; about five acres enclosed from the Fell, and allotted to the school under an inclosure act, let at 30s. a-year, the landlord paying the poor-rates ; and about five or six acres of Fell, let at 6s. The school and house of the master having become much dilapidated, were repaired about the year 1833, partly with a sum of money obtained by the rector from the National School Society, and partly from his own resources ; the buildings continued a long time unfinished, but were at length completed. The gross amount of the master's income, besides the use of the school-house and a small garden, is £15 6d. per annum, for which sixteen boys (eight in respect of what remains of the original endowment, and eight in respect of money laid out on the school-house), appointed by the rector and overseers, are instructed in reading, writing, accounts, and the church catechism, without any charge except for coals. He has also about thirty pay scholars ; and the free children, if desired, are instructed with the others in drawing, geography, and mensuration.

Besides the parish school, and the Lead Company's school, the latter of which has been noticed in the sketch of the company at page 455, there are several private schools, which will be found in the Directory.

INSTITUTIONS, SOCIETIES, &c.—*The Mechanics' Institution*, established in 1847, holds its meetings in the Town Hall, and numbers about forty members, who possess a library of about 4,000 volumes. It is patronised by the Duke of Cleveland. There is also a *Subscription Library*, which is supported by the monthly payments of its members. *A Floral and Horticultural Society* has been established here for some time ; and, in addition to these, there is a *Parochial Clothing Society*, a *Fuel Society*, for distributing coal to the poor of the township ; two *Miners' Refuge Clubs*, a *Benefit Club*, a *Court of Foresters*, and a *Savings Bank*. A *Market* is held here every Saturday, at which a few

samples of corn are sold; but Barnard Castle is the principal corn market of the district. *Fairs* are held on the third Thursday in April, and the second Thursday in September; but the cattle, sheep, and horse fair has been discontinued since the establishment of that at High Force. Middleton is one of the polling places for the southern division of the county. *The Bridge* across the Tees was erected by public subscription, and is a handsome structure of one arch.

THE TOWN HALL, situated at the west end of the town, was erected by the late Duke of Cleveland for the convenience of the markets. A railing round the lower storey encloses the stalls of the butchers; and the upper storey contains offices for the duke's agents, the Savings Bank, the Mechanics' Institution, &c.

CHARITIES.—Besides the parish school, the following charities belong to this parish:—*Parish Land.*—A parcel of land, containing 6a. 1r. 6p. belongs to the parish, though it is not known how acquired. A building, formerly used as a workhouse, stands upon it, and is now let in tenements, the rents being paid to the parish, and divided amongst the townships.—*Thomas Perkin*, of Hudgill, by will, February 9th, 1711-12, charged his house and close, called Hudgill Close, containing about three acres, with a yearly payment of 5s. to the poor of Middleton township, 10s. to those of Newbiggin, and 10s. to those of Forest. On the Charity Commissioners' Inquiry, in 1828, no payment had been made for fourteen or fifteen years; and they wrote on the subject to the then proprietor, Mr. Thomas Robinson, who declared his intention to resume payment when called upon by the parish officers. The money, however, is still unpaid.—Under date of April 15th, 1719, in one of the parish books, there is an account of *poor stock* belonging to the township of Middleton, amounting to £28 15s. 4d., to which is added, "Left by Cuthbert Lind (de Poortree), £10, for which Dr. Allanson (the then rector), John Lind, and John Johnson, are trustees." In 1729, the stock at interest was £54, which, in 1764, was put out to interest in the hands of the trustees of the turnpike road between Appleby and Kendal. The interest, £2 11s. per annum, has been improperly carried to the general account of the poor's rate. The charities belonging exclusively to the townships of Eggleston, Newbiggin, and Forest and Frith, will be found noticed under their respective heads.

POST OFFICE: John Beadle, postmaster. — Letters arrive from Barnard Castle at 12 50 noon, and are despatched at 1 20 p.m. Letters arrive from High Force at 4 p.m., and are despatched at 1 p.m.

Addison James, mason
Ainsley Mrs. Elizabeth, High Lane Head
Allinson & Marsden, general dealers
Armstrong Jonathan, general dealer
Armstrong Mr. Mark
Bainbridge Robert Walton, Esq. superintendent of the Lead Company's Works, Middleton House
Beadle John, printer and postmaster
Beaston Mrs. Margaret
Bell George, washing foreman
Bell John, mine surveyor to the Lead Co.
Bell Ralph, plumber and glazier
Brown Rev. John Henry, M.A. Rectory
Brown Robert, land bailiff to his Grace the Duke of Cleveland, Cleveland Cottage
Bussey Ann, glass, china, & earthenware dlr
Elliott John, agent to the Lead Company
Ewart William, surgeon
French John, wood agent
French Robert, accountant to the Lead Co.
GOVERNOR AND COMPANY, proprietors of Lead Mines
Graham John, mason
Hindmarsh Mr. James
Holden William, parish clerk
Hunt Jonathan, mine overman to the Lead Company
Lee William, mine overman to the Lead Co.
Longmires Mr. James, Hood's Hope
Pattinson Joseph, mine overman to the Lead Company
Raine Phillip, washing overman to the Lead Company

.eadshaw George, washing overman to the Lead Company
.eadshaw Jacob, washing agent to the Lead Company
.eadshaw Jacob, junr. photographic artist. Roseberry Cottage
:ichardson Joseph, washing overman to the Lead Company, High Dyke
:obinson Mrs. Ann
:obinson Mr. William
:utter Robert, mineral agent to the Duke of Cleveland
Sherlock Mr. Mark
Smith John, saddler and harness maker
Thompson John, corn miller
Thompson Mary, milliner
Todd Anthony, Esq. Aukside
Todd Mr. Anthony, junr. Aukside
Vipond William, mine agent
Wall Joseph, washing foreman
Walton Joseph, mine agent
Walton The Misses
Walton Mr. Thomas

Academies.

NFANTS' SCHOOL — Elizth. Jane Coles, mistress
.EAD COMPANY'S SCHOOL— John Hyslop, master
IIDDLETON ENDOWED SCHOOL—(vacant)
.eaton Francis W.
Vigham Miss Anne

Blacksmiths.

Bell Leonard
Gray Richard
Robinson William
Todd John

Boot and Shoemakers.

Bousfield William
Parker William (clogger)
Railton George (& clogger)
Railton William (& clogger)
Raine John
Raine Thomas
Raine William
Simpson John
Walton Matthew
Wholah William

Butchers.

Bell George
Coatsworth Wm. Hood's Hope
Robinson John, Aukside

Clock and Watch Maker.

Curves James

Druggists.

Allinson & Marsden

Farmers.

Alderson Wm. Middle End
Bowron Mary, High Dyke
Bussey William, Ash Gill
Coatsworth Robt. Stanhope Gate
Coatsworth Ths. Middle Side
Collinson Thos. Stoney Gill
Collinson William, Lane Side
Collinson Wm. Brockery Gill
Hunt William & Thomas
Hyslop Jno. Low Lane Head
Longmire Jas. Hood's Hope
Longstaff Wm. Stotley Hall
Lowes John, Hunter Well
Parmley Thos. Spring Hill
Richardson Chs. Thatch Lee
Richardson George, Stotley
Richardson John (and assistant overseer)
Tarn Gibson
Thompson John, Turners
Thompson John
Todd Anthony, Aukside
Todd Anthony, junr. Aukside
Todd John, Middleton
Walton John, Blunt House
Watson John, Edge End
Watson John P. Gill Hall
Watson Philip, Middle Side
Watson Thomas, Skears
Watson William, Hoodgate

Grocers and Drapers.

Marked * are Grocers only.

*Addison James
Allinson & Marsden
*Armstrong Jonathan
Armstrong William
Beadle John
Brunskill Joseph
*Bussey Ann
Bustin Ann
Collinson Isaac
Dowthwaite Ralph
*Goodburn Thomas
*Goodburn William
Graham Nicholas G.
Hardy John
Horn John
*Horn Thomas
*Parmley James
*Race Mary
*Redfearn Robert
*Simpson John
Wall William

Inns, Hotels, and Taverns.

Blue Bell, George Bell
Cross Keys, Thomas Raine
Foresters' Arms, John Todd
King's Head, Hannah Walton
Rose and Crown, Edward Hutchinson
Talbot, George Railton

Ironmongers.

Allinson & Marsden
Armstrong Jonathan

Joiners, Cartwrights, and Cabinet Makers.

Armstrong Jonathan
Bussey Thomas
Grieve Thomas
Horn Matthew
Readshaw Jacob, junr. (and house painter)
Thompson Joseph & John

Tailors.

Dent William
Horn John
Horn William
Hutchinson William
Mallinson Thomas
Todd Oliver

Carriers.

Alderson Ann, to Barnard Castle on Wednesday, and to Newcastle on Mondays.
Allan Marmaduke, arrives from Barnard Castle on Tuesday, and returns same day.
Bell John, to Barnard Castle on Wednesday, and to Darlington on Mondays.

NEWBIGGIN township comprises an area of 4,627 acres, and its annual value is £1,190 15s. 6d. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 281; in 1811, 294; in 1821, 416; in 1831, 507; in 1841, 516; and in 1851, 583. The principal land owners are the Duke of Cleveland (who is also the possessor of the manorial rights), Anthony Todd, Esq., Robert Lobsdale, Esq., Benjamin Lee, Esq., Messrs. Joseph and Robert Coatsworth, and others.

The Village of Newbiggin is situated on the north bank of the Tees, two-and-a-half miles north-west of Middleton. Here is a small Wesleyan chapel, and the Primitive Methodists have also a place of worship. *The School* possesses an endowment of £11. per annum, left by William Tarn, of London, in 1779, and for which the master supplies the school with fuel. The average attendance of scholars is about sixty. At *Bowlees Houses*, there is a Primitive Methodist chapel, erected, about four years ago, on a site given by the Duke of Cleveland.

The Winch Bridge.—The river Tees is, near Bowlees, crossed by the Winch Bridge. The original structure is said to have been the first suspension bridge in Europe; and its purpose was to afford a passage for the miners residing in the village of Holwick, on the south side of the river, to and from their works in the mines at Middleton. From long exposure to the weather, as well as from friction, this bridge became much dilapidated; and in August 1820, through the snapping of a chain, three men were thrown into the Tees, one of whom was killed. The bridge was soon afterwards repaired by the late Earl of Strathmore; but it was subsequently taken down, and a substantial foot-bridge erected in its stead by the late Duke of Cleveland.

Charities.—In addition to the school-endowment, this township possesses two charities; viz., £1 12s. 6d. per annum, the interest of £40, left by *Cuthbert Lind* to the poor of this township, which has been improperly carried to the account of the poor-rates; and the *Poor Stock*, amounting to £20, mentioned in the parish books as belonging to this township, but there is now no trace of it.

Bell William, mine agent
Coatsworth Mrs. Mary, Low Houses
Coatsworth Phœbe, grocer and draper
Coatsworth Mr. William, Low Houses
Collinson Mr. Joseph
Collinson William, mason
Gibson William, blacksmith
Robinson Thos. mine agent
Sander Thos. schoolmaster
Watson John, grocer & draper
Weightman Henry, tailor
Wilson & Crawhall, proprietors of lead mines

Farmers.

Coatsworth Geo. Low Houses
Coatsworth Jno. Low Houses
Coatsworth Mark
Collinson Gibson
Gibson Elizabeth
Gibson Robert & William
Lee William, Friar House
Lowes Robert
Nixon Joseph
Scott Martha
Towlson Joseph

STAINDROP PARISH.

This parish, which comprises the townships of Staindrop, Raby and Keverstone, Shotton and Langley Dale, and a portion of Cleatlam, is bounded on the north by Cockfield parish and the chapelry of Lynesack, on the north-west and west by the chapelry of Barnard Castle, on the south by Gainford, and on the east by Ingleton. The townships of Hilton, Ingleton, and Wackerfield, previously portions of the parish of Staindrop, were, in 1845, formed into the parochial chapelry of Ingleton.

Raby and Keverstone township comprises an area of 2,752 acres, and its rateable value is £2,649 12s. 11d. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 213; in 1811, 201; in 1821, 203; in 1831, 247; in 1841, 284; and in 1851, 313. It contains several scattered farm-houses, Raby Castle, with its beautiful and extensive parks, and a number of cottages. That portion of the township called *Keverstone* is an elevated piece of ground, which commands a wide view over a delightful valley to the east. It was held by the Setons under the priors of Durham, till it was forfeited by Christopher Seton, during the episcopate of Bishop Beck. Edward I. granted it to Geoffrey de

Hethpole, from whom it was purchased by an ancestor of the Duke of Cleveland. *Raby* formed part of a grant of King Canute in Staindropshire, and was also included, though not by name, in that of Prior Algar and the priory to Dolphin, son of Uchtred, Earl of Northumberland. We find it first mentioned as being the lordship of Meldred, the son of Dolphin; and his successor, Robert FitzMeldred, intermarried with Isabel, daughter of Geoffrey, and sister and heiress of Henry de Neville, who died without issue, in 1227. The founder of the Neville family was Gilbert, an admiral in the fleet of the Norman conqueror, whose grandson, Geoffrey, married Emma, daughter and heiress of Bertram Bulmer,* and gratitude for the possessions acquired by these marriages induced Geoffrey, the son of Robert Fitz-Meldred and Isabel his wife, to assume the surname of Neville. Raby remained in the possession of the Neville family till the disastrous rising of the north, on the failure of which it was seized by the crown, and remained vested in the sovereign till 1613, when it was granted, with Barnard Castle, &c., by James I., to his favourite the Earl of Somerset; but after a brief possession, they reverted to the monarch. They were subsequently purchased by Sir Henry Vane, and have descended from him, in a direct line, to their present possessor the Duke of Cleveland.

Raby Castle is situated about a mile north of the town of Staindrop, and is traditionally supposed to occupy the site of the mansion given by Canute to the church of Durham. The present edifice is, however, principally indebted for its splendour to John de Neville, who, in 1379, obtained a license to "make a castle of his manor of Raby, and to embattle and crenelate its towers, &c." The architecture of nearly the whole castle agrees with the style prevalent at that period; and, as most of the modern repairs and additions have been made in strict conformity with it, this structure is now considered to be one of the most perfect specimens of a feudal baron's palace to be seen in the north of England. It occupies the summit of a gentle slope; and, as its grey extent of towers rises before us, it stands in all its antiquity and vastness, a fitting abode of the once mighty Nevilles. It is surrounded by an embattled wall, which encloses an area of about two acres, into which there is only one entrance, by a gateway tower on the north, defended by a portcullis and flanking parapets. Inside the battlements, there is a spacious raised terrace, which passes entirely around the main building, the principal entrance to which is by a massive gateway on the west, strengthened by two square towers. From one of these a hanging gallery forms a communication with Clifford's Tower; and a second gallery extends eastward to a smaller turretted tower. Crossing the court-yard, the carriage drive is extended, by a modern alteration, into the hall. Bulmer's Tower, which forms one of the most prominent features in the east front, is said to have received its name from Bertram Bulmer, Lord of Bulmer and Brancepeth, whose estates, as we have seen, passed to the Nevilles by marriage with his daughter, about the year 1190. It is lozenge-shaped, and is supposed by several writers to be the remains of a more ancient castle erected by the Danes. Near the top of this tower, which stands separated from the rest of the building, and to which you ascend by eighty-nine steps, are two square-headed panels, which have, at a distance, the appearance of windows, but each of which contains an enormous B, the initials of Bertram Bulmer above-mentioned, The whole of this front of the castle presents a most imposing and war like appearance. The south front is also very effective; but the central part was restored by

* See Brancepeth, page 230.

Inigo Jones in the Italian style, quite out of keeping with the other portions of this ancient structure. Carriages can pass through the large Gothic saloon or entrance hall into the interior court. Above the saloon is the Baron's Hall, which forms one side of the square of the inner area. It is of the most magnificent proportions—120 feet in length, 36 in breadth, and 34 in height, terminating in a circular tower. Two of the windows front the east, and the west end of the hall is crossed by a gallery for musicians, whose duty it was to enliven the feasts of the Nevilles and their numerous guests. Here, it is said, assembled in their time, 700 knights who held of that family.

> . . . . Neville sees
> His followers gathering in from Tees,
> From Were, and all the little rills,
> Concealed among the forked hills—
> Seven hundred knights, retainers all
> Of Neville, at their master's call
> Had sate together in Raby's Hall.—*Wordsworth.*

The kitchen remains as in days of yore, and is "a magnificent and lofty square of thirty feet each way. Its roof is groined, supported by four semicircular ribs, which spring from the sides of the square, and leave a square ventilating shaft in the centre. There are five windows in the side walls, with a gallery passing all round before them, and four steps downward from them, but ending at a great height above the floor. The old fireplace and larders render this the most perfect ancient kitchen in existence." The rooms in the castle are very numerous, and more modern in their proportion and distribution than one would expect within the walls of so ancient a building; several of the galleries and passages having been scooped out of the solid walls. Several improvements have been made in modern times, which have added greatly to the spaciousness and convenience of the apartments in general. One of the drawing rooms is thirty feet by twenty, and the adjoining dining room is fifty-one feet by twenty-five. "It is, in fact," observes William Howitt, "this complete adaptation to modern uses and splendour, which disappoints one in the interior of Raby. The exterior is so fine, so feudal, so antiquely great, that when we step in and find ourselves at once in modern drawing-rooms, with silken couches and gilt cornices, the Nevilles and their times vanish. We forget again that we are at Raby, the castle of the victims (victors?) of Neville's Cross, and of Joan, the daughter of John of Gaunt, and feel that we are only in the saloons of the modern Duke of Cleveland." Several alterations were effected in 1850, when the Baron's Hall was new roofed and lengthened, and the old towers converted into bedrooms. The old chapel has alto been recently fitted up for worship, and the windows filled with stained glass, by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle. A handsome mausoleum was also erected, about the same time, on the north side of Staindrop churchyard, as a place of sepulture for the Vane family. The castle contains some excellent paintings, and a beautiful conservatory was erected in the gardens in 1850. "The park," says the writer above quoted, "has many fine woods, glades, and lawns, and gives prospects of fair beauty, but its aspect partakes of the character of the interior of the castle—newness. The trees are comparatively young. You see groups and plantations of a very modern date. The whole has the air rather of a place new made, than of one as old as the days of Canute, who is said to have built some part of the original house. You do not see those old, grey, and gnarled oaks around you that you see in the forests of Sherwood, Needwood, Chartley, and other parks. It seems as

f some great revolution, as is the fact, had passed over it, and that in its ays of change, the axe of the spoiler had laid low its ancient forests. The astle looks like a grey patriarch left amid a more juvenile race. Let us ejoice that the strong walls of the old Nevilles have defied the ravages of olitics as well as of time, and that future generations may see in them a fine xample of what the great old English noble was."

ell William, farm bailiff, Raby Park
leveland His Grace the Duke of, Raby Castle
arthwaite John, clerk, Raby Villa
avelock Thomas, woodman, Raby Park
oberts James, gardener, Raby
carth Thomas Fleshfield, Esq. Keverstone House
carth William Thomas, Esq. Keverstone House
alker Robert, drawing bailiff, Raby Park
Woodward James, architect and clerk of works, Raby

Farmers.

Alderson George, Grove's Farm, Raby Park
Graham Robert, Burton House and Low Keverstone Farms
Hartas George H. Raby Park
Hodgson George, Old Lodge, Raby Park
Stanwix John, Keverstone
Tinkler Wm. & George, Raby Hill House

TOWN AND TOWNSHIP OF STAINDROP.

The township of Staindrop comprises an area of 1,751 acres, and the property as valued for the county-rate, in 1853, at £4,542 12s. 3d. The number of nhabitants in 1801 was 1,156; in 1811, 1,087; in 1821, 1,273; in 1831, ,478; in 1841, 1,399; and in 1851, 1,429. *Staindrop Moor* has been nclosed and divided in pursuance of an act of parliament obtained in 1764. t contained about 500 acres, which were distributed amongst the adjoining roprietors. *Snotterton*, supposed to be the *Cnapaton* of Canute, is situated bout a mile west from the town of Staindrop, and was anciently a manor, hough it now consists only of a farm, with a house, called Raby Grange, built n 1831, on the site of the old family mansion. The principal landowners re the Duke of Cleveland, T. Hutchinson, Esq., John Bowes, Esq., the xecutors of John Trotter, Esq., T. B. Lee, Esq., and others.

The Town of Staindrop is situated on the turnpike road, between the city f Durham and Barnard Castle, 19 miles from the former place, and 16 rom the latter. It is 32 miles by the turnpike road from Gateshead, the ame distance from Sunderland, 12 from Darlington, and 244 from London. The town consists principally of one wide street, about half-a-mile in length, nd contains several substantial houses, the residences of many respectable amilies. The Langley Beck, which is crossed by a bridge, near the east nd of the church, passes it on the north, and separates it from Raby.

Staindrop is a place of great antiquity, being of importance in the time of Canute, who, in veneration of St. Cuthbert, gave Staindrop and Staindropshire, viz., Cnapaton (Snotterton), Scottum (Shotton), Rabi, Wacerfeld, Efenwowda (Evenwood), Alclet, Luterington, Elledun (Eldon), Ingletun, Ticcelea (Thickley), and Mideltun, as an offering at the shrine of the patron aint of the north. These places were taken by Bishop Flambard from the priory of Durham, but were restored before his death; and in 1131 it was granted by Prior Algar to Dolphin, son of Uchtred, to be holden of him *in capite*, under the yearly rent of £4. The history of Staindrop, is after this event, interwoven with that of Raby, and in the ill-fated rebellion of the last of the Nevilles, forty-four of its inhabitants took part, seven of whom were afterwards executed. The name of the town is said to be derived from *Stein Dorf*, or *Stein Thorp*, stony village, a designation, the origin of which cannot now be discovered.

The Church stands at the east end of the town, and is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. It is a spacious and stately structure, consisting of a tower, nave and aisles, and chancel, the former of which is supported by lofty pointed arches. The original foundation of a church at Staindrop is considered to be coeval at least with the grant of Canute; the first incumbent is named in 1131, and the date of the nave, the earliest part of the church, is supposed to be about the year 1200. The principal entrance is by a south porch, above which is a sun dial; the doorway consists of plain mouldings, and the roof is strongly groined. The nave is separated from the aisles by four circular arches on each side, those on the south being decorated with the zigzag ornament, and supported by lofty pillars. The arches on the north side are similar to those on the south, but want the zigzag ornament. A pointed arch and screen separate the nave and chancel; the latter contains the ancient sedilia, the arches and trefoil heads of which are still in existence, though the intervening shafts have been cut away. Extensive repairs and restorations were made in this venerable edifice in 1849, when a new roof was placed over the south aisle, and the lead work of the other parts re-cast; the northern and western galleries were taken down, and the organ placed on the floor, by which arrangement the beautiful arches supporting the tower were thrown open; the "pew lumber" was removed and replaced by seats more in accordance with the style of the building, and the floors were paved with encaustic tiles. By these alterations, &c., additional accommodation for seventy-five persons was obtained. A grant of £30 in aid of the undertaking was made by the Incorporated Society for the Enlarging, Building, and Repairing of Churches, on condition that eighty-six seats should be set apart and declared free and unappropriated for ever. The remainder of the expense, except £100, raised by church-rate for the roof, was defrayed by private subscription. This church contains many ancient tombs and monuments, the first of which that attracts the attention of the visitor, is that of Ralph Neville, the first Earl of Westmoreland of that name. It is an altar tomb of alabaster, beautifully ornamented, and surmounted by a figure of the earl in complete armour. Under his head is his helmet, supported by an angel, and at his feet a lion, and behind the lion two monks at a prie dieu. His second wife, Joan, daughter of John of Gaunt, lies at his left hand, and Margaret Stafford, his first wife, at his right. The whole work appears to have been formerly gilded and painted. At the north-west corner of the church, is a monument of Henry, fifth Earl of Westmoreland, and two of his wives. The south aisle appears to have been the burial place of the Nevilles; and near their tombs is a beautiful mural monument of marble to the memory of John Lee, Esq. The same aisle contains several inscriptions to the Blacketts, of Hoppyland; sepulchral stones of the Hutchinsons and others are in various parts of the nave, and within the altar rails several slabs mark the last resting places of different members of the Vane family. On the walls of the chancel are monuments to Henry, second Earl of Darlington, Katharine Margaret, Countess of Darlington, and Margaret, Countess of Darlington; and in the centre of the chancel is a beautifully-sculptured monument, of white marble, erected in 1843, to the late Duke of Cleveland by the Duchess Dowager. In the year 1343, Ralph de Neville obtained a license from Prior John Fossour and the convent, to found three chantries in the church of Staindrop, so that it appears that the convent had reserved the church in their grant to Dolphin; and, according to Dugdale's Baronage, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, under some exchange, by grant, dated

the 25th June, 1372, had the advowsons of Staindrop and Brancepeth churches, but the advowson of the former shortly afterwards reverted again to the Neville family. Bishop Hatfield, by his license, dated the 24th January, 1378, empowered Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, to erect and found a college in Staindrop, for the perpetual maintenance of which, the earl gave and assigned two messuages and twelve acres of land, with their appurtenances, at Staindrop, for the habitation of the master, clerks, and poor persons, together with the advowson of the church of Latham, in Lancashire, which was a cell to Durham, and Brigham Church, in Cumberland, was also appropriated to this college to augment its revenue. According to the bishop's register, the college was instituted for the perpetual support of "one custos, eight chaplains, four secular clerks, six esquires, and six other persons;" the license does not confine the founder to number, or their quality. At the time of the dissolution the college income amounted to £170 4s. 6d. per annum in the whole, and £126 5s. 10d. clear. After the Dissolution the church remained in the possession of the crown until Charles I. created it a vicarage, at the petition of Sir Henry Vane, "and thereby authorised Bishop Morton to institute a proper clerk, who should have capacity of taking lands and tenements:" and Sir Henry was empowered to grant lands and buildings, rents and services, for its endowment. The living is a vicarage, not in charge, of the certified annual value of £44 5s., and is held with that of Cockfield. It is in the patronage of the Duke of Cleveland, in whom the great tithes of the whole parish are vested. Rev. H. C. Lipscombe, M.A., vicar.

Here are chapels belonging to the Independents, the Primitive Methodists, and the Wesleyans: the Society of Friends have also a place of worship.

The National School is a good stone-building, and is well attended, thirteen of the boys being educated gratuitously. It was placed under government inspection in 1854: there is a good parochial library attached to the school. Joseph Lax, teacher.

The Mechanics' Institution, established in April 1852, is held at Mr. Heppel's, and consists of seventy members, who possess a library of 700 volumes on various subjects. John Dean, Esq., president; R. H. Bourne, Esq., honorary secretary.

The Staindrop Farmers' Club, which has for its object the promotion of agriculture, is also held at Mr. Heppel's; and at its meetings addresses are delivered and papers read, illustrative, not only of the details of farming, but also of the position and prospect of national agriculture. Patron, the Duke of Cleveland; president, T. F. Scarth, Esq.; honorary secretary, John Dean, Esq.

The Staindrop Gas Company was established in 1853, and works were erected at the east end of the town, in 1854, at a cost of £1,200. Gas was first supplied to the inhabitants in the September of the latter year at 5s. per 1,000 cubic feet, but the streets are not as yet lighted. The works contain one gasometer, which will hold 9,000 cubic feet of gas. R. H. Bourne, sec.

Market, &c.—Bishop Hatfield, on the 24th January, 1778, granted a charter for holding a weekly market in Staindrop, every Saturday, and annual fairs on the eve of St, Thomas the Martyr and the two following days. The fairs have long been obsolete. The weekly market is fairly attended, but the corn-market, which was revived about thirty years ago, has been discontinued.

Petty Sessions are held here every alternate Saturday, when some of the following magistrates attend:—Rev. H. C. Lipscombe, M.A., vicar; Thomas M. Maude, Esq., of Selaby Park; and T. E. Edger, Esq., M.D., of Gainford.

CHARITIES.—*John Grainger*, by will, in 1710, gave £300 for teaching poo children of Staindrop. The sum of £15 yearly, being the interest at th rate of five per cent, was a few years ago paid by Thomas Papillon, Esq., o Acrise, near Foklestone, in whose hands the principal was vested; and th schoolmaster in consideration thereof, instructed thirty children in reading writing, and accounts without any charge. The interest, however, is not no paid, the bond for the same having been lost.

Sunday School.—A Sunday-school was established for the poor children o this parish about seventy years ago, by a subscription of the then Earl o Darlington, Mrs. Raby Vane, and others. The subscriptions were afterward augmented by the late Duke of Cleveland; and the amount, £300, wa placed in his hands, at five per cent interest. The school was formerly hel in the vestry; but during the incumbency of the Rev. J. W. D. Merest, large and commodious building was erected near the church as a school-roon having distinct portions for boys and girls. The average attendance is abou sixty children. A salary of £6 6s. a year is paid to the master, and the re of the income is applied in the purchase of books.

Brabant's Charity.—On account of this charity (see page 234), 19s. i received at Easter by the churchwardens; 1s. being deducted for land-ta This money is carried to the general charity account.

Poor's Lands.—The following parcels of land have, for a great length time, been let by the minister, churchwardens, and four-and-twenty for th time being, and the rents have been applied for charitable purposes in th parish; but it is not known from whom any part of the lands were derive 1. A field, containing about three acres, called the Lee Close, let at the year rent of £10 10s. 2. About seven acres of land, called the Ackwards, let £34. 3. A garden, containing about three quarters of an acre, let at £7 14s. 6 4. An allotment, called the Moor Butts, set out upon the inclosure of Stai drop Moor, in 1764, to John Brownless, the churchwarden, in trust for th poor, in respect of their ancient lands. The allotment contains two-and- half acres, and is let out at £14 15s. A small parcel of land was sold i 1826; and the produce of the sale, £32 5s. 7d., is deposited in the bank Darlington. The whole of these sums, with the proceeds of Brabant's charit amounting to £67 18s. 6d., are divided into twenty parts, as follows:—F Staindrop township, seven; Raby, five; East Quarter (including Wacke field, Hilton, and Ingleton), four; and Langley Dale and Shotton, four. Th Staindrop share is distributed soon after Easter, chiefly to widows and othe persons not receiving parochial relief, in sums varying from 5s. to 10s. each In Raby, the donations vary from 8s. to 10s. The township of Ingleto receives two-fifths of the portion assigned to East Quarter, and the remainde is equally divided between Wackerfield and Hilton: these shares are di tributed in sums varying from 5s. to 25s. In Langley Dale and Shotton, th donations vary from 10s. to £2.

TOWNSHIP OF STAINDROP.—John Simpson, by will, dated April 5th, 168 bequeathed to his wife, Ann Simpson, all his lands in Staindrop, subject t an annual payment of 20s. to the minister, &c., for the putting out poo children apprentices, or to be distributed at their discretion amongst the poo widows and fatherless children in Staindrop. Before the year 1794, thi property had been divided; and 14s. part of the rent charge, is now paid b the Duke of Cleveland's steward, as charged upon a house belonging to hi grace; 4s. is paid by John Hodgson, shoemaker, in Staindrop, as charge upon a house belonging to him; and 2s. is paid by the representatives of th

late Miss Lee. The whole is generally applied to the apprenticing a child of the township of Staindrop, or in clothing such child when put out.

POST OFFICE, STAINDROP: Eleanor Brunskill, postmistress.—Letters arrive from Darlington at 8 52 a.m., and from Barnard Castle at 4 23 p.m. They are despeatched to Darlington at 4 23 p.m., and to Barnard Castle at 8 52 a.m. *Money Order Office* open from nine a.m. to six p.m.

Abbey Mr. John
Applegarth George, mason
Atkinson Hugh, veterinary surgeon
Atkinson Mrs. Margaret
Barnes Mrs. Eleanor
Bell Robert, druggist and grocer
Bourne Mrs. Charlotte
Bourne Robert Hodgson, solicitor
Bowerbank William, tailor and tailor
Boynes William, land surveyor
Bradley Robert, painter and gilder
Brady & Hanson, grocers and drapers and wine and spirit merchants
Brunskill Eleanor, post mistress
Brunskill William, apothecary
Chapman Christopher, blacksmith
Charlton Jesse, clock and watch maker
Clark John, painter
Clifton Charles, saddler and harness mkr
Close Thomas, mason
Coats Mr. Caleb
Coats Henry, tailor
Colpitts Miss Martha
Copeland William, surgeon
Cundell Miss Margaret
Dean John, surgeon
Dixon Annis, milliner and dress maker
Dixon John, miller and grocer
Dobson Miss Ann
Elliott John, boot and shoe maker
Fawcett Joseph, joiner and cartwright
Gibson Benjamin, boot and shoe maker
Gregson John, Esq.
Hanson John (Brady & Hanson), grocer and draper
Harker Jane, shopkeeper
Harrison George, bird and animal preserver, and gilder
Harrison Maria, bookseller and stationer
Hobson Mr. Thomas
Heppel William, printer, bookseller, and stationer
Hodgson Miss Jane
Hodgson William, solicitor and clerk to magistrates
Hodgson William, boot and shoe maker
Holiday Robert, grocer and draper
Hopper Elizabeth, milliner and dress mkr
Hopper Hannah, straw bonnet maker
Hutchinson Henry, boot and shoe maker
Ireland Mr. John
Jackson Fanny, butcher and beer retailer
Jones Rev. Robert, (Independent)
Laidlaw Ann, shopkeeper
Lamb Mrs. Elizabeth
Lax Mr. Anthony
Liddell Matthew, boot and shoe maker
Lindsey Miss Catharine, ladies' seminary
Lipscombe Rev. Harry Curtees, M.A., vicar of Staindrop and rector of Cockfield
Lipscombe Henry, Esq.
Marriner William, blacksmith
Midcalf Mrs. Elizabeth
Musgrave Mr. John
Newcomb John, millwright
Newcomb Thomas, millwright
Nichols James, registrar of births and deaths and relieving officer for Staindrop district
Palmerley James, grocer
Palmerley John, horse dealer
Palmerley Thomas, corn miller
Pearson Geo. grocer and worsted manfctr.
Railton James, saddler and harness mkr
Railton Thomas, boot and shoemaker
Richardson Mr. John
Roberts James E. schoolmaster
Robinson Thomas, auctioneer, appraiser, cabinet maker and upholsterer, and commission agent
Ruddock Henry, painter and paper hanger
Ruddock John H. shopkeeper
Ruddock William S. butcher
Scaife Robert, road surveyor
Simpson Miss Ann
Simpson George, plumber and painter
Simpson George, shopkeeper
Simpson Mr. Philip Charles
Spencer James, white and blacksmith
Stephenson Thomas, whitesmith
Stoddart George, gardener
Sutton James, tailor
Taylor Mrs. Jane
Taylor John, cabinet maker
Thackray Elizabeth, seminary
Trotter James, surgeon
Vickers Mary, milliner and dress maker
Vickers William, tailor
Walker Francis, blacksmith
Walker William, joiner and cartwright
Wastle Matthew, butcher
Welch William, clog, last, and patten mkr
Wheatley Thomas, schoolmaster
Wilson John, stone mason
Woods John, plumber and ironmonger
Wright Robert, grocer

Farmers.

Addison Thomas, Morton House
Davison William, Staindrop
Hart William, Staindrop
Hodgson Hugh, Snotterton

Nelson Samuel, Scaife House
Pearson Anthony, Staindrop
Robson Perkin, Gowen House
Tiplady John, Bolton Hill
Wrightson William, Blakeley

Inns, Hotels, and Public-Houses.

Black Lion, Simon Walker
Black Swan, George Medcalf
Grey hound, Robert Davidson
King's Arms, Timothy Jackson
Queen's Head, James Nichols
Raby Buck, John R. Phillips
Royal Oak, Nicholas Brown
Foresters' Arms, Susan Pratt
Wheat Sheaf, Henry Ruddock

Coaches from the Queen's Head.

Royal Union, every day (Sunday excepted), to Bishop Auckland, at 6 45 a.m., and returns at six p.m.

The Morning Star, every day (Sunday excepted), from Barnard Castle to Darlington, at 6 45 a.m., and returns at six p.m.

The Royal Mail, every day from Darlington to Barnard Castle, at 9 10 a.m., and returns at 4 15 p.m.

Carriers.

To DURHAM—Jonathan Clarkson, on Tuesdays, and Barnard Castle, on Wednesdays

To SUNDERLAND — Robert Holiday, on Thursday, and returns on Saturday; and to Barnard Castle on Wednesday. For other carriers, see Barnard Castle.

LANGLEY DALE AND SHOTTON township extends from two to four miles north-west of Staindrop, along the north side of the Staindrop Beck, westward from Raby Park, in which that part called Shotton is situated. Its area is 4,685 acres, and its annual value £1,972 15s. 6d. The population in 1801 was 143; in 1811, 160; in 1821, 198; in 1831, 217; in 1841, 185; and in 1851, 163 souls. This township was anciently a part of the estate of the earls of Westmoreland; and from "the Forest of Langleye," nineteen followers attended the last earl, in 1569, for which six were afterwards executed. The Duke of Cleveland is the present proprietor and lord of the manor. The Gaunless Smelt Works are situated in Langley Dale, and contain three smelting furnaces, two slag hearths, with blast, reducing furnace, one bone and two assay furnaces, &c. There are also two fire brick-kilns, and a brick-shed and drying floor, contiguous to the smelt mill. There is a small Methodist Chapel in this township.

Beattie Francis, shepherd to the Duke of Cleveland, Shotton
Collinson Jos. overman at Lead Smelt Mills
Etches George, gamekeeper to the Duke of Cleveland, Shotton
GAUNLESS LEAD SMELTING MILLS, Robert Richardson, manager
Richardson Joseph, blacksmith, Chapel ho.

Farmers.

Armstrong Michael, Penny Hill
Bell William, East High Wood
Hind Joseph, Crag End
Hind Joseph, jun. Hill House
Hodgson Ann & Sons, Billy Lane House
Jameson Joseph, Ripton House
Magee John, Hollin House
Marsden John, Red House
Raw Leonard, Moorey Lee
Sayer Christopher, Dent Gate
Simpson Edward, Pallet Stone
Tinkler John, Shotton
Wade Thomas, Gibsnees
Walker Ruth, Low Wood

WHORLTON PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

This chapelry, which possesses no dependant townships, is bounded on the north by Winston parish, on the west by a portion of the chapelry of Barnard Castle, on the south by the river Tees, and on the east by the parish of Winston. It includes the estates of Arlaw Banks, Etherley, Humbleton, Sledwick, Whorley Hill, and a portion of that of Stubb House, the remainder of which extends into the adjoining parish of Winston. The township of Whorlton comprises an area of 1,760 acres, and its annual value is £1,800 17s. 8d. In 1801, it contained 245 inhabitants; in 1811, 246; in 1821, 300; in

1831, 311; in 1841, 286; and in 1851, 296. Charles, Earl of Westmoreland forfeited Whorlton, with his other estates, on his attainder, in 1569; and it remained in the possession of the monarch till the reign of James I., when it was given, with Barnard Castle, to the citizens of London, in trust for sale; and the greater portion of it was purchased from the trustees by Messrs. Taylor and Lee, who sold it to Ambrose Johnson. It continued to be held by the Johnson family till 1725, when it was purchased by the Sandersons, and it was afterwards transferred by marriage to the Milburns, of Armathwaite Castle, Cumberland. The proprietors at present are P. A. Stanton, Esq., Sir C. Constable, Bart., Rev. A. W. Headlam, Miss Moses, Christopher Lonsdale, Esq., Rev. William Poole, John L. Dent, Esq., Mr. William Watson, Mr. Longstaffe, and others.

The Village of Whorlton occupies a beautiful situation, about three miles east-south-east from Barnard Castle; the Tees, with its over-hanging cliffs, thickly fringed with trees, passing near it on the south. On the opposite bank is the village of Wycliffe; and a fine range of country extends in every direction. Whorlton contains an endowed school, attended by about sixty children, two public-houses, and a few shops. The Tees is here crossed by a fine iron suspension bridge, which was erected in 1830-31, from designs and under the directions of the late Mr. Green, architect, of Newcastle. The span between the points of suspension is 180 feet.

The Chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1853, and is an elegant stone building, in the decorated style of Gothic architecture, It consists of a nave and chancel; the roof is of oak, open, and stained; the chancel floor is laid with encaustic tiles, by Minton; the seats are oak-stained and varnished, and will accommodate 150 persons. The entrance is by a southern porch, and at the south-west corner an octagonal turret, about fifty feet in height, forms a belfry. The pulpit and font are of stone, and are very neat. The total cost of erection amounted to £600, which was raised by public subscription, a rate of 2s. in the pound on a rental of £1,800, and a grant from the Church Building Society. The register of the chapelry commences in 1626. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the vicar of Gainford, and of the certified value of £12 10s. The gross income of the living is stated at £113 per annum. The tithes were commuted, in 1850, for £257 a year, viz.:—to the incumbent curate, £75; to Archdeacon Headlam, £37; and to William Hutt, Esq., and his wife, the Dowager Countess of Strathmore, lessees of the master, fellows, and scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge, £145. Incumbent—the Rev. Arthur Headlam.

The Independents have a neat chapel here.

The National School is a good stone building, erected by subscription, in 1848, and is attended by about fifty children. It is under government inspection, and is efficiently conducted by Mr. Samuel T. Baldry, certificated teacher.

Sledwick estate was held from an early period by the Menvil family. In the sixteenth century it was the property of the Ashtons, from whom it passed to the Cloptons, and from them to the Townleys of Lancashire, who, in 1642, sold it to Sir John Clavering, of Callaley, Northumberland, for £2,370. It was afterwards possessed by the Withams of Cliffe, the Breaks, and the Allans, from the latter of whom it passed by marriage to the Pooles, with whom it still remains. Sledwick Hall is situated about half a mile to the west of Whorlton, and now serves as a farm-house. "It is," observes a recent writer, "one of those ancient and venerable dwellings which are still to be

found in isolated and lonely places, scarcely reached by the revolutionary hand of modern improvement, but bearing in its grey old age the memorials of its former splendour." The hall was repaired and restored in 1854; but many of the interior decorations have been removed.

Stubb House is a handsome residence, to the east of Whorlton.

Charities.—Christopher Londsdale, by will, dated March 11th, 1747, bequeathed £20 to Thomas and Richard Holmes, to be put out at interest by them and the survivor, and the interest to be paid yearly to the use of the poor of Whorlton, on Christmas-eve. About half an acre of land in the township is supposed to have been left many years ago, the rents to be given to the oldest poor inhabitant not receiving relief. This land produces £1 per annum, but money being wanted to rebuild the village school-house, the land was sold, and the money laid out upon the school, on account of which the master pays £1 annually to the oldest inhabitant.

POST OFFICE, WHORLTON: John Tester, postmaster.—Letters arrive at 11 45 a.m., and are despatched at 2 5 p.m.

Atkinson Mr. Thomas
Baldry Samuel Thomas, schoolmaster
Cooper Robinson, tailor
Dawson Robert, vict. *Black Bull*
Goundry Ralph, joiner and cartwright
Greathead John, tailor
Harwood William, joiner
Headlam Rev. Arthur W. incumbent
Headlam Morley, Esq. The Hall
Jackson George, mason
Jackson John, butcher
Milburn George, shoemaker
Parkin Jonathan, smith and agricultural implement mkr. & vict. *The Bridge Inn*
Summerbell Silvester, vict. *The Dog Inn*, and boot and shoe maker
Potts Mrs. Ruth
Tester John, postmaster
Wappat Thomas, shopkeeper

Farmers.

Charlton Michael
Dodds Matthew, Whorley Hill
Garry William
Headlam Morley, Whorlton Old Hall
Hedley Michael
Mackenzie Archibald, Arlaw Banks
Robinson John, Humbleton
Robson John, Coal Pit Hill
Stainthorpe William, Graffts
Stanwix James, Etherley House
Trotter William, Sledwick
White John, West Whorley Hill

WINSTON PARISH.

Winston parish contains but one township, which includes the villages of Newsham and Winston, the estates of Barford-on-the-Hill, Heighley (or Heighcliffe) Hall, Osmondcroft, and Westholme, and part of that of Stubb House. It is bounded on the north and east by Gainford parish, on the west by the chapelry of Whorlton, and on the south by the river Tees. The area of the parish is 2,961 acres, and its annual value is £2,679 11s. 1d. It contained, in 1801, 307 inhabitants; in 1811, 284; in 1821, 287; in 1831, 327; in 1841, 293; and in 1851, 301. The manor of Winston anciently formed part of the estate of the Fitz-Meldreds of Raby, and was granted, in 1313, by Ralph, Lord Neville, to Jeoffrey le Scrope, of Masham, chief justice of the King's Bench. It continued in the possession of the Scrope family until the reign of Henry V., when, on the execution for treason of Henry Scrope, it was forfeited to the see of Durham; but being proved to be an entailed estate, Bishop Neville restored it to John, brother of Henry Scrope, and it continued in the family till the demise of Emanuel, Earl of Sunderland, whose estates were inherited by three natural daughters. By marriage with one of these, Winston came into the possession of the Bridgewater family, with whom it remained till the death of John, seventh Earl of Bridgewater, when the estates descended to his nephew, Lord Alford, whose family are the

present possessors. The principal landowners are Earl Brownlow, Captain Grey, P. H. Stanton, Esq., Miss Elizabeth Moses, John Bourne, Esq., Leadbeater Smith, Esq., Mrs. Brocket, Lord Rokeby, Rev. W. Webb, and others.

The Village of Winston occupies the ridge of a hill overlooking the Tees, and contains a public-house, and a few tradesmen's shops The Tees is here crossed by a fine stone bridge, of a single arch, which was long considered by architects the largest in Europe. It is the segment of a circle, measuring 112 feet span, 22 feet broad, and 20 feet between the parapet walls. The material employed is a hard blue ragstone, and the elevation renders the road nearly level with Yorkshire. It was erected in 1763-64, from the designs of Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart., of Rokeby; and when most of the bridges in the north of England were washed away by the great flood in 1771, Winston Bridge remained uninjured. The river scenery in this neighbourhood is very beautiful.

The Church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, is situated on elevated ground to the east of the village, and close to the steep and lofty bank of the Tees. It was almost entirely rebuilt in 1846, including an open timber roof, and an octagonal bell tower and spire at the south-west angle of the building. The interior fittings, consisting of new pulpit, open seats, &c., have been completed by the present rector; and the old baptismal font, with its sculptured dragons, festoons of flowers, &c., has been preserved. The church consists of nave, chancel, and south aisle, and is entered by a porch on the south. It will accommodate about 170 persons. The parish register commences in 1572. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Darlington, valued in the Liber Regis at £9 18s. 1½d.; gross income, £557. The rector receives the rectorial tithes of Westwick, in the parochial chapelry of Barnard Castle. The Vicar of Gainford is entitled to the great tithes of Primrose Hill or Winston Demesnes; the Rector of Winston holding the vicarial tithes. Patron, the Bishop of Durham; rector, the Rev. W. Webb, M.A.

The Rectory House stands a little east of the church, and is a neat and commodious building, with beautifully-arranged hanging gardens towards the river, commanding one of the most delightful views on the Tees.

The Parish School.—Lord Crewe's executors entrusted to the Rev. Thomas Eden, rector of Winston, the sum of £70, to be laid out in land for the use of a school in the parish, in which the master should teach as many poor children, at 8s. a-year each, as the rent would maintain; the boys to be nominated by the rector for the time being. The Rev. T. Eden bequeathed this sum to Sir Robert Eden and his heirs, to carry out the required objects. This money was for some time in the hands of Sir William Eden, Bart., of Windlestone, who allowed five per cent interest for it; and on his declining to do so, the principal was placed in the hands of the Rev. W. Webb, rector, by whom it was deposited in the bank of Messrs. Backhouse and Co., Darlington, at the ordinary rate of interest. The Countess of Bridgewater invested £304 11s. 4d. in the Three-per-cent Consols, the interest of which, with that of the £70 above-named, is paid to the schoolmaster, who, in consideration thereof, instructs twelve children (boys and girls) free, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The school-house is an excellent stone building, erected by the late Lord Alford. and is attended by about thirty children.

Newsham is a small village, two-and-a-quarter miles south of Staindrop, and anciently belonging to the Earls of Westmoreland. *Barford-on-the-Moor*, or Barford-on-the-Hill, is an estate on the north-western verge of the parish, formerly held by the Bowes family. *Westholme* is another estate which was

held by the same family. *Osmondcroft* is another of the possessions of the Boweses. *Heighley* (or *Heighcliffe Hall*) formerly belonged to the Scropes.

Post Office, Winston: George Pearson, postmaster.—Letters arrive from Darlington at 8 45 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 4 35 p.m.

Awde Thomas, smith in general
Bourne John, Esq. Walker Hall
Dodgson Thomas, Esq. Stubb House
Harrison Matthew, vict. *Board*
Hodgson Heny. grocer, draper, & druggist
Moses Miss Elizabeth, Newsham
Nevison John, schoolmaster
Parkin Robert, butcher, Newsham
Parkin William, mason
Pearson George, boot and shoemaker
Simpson George, joiner and cartwright
Spence Edward, boot and shoemaker
Taylor Michael, woodman
Walker Thomas, joiner and cartwright
Webb Rev. William, Rectory

Farmers.

Arrowsmith William, Barford Moor
Awde Elizabeth, Newsham
Deighton Thomas W. Winston
Harrison Thomas, Osmondcroft
Howe Mary, Newsham
Lang George, Low Barn
Middleton George, High Cliffe
Parkin Thomas, Winston
Parkin William, Newsham
Parker Robert, Weather Hill
Robinson John, Barford
Robinson Joseph, Newsham
Smith Robert, Primrose Hill
White George, Westholme

STOCKTON WARD.

Stockton Ward comprises an open, pleasant, and healthy district, occupying the south-eastern angle of the county of Durham. It is bounded on the north by Easington Ward, on the west by Durham and Darlington Wards, on the south and south-east by the Tees, and on the east by the German Ocean. The Ward from its south-eastern extremity at Middleton St. George, to its north-eastern point at Hartlepool, is about eighteen miles long; and from Stockton on the south-east, to the verge of Sedgefield parish on the north-west, is about ten miles broad; but its width diminishes nearer to the sea. This Ward is more level than the other parts of the county; the soil is fertile and well watered, besides the Tees and the Skerne, by the Billingham, Embleton, and Greatham Becks. That part which adjoins the Skerne near Sedgefield, is low and marshy; whilst near the Tees, at the south-western extremity of the Ward, the country resembles, in character, as well as situation, the rich pasture lands around Darlington. "The Tees itself," says a recent topographer, "having left far behind the rocks and precipices of its early course, and wheeled its devious way around the meadows of Blackwell, Hurworth, Sockburn, and Dinsdale, continues its windings, by Yarm and Stockton, to the wide estuary by which it is disembogued into the sea; but, even below the latter town, its course is so tortuous as to have required artificial cuttings to facilitate the operations of commerce. The introduction of railway communication, which has brought the latent productions of the interior into active demand, has produced a corresponding revolution in this part of the county, by rendering its ports and shores available both for the transmission of that produce, and the reception of merchandise from abroad. The shores at the mouth of the Tees are now furnished with shipping places for the coal and iron of Durham and Yorkshire; and populous and bustling towns and villages occupy situations which were formerly marshy swamps. The long neglected bason of Hartlepool has also, within the last twenty years, been improved and extended to a degree approaching the marvellous." The parishes of Hurworth, Dinsdale, and the Durham part of Sockburn, which were formerly a part of the south-

west division of Stockton Ward, were, under the provisions of the act 9 Geo. IV., c. 43, attached to the south-eastern division of Darlington Ward; as were also the townships of Sadberge, Morton Palms, and Coatham Mundeville, in the parish of Haughton-le-Skerne. On the formation of Durham Ward, the parish of Bishop Middleham, previously belonging to the north-east division of Stockton Ward, was constituted a part of the new district. Stockton deanery is, however, still co-extensive with its old boundary. The parish of Craike, in the wapentake of Bulmer, in the north riding of Yorkshire, was formerly a part of the county of Durham, and attached to the south-west division of Stockton Ward, and to the deanery of Darlington; but by the act 7 and 8 Vict., c. 61., every detached portion became for all purposes a part of the county by which it was surrounded. The market towns in Stockton Ward are Hartlepool, Sedgefield, and Stockton.

NORTH-EAST DIVISION.

This division of Stockton Ward includes the parishes of Billingham, Elwick Hall, Greatham, Grindon, Hart, Sedgefield, Stainton-le-Street, and Stranton, with the chapelries of Hartlepool, Seaton Carew, and Wolviston. It comprises an area of 61,991 acres, and its population in 1851 was 20,554 souls.

BILLINGHAM PARISH.

Billingham parish is bounded on the north by the parish of Greatham, on the north-west and west by a portion of Elwick Hall and Grindon, on the south-west by Norton, on the south by the same parish and the river Tees, and on the east by the estuary of the Tees. It comprises the townships of Billingham and Cowpen-Bewley.

Billingham township contains 3,139 acres, and its annual value is £4,284 5s, The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 336; in 1811, 431; in 1821, 395; in 1831, 401; in 1841, 782; and in 1851, 728. Nearly the whole of the property here is held under the dean and chapter of Durham, who also possess the manorial rights and privileges. The township is supposed to derive its name from some Saxon chief named *Billing*, who settled here in early times. It is a place of great antiquity, and memorable for a battle fought here by Eardulf, King of Northumberland. Egfrid, Bishop of Lindisfarne, gave Billingham, with other lands, to the church; and it is noted to be one of those places seized by Ælla during the conflicts for the Northumbrian crown. During the episcopate of Bishop Cutheard, 900-915, Reingwald. a pagan king, made a descent on the eastern coast of Northumberland, and taking possession of the territories and towns of St. Cuthbert, gave the country between Castle Eden and Billingham to Scula, one of his generals. The Norman Conqueror restored Billingham to the church, and gave it to the prior and monks of Durham. In the records, there are several licenses and other documents connected with the letting of lands. A freehold was acquired by a family that assumed the local name, and who were descended from "John de Cowhird," husband of Bishop Kellaw's sister. This family afterwards settled at Crook Hall. At the time of the Northern Rebellion, twenty-two persons joined the insurgents from this place. The Andersons and Chapmans possessed freeholds in Billingham in the 17th century. The parliamentary sequestrators appear to have dealt very severely

with the church property and its tenants in this parish. The tithes of Billingham were let for £62, those of Cowpen for £28, and those of Wolviston for £48 per annum. The estate of Captain Gascoine Eden was sequestered, and portions of it let to new tenants. A division of common fields was made in the 17th century, by commissioners appointed by owners and occupiers in Billingham. The Clarence and Stockton and Hartlepool railways extend into this township; and the station is about a quarter of a mile from the village, from which the railways diverge towards Port Clarence and West Hartlepool.

The Village of Billingham is pleasantly situated about two-and-a-half miles north-by-east from Stockton, on the turnpike road from that place to Sunderland.

The Church, which is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is supposed to occupy the site of that founded by Eanred, and consists of nave, chancel, aisles, and tower, the latter of which is in the Anglo-Norman style. Several alterations and restorations were effected in 1845-6, by which means many additional sittings were obtained, and the edifice will now accommodate about 500 persons. The east window is of three lights, and is filled with rich stained glass. A new organ, situated at the west end of the nave, was erected in 1854, at a cost of £130. The parish register commences in 1570. The living is a vicarage, valued in the Liber Regis at £11 3s. 1½d.; gross income, £274. The rectorial tithes, amounting to £332, belong to the ecclesiastical commissioners. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Durham; Rev. Philip Rudd, vicar.

The Vicarage, which has recently been considerably improved, occupies an elevated situation north of the church, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country.

The Wesleyan Chapel is a neat brick structure, erected in 1836, at a cost of £150, and contains 100 sittings.

The National School, situated in the centre of the village, was erected in 1852, partly by subscription, and partly by a grant from the National Society.

The dean and chapter of Durham allow £4 4s. per annum for the education of four poor children belonging to the parish. The school is under government inspection.

Bellasis is a hamlet in Billingham township, situated three-and-a-half miles north-east of Stockton, and was anciently held by a family bearing the local name. It afterwards belonged to the Lambtons and Edens, whose manor-house now serves as a farmstead.

Haverton Hill is a village in this township, situated near Port Clarence. Here are iron and glass works, the former of which is carried on by Mr. Stephen Robinson, and the latter by Messrs. Walton and Co.

Port Clarence.—The shipping places of the Clarence Railway is situated near the south-eastern point of Cargo Fleet Reach, and opposite to Middlesborough. At Port Clarence there are extensive iron works and three blast furnaces, worked by Messrs. Joseph Bell and Co.

Charities.—Ann Chapman, by will, November 9th, 1725, left £20 to the poor of the township of Billingham, the interest to be distributed at Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost, mostly to poor widows. The principal is considered as received on the church lands, £1 from the rent of which is divided at Christmas and Easter amongst four or five poor widows. There are certain lands in the parish, known as the *Church Lands*, now let to several tenants, at rents amounting to £53 a-year, the proceeds of which have been applied to the support of the church, at least from the year 1676. The amount, except £1 above-mentioned, is carried to the churchwarden's account.—*Alice*

Gardner, by will, October 22nd, 1790, bequeathed to the vicar and churchwardens of Billingham £20, to be invested in the three per cents, and the dividends to be distributed, on the 1st of January annually, amongst poor widows of the township not receiving parochial relief. The money was invested, and the dividends, amounting to about £1 14s. 4d., were received by Messrs. Sykes, Snaith, and Co., of Stockton, and transmitted to the vicar for distribution till 1825, when that house failed, since which time no dividends have been received.—*Poor's Land:* Robert Eden, Esq., of Windlestone, by will, December 26th, 1662, left £10 to the poor of the parish of Billingham; Mary Davison, of Billingham, October 14th, 1670, 40s.; Ralph Lawrence, of Cowpen-Bewley, June 12th, 1673, £10; John Eden, of Billingham, May 2nd, 1680, £10; and Eleanor Steer, of Wolviston, December 22nd, 1682, £20.—February 10th, 1686, Mr. Francis Buck "did give unto the poor in Billingham 10s. every year during the natural life of his sister, Mrs. Margery Eden, relict of Mr. John Eden." The poor money was afterwards laid out in the purchase of a cottage, a kiln house, and a close. There are in the township two houses, and a field of four acres, the rents of which have for nearly a century and a half been distributed to the poor. The fields are let by the churchwardens for £12 a year, one of the houses at £2, and the other to the overseers, who put in a poor person as occupant, and pay £2 15s. rent. Of the amount, the township of Billingham receives £8 1s. 6d.; Cowpen, £2 0s. 2d.; Newton, £2 13s. 2d.; and Wolviston, £4 0s. 2d. These several shares are distributed to the poor by the officers of each township, in sums varying from 2s. 6d. to 5s.

POST OFFICE, BILLINGHAM: Jonathan Jackson, postmaster.—Letters arrive here from Stockton at 8 40 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 4 45 p.m.

Bagley William, miller, Billingham Mill
Bamlett Mr. John, Haverton Hill
Berry Mars. Mary Ann
BILLINGHAM RAILWAY STATION—Thomas Ring, collector
Bolam Thomas, schoolmaster, &c.
Burrell Miss Jane
Chilton Mrs. Mary
Gibson Sarah, day school, Haverton Hill
Mason Samuel Coates, M.D. Haverton Hill
Richardson Ralph, brewer and maltster
Robinson Stephen, ironfounder, Haverton Hill Iron Works
Rudd Rev. Philip
Walton & Co. glass manfrs. Haverton Hill
Worthy Joseph, joiner and builder

Boot and Shoemakers.

Adamson William
Danby Robert
Jackson Richard, Haverton Hill

Blacksmiths.

Battensby Thomas
Ellerington Christopher

Butchers.

Dee William
Harrison James
Haswell John, Haverton Hill
Jackson Jacob, Port Clarence

Farmers.

Atkinson John (yeoman), Bellassis
Bamlet Joseph
Bamlet Thomas, Haverton Hill
Carter George
Chilton Robert (yeoman), Billingham Grange
Cleasby Thomas, Billingham Grange
Harrison Anthony (yeoman, fellmonger, and woolstapler)
Harrison James (and butcher)
Holburn John (yeoman), Field House
Hutchinson John Musgrave (yeoman and cattle dealer), Tibbersley
Maxwell Edward
Maxwell Jane
Moor James (yeoman)
Robinson William (yeoman), Brook House
Stephenson John (yeoman), Bellassis
Stephenson Thomas

Inns and Taverns.

Black Horse, John Wharton
Clarence, Ann Maddison, Haverton Hill
Half Moon, William Dee
Queen's Head, Richard Stainthorpe, Haverton Hill
Salutation, Sheraton Dobing
Ship, Thomas Battensby
Ship, Matthew Jackson, Haverton Hill
Ship, Mary Scurr, Port Clarence

Smiths' Arms, Christopher Ellerington
Union, Nicholas Robinson (and coal and lime merchant), Billingham lane

Shopkeepers.

Battensby Henry, Haverton Hill
Dreyheller John Christphr. Port Clarence
Jennison Mary
Just Robert
Smith Thomas, Haverton Hill
Yarker Michael

Tailors.

Cliff John, Haverton Hill
Just George
Vasey Thomas

COWPEN-BEWLEY township forms the south-eastern portion of the parish, contains 2,396 acres, and its annual value is £2,412 15s. The population in 1801 was 128; in 1811, 120; in 1821, 132; in 1831, 137; in 1841, 196; and in 1851, 217 souls. The Stockton and Hartlepool branch of the North-Eastern Railway extends into this township, and has a station near the village. The land principally belongs to the dean and chapter of Durham, who also possess the manorial rights and the rectorial tithes, amounting to £143 3s.; the vicarial tithes belong to the Rev. Philip Rudd, and amount to £30. There are brick and tile works here, carried on by Joseph Farrow, Esq.

The Village of Cowpen-Bewley is situated on the road between Billingham and Greatham, five miles north-east-by-north from Stockton.

Saltholme, one of the largest farms in the county, is let for £1,800 per annum. The salt marshes extend along the north side of the mouth of the Tees, and several earthen mounds, now covered with herbage, mark the site of the old salt works once carried on here.

Clayton Mr. Thomas
FosterThs.boot&shoemaker
Johnson Edward, vict. *Three Tuns*
Mason Robert, shopkeeper
Nightingale John, farm bailiff, Saltholme
Shanks William, shopkpr.

Farmers.

Armstrong John
Atkinson Ralph, jun.
Bainbridge Isaac
Coulthard Timothy
Farrow Joseph (yeoman)
Gregory George
Nightingale Thomas
Smith John
Stephenson John
Tidyman Francis

ELWICK HALL PARISH.

This parish, which comprises no dependant townships, is bounded on the north by Monk Hesledon and Hart, on the west by Sedgefield, on the south by the chapelry of Wolviston and Grindon, and on the east by Hart and Greatham. It includes the manors, granges, or farmholds of Amerston, Newton Hansard, Bruntoft, Close, Stotfold, and Poplar Row. The area of the parish is 4,321 acres, and it was assessed to the county-rate in 1853 at £2,411 15s. It contained, in 1801, 129 inhabitants; in 1811, 129; in 1821, 176; in 1831, 169; in 1841, 165; and in 1851, 187. The principal landowners are the Marchioness of Londonderry, C. S. D. Thelluson, Esq., Miss Ormston, Watson Alcock, Esq., and others whose names will appear as yeomen in the Directory. The land is principally held by freehold tenure, and the manorial rights are vested in the different proprietors. Hutchinson, writing of this parish eighty years ago, says, "In this parish there is neither town nor village, cottage house for the poor, surgeon or apothecary, midwife, blacksmith, joiner, house carpenter, mason, bricklayer, cart or wheelwright, weaver, butcher, shoemaker, tailor, or barber, schoolmaster or schoolmistress, ale-house, public bakehouse, grocer or chandler's shop, or a corn mill." By adding a public-house, situated near Embleton, a school, two cottages, a blacksmith's and a joiner's shop to the above description, we have the parish as it is in the year 1855.

The Parish Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is situated on the brink of a deep dene, through which runs a small brook, dividing this parish from the village and township of Elwick, in the parish of Hart, about nine miles north-by-east from Stockton. It consists of nave, chancel, side aisles, and low square tower; the latter is on the south side of the church, and contains the principal entrance. The east window is of three lights, including a portion of stained glass. In the south wall of the chancel is an antique sculpture, representing the Crucifixion, and above the communion table there is a metal tablet, representing the Last Supper. In the chancel there is a mural monument to the memory of Dr. Parker, a former rector; and another to Lady Park, wife of Sir James Allan Park, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and mother of the present rector. The parish register commences in 1592. The living is a rectory, valued in the Liber Regis at £20 18s. 1½d.; gross income, £544. The glebe consists of two farms, containing together 345 acres, and the rector is generally entitled to tithes of all descriptions from the farms in the parish. Patron, the Bishop of Durham; rector, Rev. James Allan Park.

Elwick Hall, the rectory, is a handsome mansion, situated on the north bank of the Dene, opposite to the church.

The Parish School was erected by subscription in 1851, and has an average attendance of 25 pupils. There is a house for the teacher annexed.

Amerston, adjoining the Embleton dene, was granted to Kepier Hospital by Gilbert Hansard, and, on the suppression of the religious houses, passed through the Cockburns to the Heaths, Deshickes, and Ashmalls, coming ultimately to the Robinsons, the present possessors.

Burntoft was anciently possessed by a family bearing the local name, from whom it passed to the Claxtons. It was transferred from the latter family by marriage to the Bulmers, who, in 1605, sold it to the Featherstonhalghs of North Auckland, and it afterwards became the property of the Pennymans, and the Salvins of Croxdale. *Burntoft*, *The Toft*, and *Low Burntoft*, now belong to the Marchioness of Londonderry.

The Close is the name of a farm on the south of Embleton dene, which was anciently the property of the Neville family, and was forfeited at the period of the Rising of the North. It was afterwards purchased from the crown by the Frevilles, who sold it to the Salvins of Croxdale, and it is now possessed by the Marchioness of Londonderry.

Newton Hansard manor is said to derive the latter portion of its name from the Hansards of Walworth, who were at one time its possessors. In the time of Bishop Hatfield, it was the property of the Dacres, from whom it passed to the Nevilles of Raby; and, after the attainder of that family, it was granted, in 1575, by Queen Elizabeth, to Thomas Calverley and Henry Anderson, Esqrs. In the following century, it was purchased by the Smiths of Burn Hall, who subsequently sold it to the Thellusons. It is now held by the Marchioness of Londonderry.

Stotfold was held in the 14th century, of the bishop *in capite*, by the Kilkenny family. It was afterwards purchased by the Nevilles, who sold it to William Selby, of Newcastle, from whose descendants it passed to the Carrs and Milbanks.

Firby George, joiner
Newby George, wood bailiff, Newton Hansard Cottage
Park Rev. James Allan
Thompson Thomas, schoolmaster
Thubron Anthony, vict. and blacksmith, *Hole House*

Farmers.
Clayton Robert, Red Gap
Corner Sarah, Saddler House
Crawford George
Darling William, High Burntoft
Darling William, jun. Tofts
Jackson Thomas Dale & William, High Stotfold
Laidler John, Low Stotfold
Metcalfe George (yeoman), Low Burntoft
Miller John, Poplar Row
Pattison Robert, Middle Stotfold
Reed Jonathan, Newton Hansard
Robinson Thomas, Amerston Hall
Robson Robt. (yeoman), Middle Burntoft
Rutter Peter, High Stotfold
Smith Edward Layton, Newton Hansard
Smith George
Wilson John, Close House

GREATHAM PARISH.

Greatham parish comprises the townships of Claxton and Greatham. It is bounded on the north-east and north by the chapelry of Seaton Carew and the parish of Stranton, on the west and south-west by the parish of Elwick Hall and the chapelry of Wolviston, on the south by Billingham, and on the east by the sea marsh in the estuary of the Tees.

CLAXTON township is principally the property of the trustees of the late Thomas Jobson, Esq., Mr. William Robinson, Mr. John Holburn, and Mr. Robert Chilton, each of whom claims the manorial rights of his own property. Its area is 866 acres, and the annual value is £842. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 42; in 1811, 46; in 1821, 38; in 1831, 32; in 1841, 52; and in 1851, 49 souls. This township was formerly held by a family that assumed the local name, and, on the failure of issue male, in 1484, it was transferred by marriage to the Elmedons, and afterwards in a similar manner to the Bulmers, from whom it passed, in 1632, to the Johnsons of Greatham and Seaton. It has since belonged to several proprietors, and is now held by the gentlemen above mentioned. Claxton is situated to the west of Greatham.

Directory.—The farmers are Christopher Jobson, Robert Lax, John Robinson (yeoman), High Claxton; Robert Swalwell, and Robert Wheatley.

GREATHAM township comprises an area of 3,310 acres, and the property was assessed to the county-rate, in 1853, at £3,623 5s. The population in 1801 was 442; in 1811, 407; in 1821, 446; in 1831, 519; in 1841, 635; and in 1851, 651 souls. The principal landowners are the Master of Greatham Hospital, Mr. James Langley, Miss Wray, Mr. Henry Lamb, and Mr. Ralph Atkinson. The Stockton and Hartlepool branch of the North-Eastern Railway extends into this township, and has a station about half a mile from the village. This manor was formerly the property of the celebrated Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and on his forfeiture, in 1264, it was granted by the king to Thomas de Clare; but on Bishop Stichill's representation that the manor lay within the palatinate, he revoked the grant, and allowed the bishop's right to it, who soon afterwards founded the Hospital of Greatham. The present landowners are mentioned above. The Common fields of the township were divided in 1650.

The Village of Greatham is pleasantly situated on the ridge of a hill, about six-and-three-quarters of a mile north-east-by-north from Stockton, and two-and-a-half north-west from the estuary of the Tees. The annual feast held here, is called "Greatham Midsummer," at which races and rural sports are continued for two days.

The Church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was rebuilt in 1792, and consists of nave, chancel, side aisles, and western tower. It is now (October 1855) undergoing considerable repairs and additions, by which means increased

accommodation will be gained. The seats in the chancel are appropriated to the master and brethren of Greatham Hospital, and at the west end of the church are places for the inmates of Parkhurst's Hospital. The parish register commences in 1566. The living, a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Stockton, is in the patronage of the master of Greatham Hospital; and the gross income is stated to be about £186. The glebe consists of nineteen acres in Greatham township, which have right of four "gates" on the marsh. The vicar has also the undivided moiety of fifty acres in the township of Seaton Carew, and the moiety of a farm-house and stables in the village of Seaton, and of ten "stints" on Seaton Marsh. The master of the hospital holds the whole of the great tithes of Greatham; but the vicar has tithe of hay and all small tithes in the township of Claxton, and all small tithes but not hay tithe in the township of Greatham, except from the hospital lands, which are entirely exempt. Rev. John Brewster, M.A., vicar.

The Vicarage is a neat building, situated to the south-east of the church.

Here is a small *Wesleyan Chapel*, erected in 1884, at a cost of £120, and will accommodate about 150 persons.

The Barrington School, situated in the centre of the village, was erected in 1831; it is efficiently conducted, and well attended. There is also an *Infant School*, which was erected by subscription in 1831.

Greatham Hall is the residence of Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq., to whose enterprising spirit the port and town of West Hartlepool owe their origin; and the second dock was consequently designated by his name.

Greatham Hospital.—This institution, which was founded by Bishop Stichill in 1272, is situated on the west side of the village, and was rebuilt in 1803-4. It is a square stone structure, with a large hall occupying the centre of the building, rooms for the brethren, and various offices. The master's house is a handsome edifice, with a pleasant garden, containing the chapel of the hospital, which was erected on the site of a previous structure in 1788. In taking down the wall of the transept of the old chapel, a stone coffin was discovered beneath the wooden effigy of an ecclesiastic. It contained a skeleton, with a chalice lying on the left side, as though it had fallen from the hands, which had been clasped upon the breast. The present chapel contains several sepulchral slabs and brasses to the memory of various masters of the hospital. The institution, on its foundation, was dedicated to "God, the Blessed Mary, and St. Cuthbert," and endowed with the manor of Greatham, and the advowson of the church there, for the reception and support of five priests, two clerks, and forty alms-men, who were to be selected from the episcopal manors of the bishopric. By the statutes, dated January 23rd, 1272, the pensioners were all to live in one house, and mess at one table; and, according to the sufficiency of the income, the number of poor were to be augmented or decreased. The founder granted forty days' indulgence to all persons who should contribute to this institution; and Bishop Beck added one chaplain, and one clerk, to the original number. Edward III. and Edward IV. confirmed the foundation charter; and the latter monarch granted to the master and brethren a weekly market and two annual fairs, towards their better support. This, being a lay-foundation (valued at £97 6s. 3½d. annually), did not come within the statutes of 27 and 31 Henry VIII.; though it appears that the king's visitors at the dissolution carried off some of the ornaments of the chapel. On the 20th July, 1610, King James I. refounded the hospital, which was for the future to consist of a master and thirteen poor unmarried men of advanced age, and to be called

"The Hospital of God in Greatham, in the county palatine of Durham." By the provisions of this charter, it was ordained that the master must be either a master of arts or bachelor of laws, and he and the brethren are constituted a body corporate and politic, with common seal, and power to receive or purchase lands. The Bishop of Durham is the patron, and has the appointment of the master, but the brethren are nominated by the master. The bishop is also empowered to repeal ancient statutes and make new ones. The manor and advowson of the church, with their rights and privileges, are secured with power for the master and brethren to grant leases for twenty-one years, or three lives, under reasonable reserved rents. "Every brother receives from the master, on his appointment, a deed, granting him an annuity of twenty-eight shillings with daily meat, drink, and fire, during his life, sickness or infirmities notwithstanding, so that the grantee performs and maintains all the statutes and ordinances ordained or to be ordained according to the foundation of the hospital; and there are certain rules to which the brethren, on their appointment to the hospital, subscribe, thereby engaging to attend the services of the church and chapel when not prevented by illness, and to conduct themselves with decency and propriety. Before the year 1819, there were only dwellings for six in-brethren, the remaining seven being out-brethren; but at that period, the Earl of Bridgewater, master, at his own expense, added apartments for the latter. The brothers receive a yearly pension of £8, a cloak every alternate year, their diet according to a scale adopted in 1819, and a sufficient quantity of coal for consumption in their rooms. The Rev. John Brewster, vicar of Greatham, is the present chaplain of the hospital, and it is his duty to read prayers every morning in the chapel. His salary is £60 per annum; and £40 a year is paid to the steward who collects the rents, makes the disbursements, and keeps the accounts of the charity. The residue of the hospital estates, after deducting the above payments, and other necessary expenses, is paid to the account of the master. At the time of the Charity Commissioners' report, the revenue amounted to £1,486 5s. 3¾d.; the expenditure was £601; leaving a net revenue to the master of £885 5s. 3¾d. Great changes are in contemplation with regard to the working of this charity, and, when carried out, will go far to increase its usefulness. The Hon. Augustus Barrington, D.C.L., is the present master.

Parkhurst's Hospital.—In 1761, Dormer Parkhurst, Esq., the master of Greatham Hospital, began to erect alms houses, for six poor widows or spinsters, a little to the north of Greatham Hospital. They were finished in the following year, and are neat separate apartments, with a small garden plot to each. They are endowed with about twenty-seven acres of land, in Stockton parish, which, at the time of the foundation, let for £30 per annum, but now produces £97 a year. The inmates are to be chosen from the town of Greatham, being fifty years of age, and legally settled there; or, in default of such person within Greatham, from the neighbouring townships. Each sister receives one pound every month, 4s. at Christmas, 2s. at Easter, and 2s. at Whitsuntide. They also receive £1 5s. each in lieu of coal, and a stuff gown every Christmas. The following gentlemen are the present trustees of this charity:—James Langley, Esq., Grove House, Greatham, treasurer; Rev. J. Brewster, vicar; Rev. R. Webster, vicar of Kelloe; Mr. Henry Lamb; and Mr. R. Atkinson, Greatham.

Charities.—*Francis Barker*, June 24th, 1754, paid £10 to Ralph Bradley for the use of the poor of Greatham. In 1800, this money was laid out in

repairing two houses belonging to the parish; and 10s. is distributed yearly at Candlemas, by the overseers, equally amongst all the poor widows of the parish. *Matthew Carr*, by will, January 28th, 1818, bequeathed £100 to the minister and churchwardens, in trust, to be placed out on good securities, and the interest to be given to the poor at Christmas. In October 1819, £90 (legacy duty having been deducted) was laid out in the purchase of £100 four-per-cents, which, in July 1824, was sold out for £100 15s. 6d. This was placed in the Savings Bank, at Stockton, and produces £3 per annum interest, which is divided equally amongst all the poor widows in the township at Christmas. *Poor's Cottage.*—A piece of land, containing about four acres, is supposed to have been left by Thomas Barker, uncle of the Thomas Barker above-mentioned, and is held by the parish officers under a lease of three lives, renewed occasionally by the master and brethren of Greatham Hospital, at 7s. annual rent. It is let for £11 10s., of which 6s. is disposed of in bread, given to the poor of the parish at Candlemas; and the residue, after deducting the hospital rent, is distributed at Whitsuntide and St. Thomas's Day, in sums varying from 3s. to 6s. *Samuel Rand*, M.D., master of Greatham Hospital during the Commonwealth, by indenture, October 12th, 1669, gave £100 to Thomas Peers, to be disposed of to the poor of Greatham according to the discretion of the minister and churchwardens for the time being. In respect of this sum, £6 per annum is received from the tenant of Sir William Pennyman, owner of lands in Thornton, Yorkshire, and has been disposed of time out of mind, for the benefit of children placed out apprentices or going into service. The premium paid with each apprentice is £3. *Widow's Dole.*—There is a monthly distribution of 4lbs. of dough, ready for baking, given at Greatham Hospital to twenty-six poor persons or families. It commences every year in November, and continues to the commencement of the wheat harvest, when the distribution ceases.

Post Office, Greatham: Geo. Watson, postmaster.—Letters arrive here from Stockton at 9 25 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 4 20 p.m.

Benson Mrs. Isabella
Brewster Miss Jane
Brewster Rev. John, M.A.
Collier John, assistant surgeon
Elstob Mrs. Mary
Forrest Thomas, mason
Greatham Railway Station — George Watson, collector
Jackson Ralph Ward, Esq. Greatham Hall
Langley James, Esq. Grove House
Longbotham Jonathan (and at Seaton)
Moody George, police-constable
Musgrave William, assistant overseer
Pout John, mason
Reed Miss Jane
Smith the Misses Ann and Mary
Stoddart John, market gardener, Greatham Villa
Tate George Abion, miller, Old & New Mills
Watt Mr. Anthony
Wilson the Misses Mary and Jane

Academies and Schools.

Barrington—J. W. Elliott
Hayton James Dodds (and boarding)
Infant—Ann Rippon

Blacksmiths.

Ross John
Whitfield Richard
Young Thomas

Boot and Shoemakers.

Ayre William
Foster John
Glass Thomas
Harrison Robert
Tinkler Robert

Butchers.

Mann Robt. (and at Seaton)
Watson Ralph

Farmers.

Atkinson Ralph (yeoman), Field House
Brown George, East Field
Calvert Isabella
Chrisp Thomas, (yeoman)
Foster James, West Meadows
Frizell Geo. Marsh House
Lamb Henry (yeoman), Greenabella
Mann Robert
Robinson John
Rutherford Robert
Stonehouse Thomas, Hospital Farm House

Thompson William
Turnbull John, Thorn Tree

Inns and Taverns.

Bull & Dog, Ralph Musgrave
Hambletonian, Ellen Longstaff
Hope, Mary Burton
Plough, Thomas Young
Smiths' Arms, Jane Whitfield
Three Tuns, Robt. Harrison
Traveller's Rest, Thomas Stephenson (and saddler)

Joiners and Builders.

Clark Peter
Glass George
Hopper Jno. (& parish clerk)

Shopkeepers.

Crowe Robert
Glass George
Stonehouse Jane
Tinkler Robert, jun.

Tailors and Drapers.

Mark Thomas
Stainthorp William

GRINDON PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north-east by Elwick Hall, on the north and west by Sedgefield, on the south-west and south by Bishopton and Redmarshall, and on the east by Norton. It comprises the townships of Grindon and Whitton.

GRINDON township contains 3,446 acres, and its annual value is £2,[illegible] 14s. 8d. Its population in 1801, was 325; in 1811, 230; in 1821, 255; in 1831, 309; in 1841, 285; and in 1851, 267 souls. This township has no a village of its own name, but includes the village of Thorp-Thewles, and the manors of Fulthorp and Wynyard. *Fulthorp* is first mentioned in 1337, when Roger Fulthorp held half the manor by the twelfth part of a knight's service. It was long the property of this family, from whom it was purchased in 1596, by Thomas Blakiston, who, in 1616, granted it to Arthur and Humphrey Robinson, who sold it to the Davisons of Blakiston, with which estate it passed to the Russells, of Brancepeth. *Thorp-Thewles* was anciently held by a family bearing the local name. Matilda, daughter of Godefrid de Thorp and Roger de Stotfaldia, her husband, about 1200, granted part of their lands in the town fields to Stephen de Elwick, who "gave to God, the Blessed Mary, St. John the Baptist, St. Goderich, and to Ralph the prior and the monks of Finchale, all his lands in Thorp in perpetual alms, for the support of hospitality, and the maintenance of three poor persons daily, rendering yearly to John de Ketton and his heirs a pound of cumin, and making foreign service." Subsequently, we find the Hiltons, Blakistons, and Bulmers, recorded as proprietors here. In the sixth year of the episcopacy of Bishop Pilkington, a license was granted for Francis Constable, Esq., whose family had acquired "Bulmer's lands" in Thorp-Thewles, to alienate to John Swinburne, Esq., of Chopwell. It afterwards passed to the Kendall family, who were its possessors for several generations. It is now the property of the marchioness of Londonderry. *The Village* of Thorp-Thewles is situated on the turnpike-road between Durham and Stockton, sixteen miles from the former and five miles from the latter place.

The Old Church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Beckett, is a plain structure, consisting of nave and chancel, and stands in a field a little to the east of the road between Durham and Stockton. The south porch is called Fulthorp's porch, and contains some sculptured slabs. This edifice, having become much dilapidated, a new church was erected and consecrated at Thorp-Thewles in 1848, since which period the old church has ceased to be used as a place of worship; but the church-yard continues to be reserved as a place of interment for parties possessing a family burial ground. The *New Church*, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is in the early English style, and consists of a nave and chancel, with 175 sittings, 120 of which are free and unappropriated. The parish register commences in 1566. The living, a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Stockton, is valued in the Liber Regis at

£4 11s. 5½d.; gross income £200 per annum. The vicarial tithes are commuted for £100, and an annual donation of £60 from the master of Sherburn Hospital. The glebe consists of about 79 acres. Patron, the master of Sherburn Hospital; vicar, the Rev. William Cassidi, B.A.

A School, in connection with the church, was erected in 1844, at the expense of the Marchioness of Londonderry.

Wynyard Park, the property and seat of the Marchioness of Londonderry, is situated two miles from the village of Thorp-Thewles, and contains an area of about 2,500 acres, in which are formed several artificial lakes. Near the main avenue, and on the highest part of ground in the park, stands an obelisk, 120 feet in height, erected to commemorate a visit in 1827 from the Duke of Wellington, the old commander and companion in arms of the late Marquis of Londonderry. On one of the entablatures is inscribed "WELLINGTON, THE FRIEND OF LONDONDERRY." The mansion is delightfully situated in the centre of the home park, near a large artificial lake, which is crossed by an elegant suspension bridge, and is in the Grecian style of architecture. It was erected by the late marquis, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, architect, on the site occupied by the former mansion, which was destroyed by fire on the night of the 19th February, 1841. The damage from this calamity amounted to £150,000. The principal entrance of the present mansion, on the north front, is beneath a massive Corinthian portico, considered the finest in the north of England. "Passing through the front hall," says a recent topographer, "the visitor enters the statue gallery; a magnificent apartment, 120 feet in length, 80 feet wide, and 60 feet high. This gallery, which forms the centre of the building, is octagonal, and is surrounded by a dome, with a lantern of beautiful stained glass in the centre. Around the walls are forty-eight jasper columns, having each a base of statuary marble, black and gold marble sur-bases, and plynths of Egyptian green. The doors from the gallery are supported on either side by pillars of Sienna marble. The works of art in the gallery include the Laocoon, the Apollo Belvidere, and many others of great beauty. To the south of the gallery, and forming the south front of the mansion, are the reception rooms, a magnificent suite, 300 feet in length, which, whilst opening into each other, by folding doors, afford an uninterrupted and magnificent vista terminated by the conservatory. In this suite of rooms are the billiard-room, the library, the vestibule (which contains some fine Canalletti's and other paintings; the drawing-room (the walls of which are panelled with large mirrors, and the ceiling elaborately gilt), and the great ball-room, which adjoins the conservatory. The conservatory is stocked with numerous orange and lemon trees, and a great variety of choice exotics, and rare and costly flowers. On the north side of the mansion are the breakfast-room and the great dining-room; the latter contains portraits, chiefly by Sir Thomas Lawrence, of several members of the family; amongst others is that of the late marquis, on horseback, in the uniform of the 10th Hussars, as in his celebrated charge at Benevento, in which he overthrew a superior force of the enemy's cavalry. There is also a portrait of the Marchioness of Londonderry, leading by the hand Lord Seaham when a boy; one of Sir Henry Vane Tempest, her ladyship's father; also one of the late Lord Castlereagh, in his coronation robes. Within the mansion, at the north-west angle, is the chapel, which is fitted up with rich and solid Spanish mahogany, of a beautiful grain, and of chaste and neat design. Around the walls are Corinthian columns of white marble. The stained glass windows were executed by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle. The ceiling, with its deep cornices, are massively

gilt. The chapel, as well as the statue gallery, and the north entrance hall are flagged with polished marble; the floors of the reception room are of polished oak, inlaid with satin wood and rosewood borders. The doors are of the finest Spanish mahogany, and the furniture and ceilings of the principal rooms are elaborately gilt. Adjoining the mansion to the north-west, the memorial room, a spacious apartment, is in course of erection, wherein will be deposited the papers and writings of the late marquis, together with his various orders, and the numerous objects of interest which he has acquired during his eventful career. The apartment is upwards of 40 feet in length, 26 feet wide, and 21 feet high. Twenty marble pilasters of the Corinthian order extend from the floor to the ceiling. Niches with plate glass doors, are placed between the pilasters for the reception of the trophies, &c., belonging to the late marquis. Above the niches are panels in the wall, intended to contain groups of figures in bas-relief; the interior walls are plastered with Parian cement, and the cornice, beams, and ceiling painted and richly gilded. From the mansion, a broad-terraced walk conducts to the gardens, which cover many acres of ground. The front, or flower garden, is flanked in its whole length with an extensive range of glass houses, containing pines, grapes, figs, peaches, and many other fruits, and rare and curious exotics and flowers. A broad gravel walk or drive, arched over with trellised work, and clustered with roses, jessamines, and other flowers, leads from the garden to the orchard and to the diary—a pretty rustic building. To the south of the gardens, and sloping down towards the lake, are the extensive pleasure grounds, which are intersected by numerous drives, &c. The soil, which is a strong loam, has lately been completely drained, and by a judicious following up with artificial and other manures, is improving greatly in quality and appearance." Wynyard appears to have been successively possessed by the families of Capel, Denthorp, Lisle, Wykes, Langton, Conyers, Claxton, Jennison, Davison, and Tempest. It was conveyed in marriage to the Marquis of Londonderry, and on his demise, in March 1854, became the property of the marchioness.

Charities.—George Fleetham, by a codicil to his will, June 14th, 1816, gave £80 to the Vicar of Grindon, in trust, to be invested in government or real securities; the dividends to be applied in schooling, clothing, putting out apprentices, or otherwise for the support and benefit of four poor children of the township, under the age of fourteen years. After deducting the legacy duty of £8, the balance was invested in the Three-per-Cent Consols; and the dividends, amounting to £2 12s. 10d., is paid to the master of the school at Thorp-Thewles, who, in consideration thereof, instructs three poor children of the township, appointed by the resident clergyman. There were two other charities, but they have been for some time lost.

Biography.—Charles William Vane Stewart, Marquis of Londonderry, was born in Dublin, May 18th, 1778. At the age of fourteen, he entered the army as ensign in the 108th Foot, was appointed to a company in 1794, and joined the expedition under the Earl of Moira. He afterwards became lieutenant-colonel, and accompanied Sir Ralph Abercrombie's expedition to Holland. In September 1808, he was appointed aid-de-camp to the king, with the rank of colonel; and soon afterwards occupied for a time the situation of under-secretary of state in the war department. From this appointment, he retired to assume the command of a brigade of hussars, under Sir John Moore, in Portugal, where he was to act with the rank of brigadier-general. He served through the whole campaign, and on arriving at Corunna, January 13th, 1809, was sent home to report on the progress of events. Not many

months elapsed, however, before he returned to the Peninsula as adjutant-general to the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley, a post which he continued to hold till May 1813. For his services at this period, and for his exertions at Talavera, he received the thanks of the House of Commons, February 5th, 1810, and in July of the same year, became major-general. In 1813, he was appointed envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin, and was promoted to lieutenant-general in June 1814; in the latter year he was appointed ambassador to Austria; and was constituted one of the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain to the congress of Vienna. On the 12th August, 1822, on the death of his half brother, Robert, the second Marquis of Londonderry, then premier, Lord Stewart succeeded to the dignities conferred on their father in the peerage of Ireland. In 1834, he attained the rank of general in the army, and, in June, 1843, became colonel of the 2nd Life Guards. He died on the 1st March, 1854, aged 76, and was interred at Long Newton.

POST OFFICE, THORP-THEWLES: Mary Lowes, postmistress.—Letters arrive here from Stockton at 9 30 a.m. (Sunday excepted), and are despatched thereto at 3 30 p.m.

Anderson John, butcher
Barton George, blacksmith
Clark George, painter
Clark William, painter
Graham Alexander, land agent, Wynyard Park
Hodgson James, shopkeeper
Hudson John, shopkeeper
Lowes Christopher, tailor
Luun John, vict. *Vane Arms*
Paterson James, land bailiff, Wynyard Park
Robinson William, joiner
Smith William, vict. *Hamilton Arms*
Vane Francis Anne, Marchioness of Londonderry, Wynyard Park
Warwick Thomas, shoemaker
Warwick William, shoemaker

Farmers.

Crisp James and John (and millers)
Hikely Pomfret
Holburn John, Battle Hill
Iveson Thomas
Parker William Thomas
Richby Robert (and miller)
Watt John
Wheatley William, Fulthorp

WHITTON township is principally the property of the representatives of the late Anthony Wilkinson, Esq., George Head, Esq., Miss Davison, Mr. Dent, and Mr. Beckwith. It comprises an area of 742 acres, and the annual value of the property assessed to the county-rate, in 1853, was £886. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 38; in 1811, 45; in 1821, 59; in 1831, 75; in 1841, 52; and in 1851, 50. The Clarence Railway extends into this township. From an early period lands have been held here by Sherburn Hospital; the Chipchases, Watsons, and Shawes also appear as freeholders at various periods.

The Hamlet of Whitton is about five miles north-west-by-west of Stockton.

Whitton House is the property and residence of George Hutchinson, Esq., whose family is supposed to be descended from Uitonensis, who came over with Harold Harfager, and settled at or near Bishop Middleham, then a strongly fortified place. They became proprietors here in the seventeenth century.

Hutchinson George, Esq., Whitton House

Farmers.

Brown John
Dawson John
Jopling Robert
Laing Robert
Nesom Clark
Nesom Thomas, Whitton Three Gates
Thompson Thomas, Moor House

HART PARISH.

The parish of Hart comprises the townships of Dalton-Piercy, Elwick, Hart, Nesbit, Thorp-Bulmer, and Throston. It is bounded on the north and north-west by Monk-Hesledon parish, on the south-west by Elwick Hall, on the south by Stranton, and on the east by the German Ocean. The parochial chapelry of Hartlepool was formerly held by the vicars of Hart; but, in 1807, it became a perpetual curacy. The townships of Nesbit and Thorp-Bulmer, which form the most northerly portion of the parish, are in Easington Ward. Nesbit township is also attached to the Easington Poor-Law Union.

Dalton Piercy township, the most southern portion of the parish, contains 987 acres, and its annual value is £760 12s. The population in 1801, was 70; in 1811, 68; in 1821, 75; in 1831, 79; in 1841, 78; and in 1851, 91 souls. Dalton was sold, in 1370, by Henry Lord Percy to Sir John Neville, of Raby, and was forfeited in 1569 by the last Earl of Westmoreland. It afterwards became much divided, and is now the property of Mr. James Jobson, Queen's College, Oxford, B. M. Stafford, Esq., and F. A. Milbank, Esq.

Red Lion, a hamlet in this township, derives its name from two public-houses on the Sunderland and Stockton-road; it is eight miles north-by-east from the latter place.

Charity.—The sum of £20 given to the poor of Dalton-Piercy by some person unknown, was, in 1786, vested in Mr. Chilton. "It is now," say the commissioners for inquiring concerning charities, "in the hands of Robert Colman, of Hart-on-the-Hill; and there is a memorandum in the township books, signed by Mr. Colman, acknowledging that he had £20 in his hands, which he received from Mr. Chilton. It is understood that the yearly sum of 20s. is distributed by Mr. Colman amongst poor persons in the township, according to his own discretion. It seems, however, desirable that this small sum should be disposed of in a more public manner." On the demise of Mr. Colman, since the commissioner's inquiry, the property of Hart-on-the Hill was sold to Mr. Stafford, Seaham,

Atkinson John, vict. *Percy's Arms*
Elsdon Joseph, vict. *Red Lion*
Oliver Thomas, vict. *Red Lion*

Farmers.

Elsdon James
Miller William
Reed John
Rowlands Thomas
Wilson Margaret

Elwick township forms the south-western portion of Hart parish, and comprises an area of 1,500 acres. The annual value of property assessed for the county-rate, in 1853, was £1,229 13s. It contained in 1801, 170 inhabitants; in 1811, 179; in 1821, 213; in 1831, 232; in 1841, 238; and in 1851, 250. The principal landowners are Robert Darling, Esq., the trustees of the late John Martindale, Esq., the Rev, R. H. Williamson, Mr. Shafto, and others; each of whom claims the manorial rights of his own property. Elwick is mentioned in records belonging to the Nevilles, Lumley, and other proprietors of Hart. The corn tithes are commuted for £42.

The Village of Elwick, which is about nine miles north-by-east from Stockton, and is separated by a deep dene from the neighbouring parish of Elwick Hall, and contains a mill, a tile manufactory, two public-houses, and the usual shops. The annual feast takes place on the Sunday and Monday after Old St. Magdalen's Day.

Allison George, shoemaker
Allison Mr. William
Allison William, blacksmith
Brown Mr. John
Corner Anthony, shopkeeper
Cousson George, blacksmith
Darling Anthony, butcher
Davison Martha, shopkeeper
Donkin Mr. Ralph
Gibbon Stephen, vict. *Dun Cow* (joiner and cartwright)
Gibson Mr. George
Hutchinson John, miller
Lee Robert, shoemaker
Lee Walter, butcher
Martindale Mrs. Ann
Oliver Mr. Oswald
Pattison Jemima, shopkeeper
Pattison Robert, butcher
Robinson Christopher, mason
Robinson Henry, joiner
Robinson Thomas, shoemaker
Robinson William, vict. and tailor
Rutherford James, tailor
Temple George, policeman
Watson Mr. Joseph

Farmers.

Brown Robert
Darling Robert (and yeoman)
Hutchinson John
Jobson James
Mowbray Robert
Oliver William
Thubron Isaac
Whitfield Ralph

CARRIER: Anthony Corner, to Stockton, on Wednesday and Saturday, and Castle Eden, &c., on Thursday and Friday.

HART township contains 2,589 acres, and its annual value is £3,476 10s. Its population in 1801 was 219; in 1811, 228; in 1821, 231; in 1831, 243; in 1841, 276; and in 1851, 297 souls. The Hartlepool Railway extends into this township. The whole district between the mouth of the Tees, and a little to the north of the modern limit of Stockton Ward, was anciently known by the name of Hartness; and, with Hart and other rich manors, was held, before the Norman conquest, by Fulk de Panell. It was given by William the Conqueror to Robert de Brus, a Norman knight, whose son married the daughter and heiress of Fulk de Panell. Hart remained in the possession of the Brus family till 1306, when the ninth Robert de Brus, having asserted his claim to the Scottish crown, was declared a rebel and a traitor by Edward I.; and his manor of Hart, the borough of Hartlepool, and all his other property in the bishopric of Durham, were granted to Robert, Lord Clifford, and his heirs for ever, saving the rights of the church of St. Cuthbert. The estates were held by the Cliffords for many generations, and were at length purchased in 1586, by John, Lord Lumley, of Lumley Castle, for £5,350. After remaining in possession of the Lumley family till 1770, they were sold by Richard, fourth Earl of Scarborough, for £72,000, to Sir George Pocock, K.B., from whose descendant, George Pocock, Esq., they were purchased, about 1838, by William Harry, then Marquis, and afterwards the Duke of Cleveland. Hart township is now the property of Frederick A. Milbank, Esq., who is also the lord of the manor.

The Village of Hart occupies the brow of an eminence, eleven miles north-by-east from Stockton, and commands a fine view of the town of Hartlepool. Here is a tile works carried on by Mr. George Baker, of Newcastle.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, stands at the north of the village; and consists of nave, side aisles, chancel, and tower. Within the entrance porch, which is on the south, are a number of grotesque heads, considerably mutilated. At the south end of the church is placed a curious antique font, formed of the limestone common in the neighbourhood. The base, the shaft, and the basin, are all octagonal; and ornamented with sculptured figures of saints, cherubs, foliage, &c. A large circular arch divides the nave from the chancel: the latter has three windows; one at the east end and one at each side. There are a few mural monuments in the church, to

the memory of the Ellerker and Scurfield families. The pews were repaired in 1827; a handsome organ has recently been erected, and the church will accommodate 250 persons. Robert de Brus, in 1129, gave the churches of Hart and Stainton, with their chapels, to Guisborough priory; and Bishop Kellaw confirmed the grant. In the reign of Edward I., the vicarage of Hart was valued at £40; equivalent to nearly £500 in the money of the present day. The parish register commences in 1577. The living is a vicarage in the patronage of the crown, valued in the Liber Regis at £11 17s. 1d.; gross income, £247. The glebe consists of about seventy-two acres, and the vicar is entitled to the tithes of certain farms called "the Three Thorps." Rev. William Gorst Harrison, M.A., vicar.

The Vicarage is at the west end of the village, and was enlarged and improved a few years ago.

The School was erected in 1828, by the late Duke of Cleveland, and has an attendance of about twenty scholars. It is without endowment, being supported by the payments of the children.

Charities.—Robert Bromley, by deed, November 24th, 1668, gave to the poor of the lordship of Hart the sum of £20, the interest to be applied towards putting out apprentices. The principal, with other money given to the poor, by a person named *Barker*, is supposed to have been laid out by Edward Ellerker, steward of the estate, in building three cottages on land now belonging to F. A. Milbank, Esq. Another sum of £35, the gift of some person unknown, was, in 1786, vested in Mr. Ellerker, and produced £1 15s. a year. One of the cottages was fitted up as a school by the late Duke of Cleveland: another was inhabited by a pauper placed there by the overseers; and the third was let to a blacksmith at 20s. a year. Nothing appears ever to have been given to the poor, or applied in putting out apprentices, in respect of this charity. The cottage used as a school-room is now occupied by the master of the new school, rent free, and the other two by the blacksmith, who pays to F. A. Milbank, Esq., 20s. per annum for his shop, and 25s. for the cottage behind.

Post Office, Hart: Thomas Moody, postmaster.—Letters arrive here from Castle Eden at 11 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 2 p.m.

Deane Henry, blacksmith and shopkeeper
Gent Thomas, vict. *Raby Arms*, and joiner
Gilmore G. schoolmaster
Harrison Rev. William Gorst
Miller Robert, shoemaker
Moody Thomas, shoemaker
Ord John, blacksmith
Ord Mr. William
Postgate William, mason
Richardson Thomas, shoemaker
Stephenson Thomas, miller, Hart Mill
Taylerson John, joiner and builder
Taylerson Mr. William
Thornton Thomas, tailor
Story Michael, brewer, Hart Brewery

Farmers.

Mowbray Alexander
Peacock George
Procter Richard & Brothers, Whelley Hill
Procter Thomas, Hart Moor
Richardson John, North Hart
Richardson Thomas (and butcher)
Stephenson Ann, Manor House
Stephenson Haswell, Hart Warren
Stephenson William, Hart Brewery House

Nesbit township, which is locally situated in the southern division of Easington Ward, comprises one farm, whose area is 326 acres; and the annual value of property was estimated, in 1853, at £174 3s. 4d. The population in 1801 was 5; in 1811, 5; in 1821, 9; in 1831, 10; in 1841, 12; and in 1851, 11 souls. It is the property of the trustees of the late Anthony Wilkinson, Esq., who also possess the manorial rights and privileges.

In 1350 Hugh de Teesdale died seised of lands in Nesbyt, held of the Nevilles and Bulmers. It was afterwards the property of the Wilberfosses, Radcliffes, Welburys, Butteries, Bromleys, and Spearmans, from the latter of whom it was purchased by Anthony Wilkinson, Esq., for £6,900.

Directory.—Swinburn Ellison, farmer, Nesbit Hall.

THORP-BULMER is a township in this parish, though locally situated in the south division of Easington Ward. Its area is 903 acres, and its annual value £1,108 5s. 4d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 24; in 1811, 34; in 1821, 24; in 1831, 28; in 1841, 21; and in 1851, 31. The Hartlepool Railway extends into this township. Thorp was anciently the estate of the Bulmers, from whom it derived its additional designation; but on the attainder of Sir John Bulmer for high treason, in 1537, it passed to the see of Durham, and was given by Bishop Tunstall to his nephew, Bryan Tunstall, and his heirs. It afterwards became the property of the Lawsons, and was subsequently divided amongst different proprietors. It is now held by William Grey, Esq., and Dr. Patterson, each of whom claim the manorial rights of his own property.

The Hamlet of Thorp-Bulmer is five miles north-west from Hartlepool.

Directory.—Matthew Brown, Bernard Jordison, and William Miller, farmers.

THROSTON township is principally the property of F. A. Milbank, Esq., who is also the possessor of the manorial rights and privileges. Its area is 1,575 acres, and its annual value £3,756. The population in 1801 was 58; in 1811, 48; in 1821, 71; in 1831, 70; in 1841, 101; and in 1851, 240 souls. The Hartlepool branch of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway extends into this township. Throston has always been a portion of the Hart estate, and passed with it through its successive proprietors.

The Hamlet of Throston is two-and-a-half miles west-by-south from Hartlepool. A brick works is carried on here by Mr. George Baker, of Newcastle. At *Egypt*, adjoining Hartlepool, there is a church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity; Rev. Lewis Paige, incumbent. For particulars, see history, &c. of Hartlepool.

Adams David, shopkeeper, Egypt
Baker James Andersan, coal merchant, Hartlepool Depot
Benson Thomas, timber measurer, Egypt
Binks & Hall, brewers, maltsters, ale and porter merchants, Brunswick Brewery
Hunter & Co. anchor mnfrs. & forge work in general, Dock Iron Works, Warren
Jones Peter, coal merchant, Hartlepool Depot; ho. Egypt
Macarty Thomas, master mariner, Egypt
Pathey Samuel, master mariner, Egypt
Pounder and Wilkinson, boat builders, Victoria Dock
Robinson William Wharton, boat builder, Victoria Dock
Shutt Mark, mast maker, Victoria Dock
Taylor Jacob, vict. *Brunswick*, Egypt
Wardle Thos. mast maker, Victoria Dock
Wood Joseph, mast maker, Victoria Dock

Farmers.

Procter Robert, Throston Grange
Richardson Matthew, Naisberry
Stephenson Henry, Throston
Story John, Warren Hall Farm
Story John, jun. Warren Hall Farm
Trotter George, High Throston
Wilson Mary, Throston

HARTLEPOOL PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

The chapelry, town, and royal borough of Hartlepool, is situated on a rocky peninsula, whose cliffs, on the north-east, east, and south, are washed by the German Ocean; on the south-west and west, it is bounded by the large inlet forming its harbour; and on the north-west, a narrow sandy isthmus connects it with the parish of Hart. It comprises an area of 990 acres, and the value

of property assessed to the county-rate, in 1853, was £18,670 6s. 8d. In 1801, the population was 993; in 1811, 1,047; in 1821, 1,249; in 1831, 1,330; in 1841, 5,256; and in 1851, 9,503, of whom 4,800 were males, and 4,703 females. There were at the latter period 1,466 inhabited houses, 28 uninhabited, and 29 building. The municipal borough of Hartlepool is co-extensive with the chapelry, through which the North-Eastern Railway passes.

History.—From Venerable Bede, we learn, that Hieu, who is said to have been the first woman in the province of the Northumbrians that took upon her the habit and life of a nun, founded the monastery called Heruteu, about the year 640; but she soon after removed to Calcacestir (Tadcaster, Newton Kyme, or Ingleby Abberforth), and there fixed her dwelling. She was succeeded in the government of Heruteu, by Hilda, daughter of Hereric, nephew to King Edwin. This lady, having been converted to Christianity by the preaching of Paulinus, the first bishop of the Northumbrians, resolved to quit the secular life; and for this purpose, withdrew into East Anglia, where she continued for a whole year, with the design of proceeding to France, to enter the monastery of Chelles, near Paris; but being afterwards recalled home by Bishop Aidan, who gave her the land of one family on the north side of the river Wear, she for some time led there the religious life. She was afterwards removed to Heruteu, where she began to reduce all things to a regular system, according as she had been instructed by learned men; for Bishop Aidan, and other religious men that knew her and loved her, frequently visited and diligently instructed her, because of her innate wisdom and inclination to the service of God. "Her prudence," says Bede, "was so great, that not only indifferent persons, but even kings and princes, as occasion offered, asked and received her advice; she obliged those who were under her direction to attend so much to reading of the Holy Scriptures, and to exercise themselves so much in works of justice, that many might be there found fit for ecclesiastical duties, and to serve at the altar." So venerated was her character, that she has been ever since considered the patron saint of Hartlepool.

Penda, King of Mercia, being resolved on the destruction of the entire Northumbrian people, Oswio, their king, made a solemn vow to heaven, that if he defeated Penda, he would build and endow a monastery, and consecrate his daughter, Elfleda, to the service of God in the religious state. Oswio was victorious; and, in compliance with his vow, Elfleda, who was scarcely twelve months old, entered the monastery of Heruteu, then under the government of the Abbess Hilda. Two years afterwards, in 658, Hilda removed with Elfleda to Streaneshalch (Whitby), where she had obtained a grant of ten hides of land from Oswio, and there founded a monastery. Hilda died on the 17th November, in the year 680, aged sixty-six years. From this period no further traces are to be discovered of the monastery at Heruteu, until the year 800, when the Danes, in one of their descents on the eastern coast, destroyed Tinmouth and Hartness. In 865, the nuns of St. Hilda, who had fled from Hartlepool to Tynemouth, suffered martyrdom; and for ages, the very site of their convent was a matter of conjecture; until a discovery of recent date, which will be noticed under the head "Extinct Monastic Edifices," decided the question.

The first mention of Hartlepool by name occurs under the date July 13th, 1174, when Hugh, Count de Bar, nephew to Bishop Pudsey, landed at Hartlepool with a body of Flemings, consisting of 40 knights and 500 foot soldiers, to assist William the Lion in his invasion of England; but, on learning that the Scottish king was a prisoner at Alnwick, the infantry were sent

back to their own country. From this fact it is evident that Hartlepool must have become a port of some consequence. In 1189, Bishop Pudsey purchased the wapentake of Sadberge, and from that period, the "prince prelates" of Durham claimed that Hartlepool should be held of them as chief lords of the see. William Brus, succeeded his father, the fourth Robert, in 1191, and obtained a grant from the crown of a weekly market to be held at Hartlepool every Wednesday. In 1200, King John, by charter, created the town a borough, the men of which "shall be free burgesses, and have the same laws and privileges as our burgesses at Newcastle-upon-Tyne." In 1216, he confirmed to Robert, son of William Brus, the market granted to his father, and added the privilege of holding an annual fair on the feast of St. Laurence and two days following. During the minority of the fifth Robert de Brus, son of William de Brus, a contest ensued between his guardian, Peter de Brus, lord of Skelton, and Richard Poor, Bishop of Durham, respecting certain wreck of the sea claimed by the latter; and some of the most forward of the friends of Brus seized and imprisoned a burgess of Hartlepool, known to be friendly to the bishop. On the prelate's excommunicating the offenders, however, the burgess was liberated, and it was agreed that the bishop should have wreck of the sea without contradiction.

The sixth Robert de Brus "builded the haven and wall about the town of Hartlepool, with ten towers on each side of the haven, and a chayne to be drawne between them near the haven, which haven would hold a C sayle." At an inquisition taken at Newcastle, before the justices itinerant, to ascertain the privileges and liberties as well of the bishop as his tenants within the palatinate, A.D. 1293, it appeared that "Robert de Brus had, at Hartlepool market and fair, the assize of bread and ale, and all other liberties belonging to market and fair—a seaport where he received keelage, viz., for every ship plying there eightpence, and for every ship without a boat fourpence, and also the prisage of fish."

Robert de Brus, having asserted his claim to the throne of Scotland, lost all his English possessions, which were granted to the Clifford family. In 1312, Sir James Douglas, at the head of a Scottish force, penetrated to Hartlepool, carrying off much spoil, and many prisoners of both sexes; and, two years afterwards, the Scots again ravaged all the country, on the banks of the Tees. The inhabitants of Hartlepool got on board their ships, with such goods as they could remove, and put out to sea till the enemy retired.

During the Scottish wars, the situation of Hartlepool rendered it a place of some importance, and its inhabitants frequently shared in the maritime transactions of the nation. Some were engaged in the conveyance of provisions and stores, while others fitted out their vessels for actual war. At the siege of Calais, in 1347, the English fleet there consisted of 738 ships, carrying 14,956 mariners, or an average of about 20 each. Of this number Hartlepool furnished five, with 145 men, or 29 to each vessel; whence it may be inferred that the ships from this place were larger than the generality of others.

Successive bishops made grants of tolls for the support of the walls and haven, repairing the pavement, and building the pier; but armaments being no longer needed, and the shipping of the north gradually being absorbed in the coal trade of the Tyne, the port of Hartlepool began to decline; its importance ceasing with the Edwards. Its re-edification was thus urged on Cardinal Wolsey, in 1523, by Frankleyn, Chancellor of Durham:—"And after your liberties be enactyd and confermyd, your grace may straight waye, by writt of restitution, entre possession in Hartlepool, whiche with membris, is

worth two hundrethe markes a yere standyng rents, besides casualities. The recoveryng and fortifying of that haven town shuld be a gret profett and strenkithe to all ye Bishopricke, refuge to our Englishe sheppes, and myghte do manie displesurs to the king's enemies, for w^h purpose it is thought to stand best of any haven towne, in Englande: the p'misses should be remembered at this p'sent p'liament, or else yor grace shal lose manie com'odities and profetts."

In 1535, an act of parliament was passed, declaring Hartlepool, whose inhabitants "cleymed" to be a "parcell of the county of Northumberland," to be, in future, parcel of the county of York only. However, it appears two years afterwards, still to have been considered as forming part of the first-mentioned county.

On the breaking out of the northern rebellion, in 1569, under the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, the Duke of Athol promised to land a body of troops at Hartlepool. While the main body of the insurgents moved southwards, a part of them occupied this town. They were not, however, prudent enough to pursue the plan which the fears both of Cecil and Sadler suggested, viz. "to kepe that towne for their refuge, and to seke their escape by sea, or ells be in hope to receyue there some foreygn ayde." On the departure of the rebels, Sir H. Gates took possession of the town for the queen. In 1587, the plague raged with great violence at Hartlepool, and the deaths amounted to double the usual number.

In 1586, Hartness was sold by the Cliffords to Lord John Lumley, who, in 1593, procured from Queen Elizabeth the charter enjoyed till recently by the burgesses of Hartlepool. He claimed to hold the lordship directly from the crown, and that Hartness was parcel of Northumberland; and had divers disputes with Bishop Matthew, concerning their respective rights, which were at length determined by arbitration. In the discussions, in 1614, relative to sending members to parliament from the county and city of Durham, Barnard Castle, and Hartlepool, the latter place was recommended "to have burgesses, as being the only port town within the county." In 1621, it was objected to, and finally struck out in the committee, as being much given to popery, and as being a poor fishing town which desired no such privilege, and could scarce find a sufficient man dwelling there to serve in parliament. On the levying of ship-money in 1635, Hartlepool, with Stockton, Sunderland, &c. was charged with one ship for the service of the state, manned with four score men and double equipage, with ammunition, wages, and victuals.

During the parliamentary war, Hartlepool was at first occupied by the royalists; Baron Hilton, with his regiment, being stationed there in 1642. On the second incursion of the Scots, in 1644, "the Earl of Callender, with some of the Scots forces, tooke Hartlepool," and, in the following year Lieutenant-colonel Douglas was made governor. Three years afterwards it was given up to the parliament, who resolved "that the new works of Hartlepool be slighted, and the town disgarrisoned." It continued, however, to be occupied by the parliamentary forces; and, in 1649, Captain Richard Webb became governor. From this period few public events occurred to diversify the decline of this ancient town, whose appearance, in 1832, is thus described by a local writer:—"At this time, Hartlepool presented the most dreary and desolate prospect that can well be imagined. The pier had been thrown down in an autumn gale several years before, and, with the exception of a small piece at the west end, was a mere heap of loose stones. The old harbour, once converted into a field, and a crop of corn taken from it, had been opened out

again to the tide, and at the springs, had from three to four feet of water in it; but it was still in ridge and furrow, save where the accumulated rubbish of centuries had piled up hills beyond the reach of the water. It had, in fact, been the place where any rubbish, which became inconvenient to the town's people, had been shot for ages. The walls of the harbour themselves, had long been a mass of ruin;—and the same air of desolation and decay pervaded the whole place."

Such was the condition of this ancient town, when the appearance of modern science and the enterprise of the present century were brought to bear upon it, and the result has been its entire renovation. The passing of the Hartlepool Dock and Railway Bill, on the 24th May, 1832, was an epoch in the history of the town of higher importance than any thing which had previously occurred. Since that time, the history of the town will be found in an enumeration of the improvements which have been successively effected, and of those which have extended themselves in the adjoining parishes. "A town which has undergone so many changes as Hartlepool has done," observes a recent topographer, "affords a curious theme for reflection on the character of its successive inhabitants. In the dim mists of the past, the religious sisterhood of St. Hilda fade from the view, to give place to the grim warriors who were contemporaneous with the Bruce. These are succeeded by the bold seamen of the North Sea, who bore the chivalry of their native land to the wars of Scotland and France, or who fought their country's battles on their own element; whilst, at home, the religion and learning of the time were preserved by the canons of Guisborough, whose example must have induced a taste for literature which endured long after their departure. The hardy, industrious, honest, and simple population of the last century are now being superseded by the acute man of business, the ingenious mechanic, and, once more, the hardy navigator. It is to be hoped that the people of Hartlepool, now fully alive to the advantages of their situation, may long continue to enjoy the fruits of their enterprise, talent, and perseverance."

THE TOWN OF HARTLEPOOL.

The town of Hartlepool stands upon a peninsula, which forms the south-eastern projection of the bed of magnesian limestone extending along the coast from this place to Tynemouth, and is connected with the mainland by a low sandy isthmus, which is so narrow, low, and sandy, that Hutchinson conjectured the tide at high water had once flowed over it. Recent investigations seem to show that the peninsula, like some other portions of the coast, now submerged, was, at one period, covered with forests which were the haunt of the hart, and from which the name of the district has been derived.

The south side of the peninsula is occupied by the older part of the town, which consists of a principal street called High, or Southgate-street, and several smaller streets, all having an ascent towards St. Hilda's Church and the Town Moor. On the south side of Southgate-street, is the Town House, in front of which the market cross formerly stood; and from this street connecting avenues lead to that part of the town walls which form the boundary of the old harbour. Several winding streets have been erected round the inner harbour, now the Victoria Dock; the oldest of these, called Northgate-street, terminates at the North Gate, at the western extremity of the town, and the site of the ancient fortifications in that direction. In the olden times, the fishermen are stated to have lived in the "Farwell Field," which was enclosed

by the boundary wall of the township, and beyond this wall was Hart Warren. From the Farwell Field, a wider curve sweeps to the head of Middlegate-street, and, under the designation of Fisher-Row, terminates near the north-west corner of St. Hilda's Church. The Poor's Lands extend around the last mentioned road up to the north side of St. Hilda's Church, and separate the town from the Common Fields and the Town Moor, the latter of which bounds the town on the east and north, and extends to the verge of the cliffs. During the French war, a battery stood on the eastern extremity of the moor, and near to its site a light-house was built in 1847.

THE WALLS.—Robert de Brus surrounded the town with walls on every side, except where the height of the cliffs rendered such defences unnecessary: and vestiges of breastworks are still visible on the Town Moor towards the sea. "To the north-east," says a recent writer, "the walls extended along the edge of the bank, which becomes gradually lower towards the isthmus connecting Hartlepool with the mainland; but this portion of the defences is nearly obliterated. Fragments of walls, towers, and bastions remained across the isthmus until the formation of the railway and dock rendered their removal necessary. Here stood the North Gate, the principal entrance into the town, at a distance of 300 yards from the sea. This gate was removed by order of the surveyors of the highways in 1836. The inner harbour or haven, which formed a nearly simicircular bay on the west side of the town, was crossed by the town wall from the North Gate to the extreme point of the land opposite, and was thus enclosed from the outer harbour. The outer wall was here above eight feet thick, faced on each side with dressed stones, and having a parapet guarded by a breast wall and embrasure. There was a water-gate twenty-four-and-three-quarter feet wide and ten feet high, to allow small vessels to pass without removing the boom chains of the grand entrance, which was thirty-six feet wide, and defended by massive round flanking towers. Square bastions were placed at intervals on the walls, the southern extremity of which was terminated by a half-moon. The formation of the Victoria Dock rendered the removal of this part of the fortifications necessary. At the half moon just mentioned the wall forms an angle towards the east. At a distance of 166 feet there is a square bastion, eight feet seven inches in front; and 309 feet further there is a large projection in the wall, most probably modern, forty-nine feet long, with a sally-port; at a distance of 355 feet, a round bastion thirteen feet in front; and 287 feet beyond it is the water gate, which only communicates with the land at low water, and from which an avenue leads to Southgate-street. The archway of the gate is pointed, about eight feet in width, and defended on each side by angular turrets, with the points projecting. This part of the town wall is about eighteen feet high, and from six to nine in thickness, Its appearance is more modern than might be supposed, in consequence of the repairs which have been necessary to protect it from the encroachments of the sea. From the water gate the wall proceeds to a point of the rock fronting the sea, and near the pier. The whole of these defences are constructed of the magnesian limestone hewn from the cliffs."

EXTINCT MONASTIC EDIFICES, &c.—*St. Hilda's Convent.*—We have elsewhere given all the information derivable from history, respecting the ancient monastery of Heruteu, the site of which had become entirely unknown; but in digging the foundations for a house in a field called Cross Close, in June 1833, several small inscribed sepulchral stones were discovered, which have been pronounced by antiquarians to be the remains of St. Hilda's Convent.

These stones were found at a depth of three-and-a-half feet below the surface, resting on the limestone rock; and each supported the skull of a human skeleton. The skeletons were laid in order, side by side, and in a position nearly north and south. The stones are ornamented with crosses in relief, with characters supposed to represent the Greek alpha and omega, on the upper division. Two of them bear inscriptions in mixed Runic and Saxon characters, which have been rendered by Kemble *Hildithrith* and *Hildigith*, or, according to another authority, *Hildeth the Virtuous*, and *Hilme the Meek*. Fragments of two circular flat stones with a figured pattern and Latin words inscribed on them, were also found; the word *Requiescat* may be distinctly read upon one of them. The words *Ora* and *Pro* are found on another of the square stones. The skeletons were male and female; "the former," says Mr. Procter, "apparently of a tall race, and with a peculiar thickness of the fore part of the skull, which, in an age of hard knocks and keen fighting, must have been an enviable perfection." It is, however, thought this was the cemetery of a peaceful community, and that it was attached to the primitive Convent of St. Hilda. Some further discoveries were made in 1838, when some more inscribed stones, and several skulls and bones, were found at the same place.

St. Helen's Chapel.—This edifice was situated in the Farwell Field, near St. Helen's Well, where its foundations were discovered in 1845. It consisted of a chancel, with a transept at the west end, and, from an examination of the fragments, appears to have been in the early English style; but certainly of later foundation than the church of St. Hilda. A stone coffin, containing a skeleton, was discovered near the ruins. This chapel was given by William de Brus, for the support of a light before the high altar of Guisborough. Robert Palmer, of Hartlepool, with the consent of Emma his wife, gave all his land and houses; Martin Fuller, of the same place, his land; and Alice. daughter of the latter, released her dower in the same lands, all of which grants were confirmed by Robert Bruce. Robert de Whitwell left a messuage and its appurtenances to be sold, and the proceeds to be devoted to the maintenance of a chaplain to pray for the repose of his soul.

The Friary.—The Franciscan convent, founded by one of the Bruce family, stood a short distance north-east of St. Hilda's Church, in the neighbourhood, if not upon the site, now occupied by an old gabled house, with mullioned windows, known by the name of the Friary. It appears to have existed previous to 1258, for in that year it is mentioned as being under the wardenship of the Grey Friars of Newcastle. At the suppression of the religious houses, the community consisted of a guardian and eighteen brothers, and the clear yearly value of their possessions was £4 5s. 8d. In 37 Henry VIII., the friary was granted to John D'Oyley and John Scudamore; and its site was held in 1605 by Ralph Conyers, Esq., of Layton. It was afterwards held by the Porretts, from whom it was purchased, in 1634, by the trustees of Smith's charity, to whom it now belongs. The house was for many years occupied as a workhouse for the town, and is still used occasionally as a vagrant ward.

St. Hilda's Church.—This edifice, the link which unites the Hartlepool of to-day with the Hartlepool of past ages, occupies an elevated situation, and forms a conspicuous object on the coast. It is supposed to occupy the site of a more ancient structure, and consists of nave with aisles, chancel and aisles, and a massive and lofty western tower. The latter is supported by buttresses of great strength and thickness. The buttresses on the south side of the

tower are lower than those on the north and west; but from pinnacles at their extremities, flying buttresses extend to the walls, one of which buttresses, having previously fallen, was restored in 1838. Two tiers of pointed arches ornament the tower, which is surmounted by an embattled parapet, with crocketted pinnacles at each corner, and contains three bells. The principal entrance to the church was formerly on the west side of the tower, but it has long been closed up. The southern doorway is a fine specimen of the late Norman or transition period, and is ornamented with chevron moulding. It was long protected by a plain porch, but thanks to the generosity of Mrs. Vollum, widow of the late William Vollum, Esq., of Hartlepool, a more appropriate covering was erected in 1852. The interior of the nave and aisles is well proportioned, being eighty-five feet in length by forty-four in breadth within the walls, and each of the aisles is formed by five pillars, supporting pointed arches. The arch which separates the nave and chancel is lofty and of graceful proportions; but the chancel itself was all taken down in 1724, except one compartment, in which the beautiful capitals of the side arches have been fortunately preserved. That on the south side serves as a vestry, and that on the north is enclosed. The whitewash, which covered the greater portion of the church, was removed in 1838 and 1851, so that the magnesian limestone, of which the church is built, is restored to view in all the beauty of its warm buff colour. In October 1838, an organ was placed in the church. There are two defaced and mutilated stone effigies in the north aisle, which have been restored from the churchyard; they are supposed to represent a mayor of Hartlepool and his lady. In the floor beneath the tower is a monumental slab, bearing a cross, and beneath the chancel arch, there is a large slab, inlaid with brass, bearing the effigy of a lady in a high crowned hat, ruff, long waist and stomacher, close gown with long sleeves, and flowered petticoats, and "CASTA FIDES VICTRIX" on a scroll issuing from her mouth. From an inscription on the stone, we learn that it represents Jane Bell, wife of Parsavel Bell, mayor of Hartlepool. The font is an elegant basin of Yorkshire marble, and stands under the western gallery. The churchyard contains a tomb belonging to the Bruce family, which formerly occupied the centre of the chancel, but on the curtailment of that part of the church in 1724, it was left outside. It is covered by a slab of black Frosterley marble, nine feet in length by six in breadth, without inscription, but the panels of the supporting sides are charged with the Bruce's badge, a lion rampant. There were several chantries in this church. Bishop Skirlaw, on the 3rd April 1396, granted license to the mayor and commonalty of Hartlepool, to found anew, in honour of St. Helen, a chantry of one chaplain, to pray for the "good estate of the bishop whilst living, of Maude, wife of Roger de Clifford, and their heirs," &c. The chaplain and his successors were to be subject to the rules and orders of the corporation, who were also permitted to grant lands and messuages for the perpetual maintenance of the chantry. Richard Brigge, the last chaplain, had a pension of £4 allowed him at the dissolution. A chantry, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and for two chaplains, was founded at the same time, and for the same purposes as the one just mentioned. It was of the yearly value of £7 13s. 4d. at the dissolution, when its last incumbent received an annual pension of £5. Bishop Skirlaw also granted a license, at the same period, "to refound to the honour of St. Nicholas a third chantry, of one chaplain, to pray at the altar of that saint." The chapelry of St. Hilda, at Hartlepool, though not named in Brus's grant of the churches of Hart and Stranton to Guisborough, is mentioned in the

onfirmatory charters of Bishops Pudsey, Kirkham, Stichill, and Kellaw; and as also included in the grants of Bishop Beck in 1288 and 1308, by which ivine service was to be performed by a canon of that church. In the taxaion of 1291, the chapelry of Hartlepool was valued at £23 13s. 4d., a sum qual to about £300 of our present money. The registers of the chapelry ommence in 1566. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of he vicar of Hart, and the income is about £180 per annum. Curate, Rev. Robert Taylor.

The Parsonage is situated in Middlegate-street, but being unfit for resience, the incumbent resides in a house near the church. A grant of £300 as obtained from the Maltby fund, in 1853, towards the erection of a new arsonage.

Holy Trinity Church.—The rapid increase of population in Hartlepool, aving rendered additional church accommodation requisite, this structure as erected by subscription in 1851-2, at a cost of £2,350, upon a site given or the purpose by the trustees of the late Duke of Cleveland. It is in the lecorated style, and consists of nave with aisles, chancel, and north and outh porches; each of the latter has a deeply moulded doorway under a ointed arch, which supports a lofty pediment, surrounded by a cross. The ave and aisles are eighty-four feet in length by fifty in breadth, and the hancel thirty-six by thirty-two. The vestry and organ chamber are on the orth side of the chancel. The exterior walls are supported by buttresses, nd the original plan included a western tower 100 feet high, the erection of which is, for the present, postponed. The roof is open, of bold and beautiful lesign, and the nave and aisles are furnished with open seats. The chancel talls are carved in panels, and the floor within the rails of the communion able is paved with encaustic tiles. The pulpit is of Caen stone, and the Venerable Archdeacon Thorp presented the font. The church contains 800 ittings, 500 of which are free and unappropriated. By an order in council, lated February 7th, 1853, a chapelry district was assigned to this church, ut as yet there is no endowment, the income, about £70 per annum, arises rom seat rents. The living is in the patronage of the Vicar of Hart, and ncumbency of the Rev. Lewis Paige, M.A. A grant of £400 was made n 1853 towards the building of a parsonage, which is now in process of rection.

St. Mary's (Catholic) Church.—The influx of workmen, consequent pon the formation of the railway and dock, brought a considerable number of atholics into the town, whose religious wants were for a time supplied by he Rev. T. A. Slater, of Hutton House, and a small chapel was erected in 1834 by John Wells, Esq., for their accommodation. To this chapel the Rev. William Knight, the present pastor, was appointed, and was the first resident priest in Hartlepool since the Catholic services ceased in the venerable church of St. Hilda. From the rapid increase of the congregation, a larger church oon became necessary, and the corner-stone of the present edifice was laid t the head of Middlegate-street, on the 2nd July, 1850, according to the rites nd ceremonies of the Catholic religion. So much expedition was used in the rection, that the church was completed and dedicated on the 28th August, 1851, on which occasion there were present Cardinal Wiseman, Dr. Hogarth, Bishop of Hexham; Dr. Briggs, Bishop of Beverley; Dr. Brown, Bishop of Shrewsbury; Dr. Morris, Bishop of Troy; and upwards of fifty priests from arious places in the neighbourhood. The total cost of erection, inclusive of the rectory and purchase of land, amounted to nearly £4,000, the greatest

portion of which was raised by subscription. Externally it is a plain structure in the same style as the church of St. Hilda—the transition Norman, or first pointed—and stands east and west, the tower and spire at the east end. The altar is placed at the west—this departure from ordinary rule being considered justified by motives of convenience. The church is entered at the east end though a doorway richly carved, and at the south side through plain folding doors. On entering, the visitor is at once impressed with the religious character of the place, and the pious Catholic finds every outward help that art can furnish to his devotion. The church consists of tower and spire, nave, with clerestory, aisles, and apsidal chancel. It is 121 feet in length by 43 in breath, and is lighted by thirty-six windows, exclusive of those in the staircase, the tower, and crypts. The windows in the clerestory are of plain rolled glass, the rest are of stained glass, by Barnett, of York. The five in the apse represent the following subjects, viz., the Immaculate Conception, the Presentation, the Incarnation, the Nativity, and the Assumption; and are the gifts, respectively, of Mrs. Hopper, Mrs. W. Witham, the Bishop of Hexham, the Rev. T. A. Slater, and Joseph A. Hansom, Esq., the architect. The window at the west end of the north aisle is a mortuary window, the gift of Lord and Lady Stourton; it is placed above an altar of the Blessed Virgin, and bears representations of Our Lady and St. Joseph. The window at the east end of the north aisle represents St. Thomas Aquinas, and St. Henry, and is the joint gift of the Rev. Thomas Witham, of Lartington, and Henry Silvertop, Esq., of Minsteracres. Proceeding to the window at the east end of the south aisle, we find St. Ann, and the Blessed Virgin, St. Elizabeth, and St. John, with a beautifully-executed crucifixion in the trefoil above. This window is the offering of Mr. Barnett. The window at the west end of the south aisle is given by the members of the Guild, a Catholic Sick Club, established many years ago in Hartlepool. In the two quartefoils are represented the Good Samaritan relieving the wounded man, and Tobias burying the dead. The trefoil above shews an axe and saw, the emblems of the handicraft of St. Joseph, the patron of the Guild. The side windows are the gifts of various individuals, the subject of which was fixed by the donor, and represents either his own patron saint, or one appropriate in some way to the place. Thus St. Peter was chosen as the patron of fishermen, St. Aloysius as the patron of youth, St. Hilda and St. Bega as the patron saints of Hartlepool, both having been residents therein. Commencing near the altar of the Blessed Virgin, the subjects are consecutively these:—St. Peter, St. Thomas of Canterbury, St. Charles Borromeo, St. Aloysius, St. Nicholas, and St. Patrick. On the opposite side:—St. Hilda, St. Bega, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Frances Widow, and St. Jane Frances de Chantal. The donors are Charles Wright, Esq., the Rev. Thomas Witham, Mr. J. D. Storey, the children attending the Catholic School, Charles Bodenham, Esq., Mr. Fawcus, Very Reverend Canon Knight, Mrs. William Witham, Miss Knight, Mrs. Jackson, and Mrs. Arthur. Whilst viewing the windows, the eye of the visitor will be often arrested by the Stations of the Passion. These are basso-relievo, in plaster of Paris; and are fixed in the wall in quatrefoil frames of the same material, which give them a bold and very rich appearance. They are fourteen in number, commencing over the doorway leading to the singing gallery, and terminate on the opposite side. The chancel is apsidal, a form not common in England; but frequently found on the Continent, and particularly in Germany. The altar is of stone, with an open front, standing upon five

pillars, and is richly carved and ornamented. The roof of the chancel, which is richly decorated in the Byzantine style, is divided into fifteen compartments; in the highest five are seen the five letters of the word Maria; in the next, the heads of the four greater prophets, with that of Moses in the centre; and in the lowest, the heads, with the emblems of the four Evangelists, and the head of Our Saviour in the centre. The doorway leading from the sanctuary to the vestries is partly copied from one, now sadly mutilated, in the parish church at Lanchester. It represents the Blessed Virgin crowned; an angel on each side is holding a scroll, on which are the words "Ave Regina Cœlorum;" under these two serpents are coiled, amongst some branches of fruit trees. A beautiful stone pulpit stands between the altar rails and the vestry door. The mention of this, the font at the east end of the north aisle, and the powerful and sweet-toned organ, will complete the description of the interior of this interesting church. We must point attention, however, to one peculiarity. The floor is an inclined plane—there being a descent of two feet six inches from the main doorway to the altar rails. By this arrangement, great facility is given both of hearing what is said and of seeing what is done. After passing the two commodious vestries, which connect the church with the rectory, the visitor descends a flight of stone steps into a crypt, or small mortuary chapel under the chancel. It is lighted by three richly stained glass windows, representing St. Joseph, St. Catherine, and St. Winifred, with their respective emblems. It has a stone altar, and the floor is laid with encaustic tiles. This neat little chapel was fitted up at the expense of the Dowager Lady Stourton, who, in other ways, also, has been a generous benefactor. The church was designed by J. A. Hansom, Esq., of Preston, and the builder was Mr. John Galley, of Hartlepool. We must not omit to add that the tower contains a fine peal of eight bells, from the foundry of Messrs. C. and G. Mears, Whitechapel, London. These bells are partly the result of a public subscription, but, this, scarcely amounting to one-tenth of the actual cost, they may be said to be the munificent present of Mr. John Lawrenson, of Hartlepool, who, in other respects, has been one of the most liberal contributers to the building. St. Mary's has recently been created a rectory, and the Very Reverend Canon Knight has become the first rector.

The Baptist Chapel is situated at the north-east corner of Chare Head Field, on a portion of the Smith's Charity estate, and was erected in 1851, at a cost of £600. It is a stone structure, and the front elevation is somewhat ornamental. The door-way occupies the centre, with a window at each side and three windows above, having rusticated dressings; the angles terminate with pilasters and the roof finishes with a pediment. It will accommodate about 500 persons. In 1845, the church of Particular or Calvanistic Baptists, in Hartlepool, only numbered seven members; and the congregation not being yet sufficiently numerous to defray the requisite expenditure, an annual grant is received from the funds of the Baptist Home Mission. Rev. John Kneebon, minister.

The Independent Chapel, situated in Fishergate-street, was erected in 1844, at an expense of upwards of £1,000. The front elevation is somewhat imposing; the door-way is in the centre, and has a window on each side with three above. Four pilasters ornament the front of the building, and support an entablature and pediment, which give a finish to the roof. The chapel contains upwards of 500 sittings, and there is a Sunday-school attached, attended by about 200 children. The Independents or Congregationalists first assembled in Hartlepool in 1840, in a small room rented for the purpose;

but their numbers having soon increased, the present structure was erected far their accommodation. Rev. Alfred Howson, minister.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL is situated opposite to St. Mary's Catholic Church, on ground purchased from the trustees of Smith's Charity, and was erected in 1851. It is a commodious building, the front elevation consisting of a square projection, with a Doric door-way and a window on each side, and three semi-circular headed windows above, terminating with a pediment. Attached to the chapel is a minister's house, and a school-room, the latter is attended by about 150 children. Primitive Methodism was introduced into Hartlepool in 1822, but gained no footing until a few years after, when a granary was taken and fitted up as a chapel. In 1830, a chapel was erected in the Croft, which was at length superseded by the present structure.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, situated in Hart-street, was erected in 1839, and opened for service on the 1st January, 1840. It is a neat and commodious structure, without any great pretensions to architectural display, and will accommodate about 500 worshippers. There is a Sunday-school and well-selected library attached to the chapel. The first members of the United Presbyterian body came to reside in Hartlepool about the year 1833. A congregation was formed in 1838, and under the auspices of the Newcastle Presbytery, the present structure was erected.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, Northgate-street, is a substantial brick edifice, erected in 1839, at a cost of £1,800, and contains about 750 sittings, of which 150 are free for the poor. There is a Sunday-school attached, which is well attended, and possesses a library for the use of the children. Wesleyan Methodism was introduced into Hartlepool by its founder, in July 1757, on which occasion he preached in the principal street: he afterwards visited Hartlepool on several occasions, and successive places of worship were occupied by his followers till the opening of the present chapel. Hartlepool is included in the Stockton circuit, at which place the regular preachers resided till 1841, when a resident minister was appointed for Hartlepool.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST ASSOCIATION CHAPEL, a small brick building, situated in Mount Pleasant, was erected in 1851, and will accommodate about 400 persons.

THE WESLEYAN REFORMERS' CHAPEL, Chare Head Field, was erected in 1851, at a cost of £240, and contains nearly 300 sittings. Besides these chapels, there is a large room in Minerva Place, fronting the Victoria Dock, where sermons are preached every Sunday afternoon.

CROOKS' ENDOWED SCHOOL.—*John Crooks*, by will, September 1st, 1742, charged his estate at Stranton with £15 per annum for teaching twenty-four boys, of Hartlepool, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and £5 yearly to buy their books, stationery, shoes, and stockings. One of his heirs, John Leighton, availing himself of the statute of mortmain, seized his share of the estate; but Ann Crooks, a daughter and coheiress of John, by deed of gift, November 21st, 1759, conveyed her moiety of the estate to seven trustees, to apply three-fourths of the rents in teaching as many poor boys as the same should be sufficient for, and the remaining fourth for books, &c. New trustees of the charity have been appointed from time to time. The property in Stranton contains twenty-two acres, the income from which is at present about £44 per annum. A school-house was built on a piece of ground leased of the corporation for forty years from September 20th, 1790, at 2s. per annum;

and this lease was renewed for a similar term on October 24th, 1829. The school is situated in Crossgate, and is attended by 60 scholars, 30 of whom are taught free.

PRISSICK'S ENDOWED SCHOOLS are situated in Prissick-street, and owe their origin to the late *Elizabeth Prissick*, who, dying December 30th, 1826, left her property for the sole benefit of John Wells during his lifetime, on condition of his making some provision for the education of the poor. He accordingly erected and endowed two school-rooms, which were placed under trustees; and a deed to that effect was enrolled in the High Court of Chancery, October 7, 1835. The income is derived from the ground-rents of leasehold property in South Terrace, and amounts to £200 a year. About 150 boys attend one of the schools, and 100 girls the other, all of whom receive a gratuitous education, according to the tenets of the Church of England, on the national system. Since the death of Mr. Wells, an infant-school has been commenced by the trustees, and is attended by about 120 children of both sexes.

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, situated in Prissick-street, were founded, in 1836, by Mrs. Cayley, of Scorton, and are attended by about 50 boys and 70 girls. *St. Bega's Schools*, also attached to the Catholic Church, were established by the Misses Knight, in 1853; they are situated in Well-street, and are conducted by religious, under whose care it is purposed to convert them into industrial schools, and to provide lodging, &c. for the poor children. The attendance averages 200 pupils, who are educated gratuitously. The whole of these schools are under government inspection.

THE RAGGED SCHOOL, Northgate-street, was commenced in 1848, and is principally supported by subscription. The average attendance is about 120 children.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, situated in Strype-street, was first established in 1833, but its operations were suspended in 1836; and though re-established in 1840, it was again closed in 1843. It was revived in 1847, a news room was commenced in 1848, and the library at present contains upwards of 600 volumes. John Anderson, librarian.

Besides this institution, there is the *Commercial News Room*, Town Wall, Christopher Procter, secretary; the *Workingmen's Institute*, Darlington-street, James Caldwell, president; an *Auxiliary Bible Society*, an *Auxiliary Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Jews*, an *Indigent Sick Society*, a *Town Mission*, and several Benefit and Building Societies.

HARBOUR, PIER, DOCKS, &c.—We have already alluded to the importance which the harbour of Hartlepool enjoyed in ancient times. The earliest record relative to the pier, bears the date of 1473; in which year, the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the town, having determined to erect a pier to defend the harbour, and to protect the south front of the town walls from the sea, Bishop Booth addressed letters to various persons, entreating them to contribute to a work of so much importance by their charitable donations, &c. Similar letters were granted by some of the succeeding bishops. The repairs of the pier seem to have been made in a manner ill calculated for its preservation; for whenever reparation was necessary, the mayor issued his orders to the inhabitants, who brought what loose stones they could find; but as no regular system was observed, these temporary repairs were of little use. In 1588 and 1665, unsuccessful attempts were made to procure parliamentary aid. In 1719, a small export duty was laid on grain, towards repairing the pier; and donations for the same object were obtained from the mayor of

Hartlepool, and other gentry of the county. At length, the dilapidations of the pier seemed to threaten the existence of the town itself; and a subscription was comenced in 1810, which, in two years, reached the sum of £2,577 11s. 5d. On April 15th, 1812, the first stone of the new work was laid by Carr Ibbetson, Esq.; but the subscriptions received not being equal to the estimated expense (£3,500), the committee at length obtained an act of parliament for improving the pier and port of Hartlepool, April 15th, 1813, enacting that every ship entering the harbour should pay a duty of 2d. per ton; every boat or coble belonging to the port, 5s. a year; and every house rated to the poor at £5 or more per annum, a sum not exceeding one-fortieth part of the rental. Still, however, the sums raised from these sources were found inadequate: and the pier was only rebuilt at the extremity, and connected with the land by the ruins of the old pier. In this state it continued for several years, and the harbour was equally neglected, In 1823, a scheme was agitated for shipping the coal from some of the Hetton Company's Collieries at Hartlepool; but this design was abandoned. At length, the opening of the Stockton and Darlington and the Clarence Railways on one side, and the foundation of Seaham Harbour on the other, brought the capabilities of Hartlepool into prominent notice. A scheme was projected for opening out its port, and making a railway to it; the capital proposed to be raised for the undertaking was £200,000, in shares of £200 each. The requisite acts of parliament were obtained; and, at a meeting of the committee of the dock company, held July 9th, 1832, Mr. Edward Steel was appointed principal engineer, and Mr. J. T. W. Bell sub-engineer for the railway; and Mr. James Milne, of Edinburgh, engineer for the docks. A coffer-dam, to exclude the sea, was the first work commenced, after which the excavation of the inner harbour or haven was proceeded with. At a small depth below the surface, a bed of soft peat, with trees, roots, and other vegetable remains, were found, on which instead of timber piling, a bed of large stones was laid down. On the east side of the dock, next to the town, the limestone was found to be so open that the sea rushed through it; and it was consequently found advisable to curtail the extension of the haven in that direction. About this period, the summer of 1833, differences of opinion arose between the committee and Mr. Milne, their engineer, as to the manner in which the dock wall should be built, which led to the resignation of that gentlemen. He was succeeded, on the recommendation of Sir John Rennie, by Mr. James Brown, previously resident engineer at Holyhead. The improvement of the harbour and formation of the docks, absorbed more capital than had been anticipated; and, in 1835, a sum of £30,000 was obtained, after considerable difficulty, from the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners, for which private security, of undoubted value, had to be given. Previous to the completion of the railway, and whilst the channel into the harbour was in progress, the dock was opened on July 9th, 1835, when coals were shipped from Thornley Colliery, in the "Britannia," the property of Cuthbert Sharp, Esq., of Hartlepool. In a few weeks afterwards, the outer channel was so much improved by sluicing, that loaded ships of 350 tons were enabled to go to sea from the docks. "Meanwhile the pier and port commissioners," says a recent author, "were struggling with the difficulties of their trust; and they were under the necessity of borrowing £8,000 from the Dock Company, which the Loan Commissioners required to have repaid before the advance above mentioned should be made. In order to facilitate the completion of the docks, the two coal companies which first shipped their produce from Hartlepool advanced the money. The first attempt to deepen

the channel was by a dredger. More effectually to scour the harbour, a pier or jetty on the Stranton side became necessary; and, to avoid the expense of a more elaborate work, this was done in 1835, by sinking old keels, and filling them with material from the dredger, covered afterwards with loose stones, and further strengthened by the natural accumulation of sand and shingle. This structure has answered its intended purpose as well as could have been anticipated. As it was of great importance to deepen the channel, the sluices were prematurely set to work; and the consequence was that the masonry of the 'aprons,' which had not had time to 'set,' was torn up, and further delay and expense incurred. In 1836, the commissioners erected a light upon the pier, at a cost of about £200. It became apparent, however, that their income was too limited for the works required; and, in 1837, they applied for, and obtained another act of parliament, by which their dues were increased from ½d. to 1d. per ton on all vessels loading or discharging cargoes, and half dues on refuge vessels, their powers to raise money being also increased from £8,000 to £16,000. This act defined the boundaries between the commissioners' and the dock company's works to be an 'imaginary line drawn across from the town's wall of Hartlepool to the opposite shore, in the direction of the south edge of the existing coffer dam.' An agreement was entered into, in 1838, between the dock company and the Stockton and Hartlepool Railway Company, by which the tariff on that line was to be extended to the docks for shipment. This rendered additional works, to the value of £13,000 or £14,000, necessary." The large traffic of 400,000 tons of coal annually, calculated upon by this company, seemed to warrant so large an expenditure; but considerable disappointment was experienced at the result of the opening of the railway; for, during the first three years of its working, only 115,000 tons of coal came to the docks by it instead of the quantity that had been expected. "This unfavourable result," says J. M. Rendel, Esq., C.E,, "is attributed by the Stockton and Hartlepool Company to impediments imposed to their trade by the Hartlepool Dock Company, with the view of driving it to their own line of railway, now extending into the Auckland district, as they say, in the spirit of rivalry. On the other hand, the Hartlepool Dock and Railway Company state that the price charged by them for the shipment of the coal brought down the Stockton and Hartlepool is as low as the work can be done for, that they made no distinction in favour of the traders in their own railway, and that the disappointment experienced by the Stockton and Hartlepool Railway Company is solely attributable to errors in their original calculations as to the trade which their line would command." In 1846, the Hartlepool Dock and Railway passed by agreement for a lease, into the possession of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Company. The act for this purpose was not obtained till 1848; the lease is for thirty-one years, from the 1st of July in that year, at eight per cent on the capital and debt of the Dock Company, and three per cent on that of the Hartlepool Junction Railway. At the expiration of this time, the two companies are to amalgamate on equal terms. The railway approaches the docks, by way of the isthmus, from the north-west, and passing onwards along a substantial range of staiths, divides the company's part of the harbour into the tide basin of the south-west, and the Victoria Dock on the north-east, each containing about twenty acres. In these docks there are seventeen coal drops and three ballast cranes. The tidal harbour and Victoria Dock are connected by a passage forty-five feet wide, which is crossed by a swivel bridge. At the north-western extremity of the tidal harbour are the sluices, by which the water flowing

into the western Slake is retained for cleaning the harbour; the area of the Slake, or scouring reservoir, which is embanked on the north and west, is 173 acres. Previous to the construction of the docks, the Slake was crossed by a road called *Blackstones*, which proceeded from the east side of the water nearly in a direction towards Middleton House, and was passable from half-ebb to half-flood tide. When the company constructed their embankment between the tide harbour and the Slake, they made it sufficiently broad to carry a public road, which gives access to the town at every state of the tide. The lock is forty feet wide, across which a turning bridge is placed. In order to ship the traffic from the Stockton and Hartlepool Railway, it was requisite to erect a bridge across the lock of sufficient strength to bear heavy engines or trains of loaded wagons, and also capable of being opened or closed as circumstances might require. For this purpose a draw bridge was constructed, which, being necessarily level, is supported when down by braces. The total expense of this extensive dock accommodation, &c., amounted to £615,000. The commissioners' or outer harbour, contains twenty-five acres, and extends from the north-western extremity of the town to the pier. The limits within which vessels are liable to the port tolls comprise the bay between an imaginary point about half a mile east of the headland of Hartlepool on the north, and the Long Scar Buoy on the south. The depth of water on the bar in spring tides is nineteen feet. In entering the harbour, the pier-light bears north-by-west. On July 21st, 1845, an act passed "for amending the acts relative to the improving of the pier and port of Hartlepool, in the county of Durham;" its object being to remodel the appointment of commissioners. In 1851, another act was obtained, conferring additional power on the commissioners, and empowering them to erect a breakwater or pier from the Heugh in a south-east direction, so as to shelter a considerable portion of the north side of the bay, and protect the Heugh itself from the encroachments of the sea. This pier is being constructed of artificial stone, composed of Portland cement and broken stones, the latter being supplied in abundance from the reef on which the new structure is itself being projected. These materials are thrown together into a wooden frame, mixed with the cement and water, and in a few minutes become like solid stone. When the frames are removed, these large blocks will resist the action of water, and are of an imperishable structure. The artificial blocks are manufactured under the superintendence of S. Robinson, Esq., the engineer. The lower courses of the pier have now been carried out to a distance of 6·50 feet from the Heugh, and to a depth above the extreme low-water level; when finished Hartlepool Heugh Pier will be one of the largest solid blocks of marine masonry in England. It is understood to be the intention of government to erect a fort on the Heugh, for the protection of the town and port. For the first three years after the opening of the docks, the revenue received by the commissioners was merely nominal: in 1831, it amounted to £71 1s. 6d.; 1836, £305 8s.; 1837, £560 8s. 3d.; 1838, £900 16s. 11d.; 1839, £999 10s. 10d.; 1840, £1,395 10s. 3d.; 1841, £1,847 10s. 6d.; 1842, £1,963 9s. 1d.; 1843, £2,021 3s. 1d.; 1844, £1,828 3s. 3d.; 1845, £2,679 11s. 8d.; 1846, £2,389 13s.; 1847, £2,505 2s. 10d.; 1848, £2,960 2s. 3d.; 1849, £2,089 5s. 3d.; 1850, £2,841 6s. 8d.; 1851, £2,675 10s. 10d.; 1852, £2,948 6s. 5½d.; 1853, £3,067 6s. 10d.; and in 1854, £2,795 9s. 5d.; making a total of £39,440 0s. 4½d.

Light-House.—The light-house, on the Heugh, was erected in 1846-7 from designs furnished by S. Robinson, Esq. The tower is a circular shaft, the

diameter of which tapers from 24 feet at the base to 16 feet under the projecting balcony. The height from the ground to the top of the gallery is 48 feet, with 10 feet more to the centre of the light, which is 84 feet above high water mark. It is a stationary white light, exhibited from sunset to sunrise; and there is a red tide light, 61½ feet above high water. During the day, the time for entering the harbour is indicated by a large red ball, hoisted to the top of a mast above the lantern. The lights are produced from coal-gas, and are directed by a dioptric lens in a plane nearly parallel to the horizon. The entire cost of the erection was £3,200. For the security of the light-house, it was found necessary to defend the face of the cliff on which it stands with masonry set in cement, which caused an expenditure of £2,100. The light-keepers' cottages cost £450, making an entire outlay of £5,750. The annual charge for gas, attendance, interest on capital, &c., amounts to about £435 15s. The light is gratuitous.

The Customs Port.—From the ancient records we learn that revenue was collected at Hartlepool as early as the reign of Edward II.; but like Sunderland and Stockton, it was originally a member of the port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. On the decline of its trade, the customs were removed, in the seventeenth century, to Stockton; but the opening of the harbour and docks introduced a gradual restoration of trade and privileges; and in 1844, Hartlepool was constituted a separate port of the sixth class. The customs port extends from the north side of Castle Eden dene, to the south side of the town of Seaton. *The Custom House* is situated at the west end of Southgate-street. The parties who are empowered to levy dues within the port, are the municipal corporation of Hartlepool, the Hartlepool Pier and Port commissioners, the Trinity House of Newcastle, the trustees of Bridlington Harbour, the Ramsgate Harbour trustees, the warden and assistants of Dover, and the Russia company. The present establishment at the Custom House consists of a collector, comptroller, two clerks, searcher, two tide-surveyors, and eight tide-waiters; John Mackenzie, collector. In connection with the customs may be mentioned the *coast-guard*—of whom Hartlepool has been a station since 1837. The establishment consists of a lieutenant, two chief boatmen, four commissioned and six non-commissioned boat-men. There are detachments at Black Halls on the north, and Greatham Creek and Seaton Carew on the south. The station is in Croft-street, near the pier.

Commerce.—It has been already stated that Hartlepool possessed ships at a very early period, and its import trade was anciently very extensive. The port appears to have possessed distinct privileges; for, by a statute of the 5th Elizabeth, this town, with Newcastle and Berwick, were permitted to ship sheep-skins, wools, &c., for foreign parts; a trade which that act prohibited to other ports. From the corporation records, we learn that the exportation of corn was afterwards an important branch of commerce at this place; and lead butter, salted fish, and other articles were also shipped; the principal import being coals. By the extension of the coal-trade, the other branches of commerce have become very prosperous; and it is anticipated that a direct import trade will be promoted through the medium of the Leeds Railway, which affords a communication between the West Docks and the manufacturing districts of the country. During the year 1854, consignments were made to Akyab, Bremen, Carlsham, Carlscrona, Dieppe, Elsinore, Hamburg, Jersey, Nantes, Porsground, Ribe, and Stettin. The following countries have consuls at Hartlepool, viz.: France, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, Hanover, Mecklenburg, the Hanse Towns, Spain, Brazil, Sicily, Denmark, and Portugal.

SHIPPING, &c.—In 1832, Hartlepool possessed only two small vessels, which were generally employed in conveying flour to Sunderland, Shields, &c. In 1835, there were three sloops registered, and in 1839, these had increased to 90 vessels, averaging about 245 tons each, and representing a capital of £208,800. At the commencement of the year 1855, Hartlepool possessed 173 sailing vessels, whose agregate tonnage was 35,993 tons. There were also three steam tugs. Here are three marine insurance offices; the Mutual Marine, the North Star, and the Mutual Marine Freight. Ship-building was commenced in Hartlepool in 1837; and a considerable number of workmen are now employed in that branch of industry. There were formerly twenty-four pilots in Hartlepool, twelve of whose branches extended to the Tees: but there are now fifty-six, besides five at Seaton Carew, and seven at Redcar, who are privileged for the old harbour of Hartlepool. The town possesses two life-boats, and the seamen of the port own a third. For many years, the staple production of Hartlepool was fish, many tons of which were salted for home consumption and for exportation. At present there are about twenty cobles employed in the "white fishing," the produce of which is estimated at about £3,500 per annum. The herring fishery lasts about nine weeks, and employs an average of 50 cobles and 150 men; the annual value of the produce is stated to be £3,375.

MARKETS, FAIRS, TRADE, &c.—The weekly market was appointed to take place on Tuesday, by Queen Elizabeth's charter; but by prescription it has long been held on Saturday; a custom confirmed by the charters of 1841 and 1851. A corn-market was established in September 1851; but lately it has not been so well supported. By the charter of 1841, confirmed by that of 1851, the mayor and burgesses were empowered to hold "one fair yearly, and every year for ever, begining on the vigil of St. Lawrence, and from thence to continue fifteen days." Fairs have also been held on May 14th, August 21st, October 9th, and November 27th." The usual trades connected with seaports are carried on here; and there are two iron foundries and three chain-makers. Messrs. Backhouse & Co., of Darlington, opened a branch bank here in 1838, and in the following year, a branch of "The National Provincial Bank of England" was commenced: both of these establishments are still carried on. The Savings' Bank was founded in 1844; its business is transacted at the Town Hall.

THE GAS AND WATER WORKS.—In 1846, a company was formed, and obtained an act of parliament for supplying the town with water and gas, previous to which year the supply of water was most inadequate; the gas was furnished from private works, the property of Mr. J. A. West, and which were first established in 1836. This establishment was purchased by the gas and water company under the powers of the act of 1846. The capital is in 3,600 shares, at £2 10s. each. There are two gasometers, one capable of containing 11,000, and the other 26,000 cubic feet of gas: the total quantity consumed, inclusive of West Hartlepool, is about 11,000,000 cubic feet per annum. Water is supplied from a spring, the property of the West Hartlepool Dock Company, and which issues from a limestone quarry near Mill House. From this source the water is pumped by steam power into two reservoirs on the high land above the quarry, which are at sufficient elevation to command the entire district. The works are estimated to supply 275,000 gallons daily, but the yield of the spring in the driest seasons has always been upwards of 700,000 gallons daily. The capital of the company is in 5,800 shares of £5 each. By the act, the company have power to supply Middleton, Stranton, Hart, and Seaton-Carew with water.

THE PUBLIC BATHS, situated at the south-east end of the Town Moor, were opened to the public in 1850, and contain warm, vapour, shower, and plunge baths, a large waiting-room, and within the building spacious accommodation for lodgers. The edifice is in the Elizabethan style; it has a neat and well-proportioned porch, and mullioned windows, the roofs terminating with gables.

THE CEMETERY, formed in pursuance of a recommendation of the board of health, in 1853, is situated about half a mile north of the town, between the railway and the seabeach. It comprises an area of six acres, which is enclosed by a brick wall seven feet high, the front towards the railway being of ornamental brick work, finished in the centre with gate pillars and palisading. Chapels are in course of erection on each side of the entrance, with vestries, waiting-rooms, registrar's-house, and offices. The whole has been executed from designs and under the direction of John Dobson, Esq., architect, of Newcastle. The estimated cost is about £3,000.

CORPORATION, COURTS OF LAW, &c.—Hartlepool is the only royal borough in the county, and received its first charter from King John; the second was granted by Bishop Poor, in 1230. The king appears to have had the first appointment of bailiffs, which was afterwards held by the bishops; and, when the see was in tranquil possession of its rights, they appear to have possessed some authority, and were likewise the collectors of the customs. In the year 1593, "at the humble suit, request, and petition of Sir John Lumley, Lord Lumley," Queen Elizabeth was pleased to grant a charter of incorporation to the borough of Hartlepool, the principal clauses of which state, that the burgesses shall be and continue for over, a body corporate and politic, and that they shall have a common seal; that the mayor shall be chosen out of the burgesses, and shall continue in office one year; that twelve of the best approved and most discreet burgesses shall be called capital burgesses and common council, who shall assist the mayor in dispensing justice and governing the borough; that there shall be a market on Tuesday in every week, and a yearly fair beginning on the vigil of St. Lawrence, to continue fifteen days; and that the mayor and burgesses shall have the like privileges, &c., as those enjoyed by the mayor and burgesses of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Mayors, &c., were elected under this charter till 1834, "when," says Procter, "the number of aldermen being reduced too low to perform any legal act, the election of the mayor, William Hazlewood, Esq., M.D., which had taken place at the preceeding Michaelmas, was questioned by a writ of *quo warranto*, in the Court of Queen's Bench, in Hilary term, in that year; and he being unable to substantiate his title thereto, disclaimed the office, whereon judgment of ouster was given by the court." "And now," continues the same writer, "commenced a period of disorganisation and mis-rule, unequalled in any town in the kingdom of similar pretentions—no resident magistrate—no control—no police—the township constables, incompetent and inefficient, and literally objects of ridicule. The whole town lay at the mercy of the lawless labourers employed in excavating the docks. The corporate property unowned and uncared for—the freemen's pastures appropriated by persons from the adjoining townships, for the use of their cattle—and the very soil, in many instances, taken and inclosed by the owners of the adjoining property." This state of things continued till January, 1839, when, at a public meeting of the freemen and other inhabitants, a committee was appointed, who consulted Sir William Follitt, on the state of the corporation. The opinion of this eminent lawyer was that the corporation was not actually

extinct; but he advised them to apply for a new charter. His advice was followed, and a new charter obtained, in 1841. This charter remained in force till 1850, at which time one was obtained, in which the provisions of the Municipal Act were incorporated. By this charter it is declared "that the council of the said borough shall consist of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, to be respectively elected at such times and places, and in such and like manner, as the mayor, aldermen, and councillors for the boroughs named in the schedules to the said Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, except that the first mayor, aldermen, and councillors, and the first auditors for the said borough shall be respectively elected at such times and in such manner as hereinafter mentioned." The town council, in addition to their ordinary duties, are a local board, for carrying out the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1848. A separate commission of the peace has also been granted to the borough, and petty sessions are regularly held on every Tuesday. *The Town House*, a stone building, situated in Southgate-street, was erected in 1750, on the site of a previous hall. The court-room is about fifty feet long by twenty-two broad, and fifteen feet high. There is a rural police station in Bond-street. The franchise of Hartlepool has been obtained by gift, composition, patrimony, or servitude. Besides the right of stint for a horse or cow on the Town Moor, the burgesses are exempt from the payment of tolls to the mayor. The corporation possess two ancient brass seals, on one of which St. Hilda is represented on the reverse standing under a canopy, surmounted by a church; and on each side, under a small canopy, a priest is celebrating mass. A crescent is on one side of St. Hilda, and a star on the other, with a bird descending on each side. The legend is, "SUBVENIAT FAMVLIS NOBILIS HILDA SVIS. On the obverse is a hart at bay in a pool of water, and the inscription "SIGILLVM COMMVNITATIS DE HERTEPOL." The other seal is smaller, and represents St. Hilda, supported by two bishops, standing on a prostrate hart; the legend, "SIGILLVM OFFICII MAJORIS DE HERTILPOL." *Courts Leet* and *Baron* were held twice a year by the recorder, who was steward of the borough, or by his deputy. The grand jury presented all offences contrary to good order and the statutes of the corporation; and the court leet took cognizance of debts under the amount of 40s. Since the borough has been governed under the provisions of the Municipal Reform Act, the office of recorder has been discontinued. *The County Court*, for the recovery of debts under £50, is held monthly. Judge, Henry Stapylton, Esq.; clerk, Edwin Marshall; assistant clerk, Mark Child; high bailiff, George Taylor; under bailiff, Richard Merryweather. For a list of the members of the corporation of Hartlepool, and the corporate officers, magistrates, &c., see the end of the volume.

CHARITIES.—Besides *Crook's School*, and *Prissick's Schools*, for which see pages 502-3. Hartlepool possesses the following benefactions for the poor, viz.:—*Sir William Blackett*, by will, march 9th, 1680, bequeathed, amongst other charities, the yearly sum of £2 to the poor of Hartlepool, to be paid on the 1st of December annually. This sum has been improperly carried to the overseer's account. *Henry Smith*, alderman, of London, in 1626-7, bequeathed all his property to trustees for the purchase of estates of the annual value of 100 marks for every £1,000 laid out in the several towns of England; the rents to be appropriated, under certain conditions, to the poor. It was probably through the influence of Richard Viscount Lumley, that Hartlepool was selected for this charity; and lands, &c. were purchased, producing £30 per

annum. This £80 has now increased to about £300 per annum, and is applied in the apprenticing of poor children, or in providing clothes for such children, or partly in payment of premiums, and partly in providing clothes. Several changes are about to be made in the management, &c. of this charity. *Henry Hilton*, Esq., in 1640-1, left £24 per annum for the poor; but this charity ceased in 1739.

EMINENT MEN.—*The Rev. William Romaine*, author of "The Divine Legation of Moses," "The Triumph of Faith," &c. was born at Hartlepool, on the 25th September, 1714, and educated at Haughton-le-Spring. He was afterwards sent to Oxford, where he was first entered at Hertford College, and thence removed to Christ Church. He became a frequent preacher before the University, and was noted for his zeal in behalf of what was deemed the orthodox doctrines. He afterwards became lecturer of the united parishes of St. George's, Botolph Lane, and St. Botolph's, Billingsgate. In 1749, he became lecturer of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, where he continued to preach to crowded congregations almost to the time of his death. He was for some time morning preacher at St. George's, Hanover Square, and professor of astronomy at Gresham College. He died on the 26th July, 1795.

Sir Cuthbert Sharp, a distinguished local antiquary, and the author of a history of Hartlepool, and several other works, was for many years a resident of this town. He served the office of mayor in 1816, during which he received the honour of knighthood. He died at Newcastle, in 1849.

DIRECTORY OF HARTLEPOOL.

POST OFFICE, ST. MARY'S-STREET: Mary Ann Wilkinson, postmistress.—Letters arrive here, from all parts, at 8.40 in the morning, and from the South at 6.20 in the evening. They are despatched to the North at 1.15, and to all parts at 4.50 in the afternoon.

MISCELLANY.

Armstrong Jno. ropemaker, Robson's bldgs
Ayre Richard, manager, Bond st
Ayre Thomas and Wm. tallow chandlers, Minerva place
Baker James Sanderson, coal merchant, Northwell st
Bambridge Rev. Wm. Henry, Victoria place
Bell Ralph, clerk, Victoria place
Berven Christian, clerk, Rowell st
Binks George, brewer, (Binks & Hall), ho. Albion terrace
Bird Mr. Thomas, Sunnyside
Brown George, leather cutter, Northgate st
Carnie James, tide surveyor
Chapman Mrs. Mary, M'Donald place
Cheesman Robt. G. comptroller, Moor ter
Cheesman Wm. T. clerk, Moor ter
Coates Miss Alice, Town Wall
Denton Mrs. Barbara, Marine terrace
Denton John P. Esq. (magistrate), Cliff terrace
Dixon Isaac, Berlin wool dealer, Market pl
Douglas Rev. James, Marine terrace
Elgie Geo. collector of rates and assistant overseer for Hartlepool, King st
Fawcett John, customs locker, King st
Ford Wm. shipping master, Town Wall
Fowles John, agent, Town Wall
Frewick Thos. sawyer, Northgate st
Gaskell John, trav. jeweller, Marine ter
Gordon Wm. brazier, George st
Gordon Mr. William, Middlegate st
Goulding Ann, poor-rate collector
Gowland Mr. Robt. Robinson, Duke st
Goodacre Charles, excise officer, North ter
Hansley Robt. sec. to the Gas Co. Prissick st
Harbron Robt. tide surveyor, Victoria place
Hansen Hendrick, coal fitter, &c. (P. Hansen & Son), ho. Clifford terrace
Hay Thomas, bottle maker. (Walker, Hay, and Young), ho. St. Hilda st
Hodgson George, brazier, St. Helen's pl
Hodgson Wm. banking manager, South ter
Hodgson William, clerk, Rowell st
Hodgson Josh. fish hook maker, Bedford st
Hoggett Christr. organ bldr. M'Donald's pl
Hopper Benj. secretary to the Gas Compy.
Howson Rev. Alfred, South terrace
Hunter Nicholas, anchor smith, &c. (Hunter & Co.), ho. North terrace
Hunter Robt. pilot master, Duke st
Hunter Mr. William, Duke st
Hutton Robt. Elstob, ship insurance agent, Town Wall; ho. Cliff terrace
Jenkinson Wm. slater, Northgate st
Jollie Mr. James, Cliff terrace

Kneebon Rev. John, Chare Head Field
Knight Very Rev. Canon Wm. St. Mary's, Rectory, Middlegate st
Lawson James, saddler, Northgate st
Leary James, excise officer
Leeming Joseph, town crier, Middlegate st
Lynch Henry, coast guard, Prissick st
Mackenzie John, collector of customs, Moor
Mann Mrs. Ann, King st
Marriner Henry, manager, Market pl
Marshall Joseph, wood turner and carver, ship steering and wheel manufacturer, Town Wall & South st, West Hartlepool
Marshall Wm. tobacco pipe maker, Middlegate st; ho. Northgate st
Maurice James, basket maker, Market pl
M'Dowall Mrs. Ann, Hart st
M'Millan John, tide waiter
Mossman Wm. Ogilvie. haven mstr. Town W
Murray James, paint manufacturer & ship chandler, Southgate st
Naylor Mr. William, St. Hilda st
Nelson Frederick, upholsterer, Church walk
Nettleton Rev. Samuel, Mount pleasant
Nicholson Thos. running fitter, Hart st
Orvis Hezekiah, agent, Victoria place
Owens John, running fitter, Prissick st
Paige Rev. Lewis, Cliff terrace
Parkinson Wm. tide waiter, South terrace
Picken Wm. gardener, Chare Head Field
Pinder Jonathan, manager, Market place
Pomfret Robert H. dyer, Northgate st
Pounder Mrs. Catharine, King st
Procter Christopher, cashier, More terrace
Quick George, banking manager, Victoria st
Richard Mrs. Barbara, Darlington st
Richardson Mrs. Mary, Victoria place
Richardson Mrs. Ruth, Throston st
Ridsdale John, carter, Bond st
Robinson Mrs. Mary, M'Donald place
Robinson Stphn. Esq. magist. Moor House
Robson Miss Mary, M'Donald place
Rowell Mr. Thomas, Sedgwick terrace
Scott George, carter, California
Sheraton Eleanor, hosier, High st
Shipstone Thos. tide surv. Chare Hd. Field
Siddell James, carter, North terrace
Simpson Thos. hay dealer, Northgate st
Snaith Wm. Metcalfe, clerk, Mount pleasant
Southeran Mrs. Jane, Prospect Cottage
Spence Edward, registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, and relieving officer for Hartlepool district, and parochial officer Friargate; ho. St. Hilda st
Storey Francis tide waiter, Duke st
Strover Lieut. Saml. coast guard, Moor st
Taylor Joseph, professor of music, and master of the Catholic school, 8 Prissick st
Taylor Rev. Robert, Marine terrace
Taylor Smith, station master, Throston st
Taylor William, pawnbroker, Northgate st
Thompson Jas. forwrdg. agnt, St. Helen's st
Thubron Robert, clerk, Catharine st
Todd Jenkins, searcher, Catharine st
Todd Wm. clerk, Marine terrace
Trewhitt Thos. gas collector, North ter
Trotter Robert, harbour master, marine ter
Tweddell John, pawnbroker, Throston st
Wailes Mr. James, Howell's Fields
Walford William, brazier, Northgate st
Waters Jas. superintndt. of police, Bond st
WEARMORTH PAPER MILL Co. Minerva p. Robert Hardie, agent
White Ann, reg. off. for srvnts, Southgate st
White John, leather cutter, Strype st
White Mr. Richard, Prissick st
Wilkinson Mr. Richard, Bond st
Wilson Mr. Robert, Catharine st
Wilson Wm. inspector of docks, Southgate st
Winstanley Mrs. Catharine, Northgate st
Winstanley Mr. Robert, Northgate st
Wiseman Wm. oil skin and sou-wester manufacturer, Southgate st
Wolstenholme Mr. Benjn. North terrace
Yeal James, cement manfr. (J. Yeal & Co.) ho. North terrace
Young John, collector of dock dues, Hart st

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

Academies and Schools.

Bell George, Darlington st
Duncan Elizh. Queen st
CATHOLIC, Prissick st; Jos. Taylor & Margaret Hedley
CATHOLIC FREE, Well st; the Misses Knight
Emerson Geo. Middlegate st
ENDOWED, Prissick st; Geo. Turnbull, Julia Robinson and Emma Thompson
ENDOWED, Sunnyside; Wm. Hodgson
Garbutt Margaret, North ter
Hall Lucinda, Middlegate st
Parkes & O'Neale, Strype st
RAGGED, Northgate st; John Norman Young, master
Walker John, California
Young Wm. Bath House

Ale and Porter Merchant.

Goulthard C.K. Southgate st, opposite the Custom house

Attorneys.

Barker & Hodgson, Town Wall
Belk Thos. Town Wall
Child Mark, High st
Dobing Anthy. W. Town Wall
Hines John, Southgate st; ho. South terrace
Smales G. Southgate st
Turnbull Edwd. Friendship lane; ho. St. Hilda st

Auctioneers and Appraisers.

Hall Wm. Middlegate st
Haywood Fredk. Southgate st
Mellanby Joseph, South ter
Merryweather Rd. Market pl
Watson Peter, Southgate st

Bakers.

Coward Mary, Southgate st
Grey John, Northgate st
Sigsworth John, Northgate st
Tucker William, grocer and provision merchant, Southgate and Victoria st

Bankers.

Backhouse Jonathan & Co. Market place,—draw on Barclay, Bevan, and Co. London; William Hodgson, manager

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Southgt st—draw on London & Westminster; George Quick, manager.

SAVINGS BANK, Market place; open on Saturdays, from 12 to 1, and from 6 to 7: HenricAdolf Hammarborn secretary

Black and White Smiths.

Bruce Josh.& Son, Southgt. st
Hall Geo. & Son, Minerva pl; ho. Alfred st
Leeming Jos. Middlegate st
Robinson Thos. Northgate st
Tyson John (& horse shoe), Northgate st
Whitelock James, Northgate st; ho. Mount pleasant
White Thomas, Jacob, St. Helens; ho.Mount pleasnt

Block and Mast Makers.

Hill Joseph, St. Helens pl
Turnbull Thos. Minerva pl
Wardle Thos. George st

Board & Lodging Houses.

Brown Jane, St. Hilda st
Cooper Ann, Catharine st
Cornforth Dorhy.Catharine st
Day Ann, Queen st
Dixon Ann, Catharine st
Doharty Sarah J. Prissick st
Fairles Wm. South terrace
Glendinning Sparke, Saint Hilda st
Moore Margaret, Marine ter
Robinson Sarah, North ter
Sanderson Elizh. Prissick st
Storey Thos. South ter
Swan Margaret, South ter
Thompson Ann, South ter

Booksellers, Stationers, and Printers.

Merryweather and Pearson, Southgate st
Ord Benj. Thos. Market pl
Procter John, (& bookbinder, chartseller, &c.) Southgate st & 1 Victoria terrace, West Hartlepool

Boot and Shoemakers.

ArmstrongSimpson,N'gate st
Coltman Geo. Southgate st
Cooper Geo. Northgate st
Corner John, Northgate st
Coward Wm. Alfred st
Coxon John, Northgate st
Craggs Robert, Northgate st
Dunwell John, Minerva place
Duxbury Wm. Wells yard
Grimshaw Robt. Southgate st
Harrison John, Southgate st
Hewitson Thos.Northgate st
HindmarchThos. Minerva pl
Holmes William, Henry st
Laverick John, Market place
Laverick William, George st
Lennett James, Southgate st Middlegate st
Marshall John Thomas,
Marshall Thos. Northgate st
Mowbray John, Victoria st
Pounder Thos. Market place
Reynard Jas. Southgate st; ho. North terrace
Shutt James, Robson's bldgs
ShuttLangale,Robson's bldgs
Smith Matthew, Bedford st
Spence Richard, California
Stafford Peter, Northgate st
Weastell John, Northgate st
White Wm. Southgate st
Woodfield Jonathan, High st
Wright John, Southgate st

Brewers.

Lawrenson John, Minerva pl; house St. Hilda st
Weatherill Barthmw. Northwell st

Builders.

See also Joiners, &c.

Barton Wm. St. Hilda st
Booth Wm. Catharine st
Bulmer John, Northgate st
Carter Matthew, Northgate st
Dixon Wm. Northgate st
Galley Jno. & Jas. Victoria pl
Gordon Jno.Y. Middlegate st
Moor James (and joiner), Field-gate Close, near the Friarage
Nicholson Michael (& joiner) Southgate st
Parkin Geo. Northgate st
Sorowther Thos. North ter

Butchers.

Benson Wm. Southgate st & Alfred st
Brown Peter, Northgate st
Carter Thos. Market place
Clark Wm. John, St. Hilda st
Dormand Geo. Southgate st
Dormand Thos. Southgate st
Hart Christopher, Wells yard
Hedley William, Cleveland st
Heppel William, California
Mason Miles, Middlegate st
Mann James, Market place and Victoria Dock
Nellist William, Bond st
Outhwaite John, Market pl
Rochester Robt. Market pl
Tucker John, Northgate st
Watson George, Northgate st
Watt Richd.(pork) Market pl

Cabinet Makers.

See also Joiners.

Milburn Edward, Middlegate st; ho. High st
Nelson Jerh. Middlegate st
Stokell James, Bond st

Chemists and Druggists.

Chapman John, Southgate st
Haldenby Albert, Henry st
Horner Stephen,Southgate st
Jackson Vincent Wm. Southgate st
Prowser Frederick Septimus, Northgate st
Robson Thomas, Market pl
Wilkinson Mattw. Market pl

China, Glass, and Earthenware Dealers.

Craw Philis, Northgate st
Forster George, Southgate st
Haywood Fredk. Southgate st
Hornes Joseph, High st
Reynard & Chapman, Southgate st
Wilmot and Sivenwright, Southgate st

Clock and Watch Makers.

Dalton John, Southgate st
Humphreys Wm.Middlegt. st
Mowbray Wm. Southgate st
Smith & Hind, Southgate st; Robert Walker, manager
Wakefield John Saml. Northgate st
Whaley Wm. Southgate st

Coal Fitters.

ABBEY, WALLSEND, & RODRIDGE, Town Wall—Jos. Turnbull, jun. agent
Brown Geo. Jno. Southgate st
CASSOP, Town Wall—Wm. Laidler, agent
CASTLE EDEN & Co. Town Wall—James Richardson, agent; ho. Albion terrace
EAST HETTON COMPANY, Dock Quay—Wm. Hy. Marshall, agent; ho. Cliff terrace
Fawcus Robert, Town Wall
Hansen P. & Son, Town Wall
Harker Leonard & Co. Town Wall—John Wilson, agent

HASWELL, Town Wall—Chas. Scotson, agent
Hudson John & Co. Town Wall,—Wm. Donald, agent
NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY Co. Dock Quay—Wm. Davison, agent; ho. Town Wall
Romyn & Co. Town Wall—James Groves, agent
SOUTH HETTON Co. Dock Quay—Wm. Hy. Marshall, agent; ho. Cliff terrace
THORNILEY COMPANY, Dock Quay—Jonathan Carbutt, agent; ho. Town Wall
Trechmann Otto, Town Wall; ho. Cliff terrace
TRIMDON GRANGE Co. Dock Quay—Wm. Hy. Marshall, agent
WINGATE GRANGE—John Geddes, Town Wall

Commission Agents.

Bainbridge Wm. (coal) Town Wall
Denton George (corn, &c.) Southgate st; ho. Queen st
Groves Harrison, (corn), 1 Southgate st
Hammarborn Hy. A. Rowell st
Kilvington Wm. (ship), Town Wall
Moon Geo. Town Wall; ho. Cliff terrace

Confectioners.

Mason Mary Ann (wholesale and fruiterer,) Southgate st
Pattison John, Northgate st
Waite Jane, Northgate st
Watt Richard, Market place

Consuls.

DENMARK—John Geddes, Town Wall
FRANCE—Jonathan Garbutt, Dock Office
HAMBURGH, HANOVER, HANSE TOWNS, LUBECK, MECKLENBURGH, and NETHERLANDS,—Romyn and Co. Town Wall
PORTUGAL—Robert Elstob Hutton, Town Wall
PRUSSIA—George Geissel, Southgate st
SICILY and SPAIN—E. S. Jobson & Co. Town Wall
SWEDEN & NORWAY—John Hudson & Co. Town Wall

Coopers.

Chapman Michl. Southgate st
Soutter Geo. Southgate st

Corn Millers.

Emerson Jonathan (and merchant), NORTHGATE STEAM MILL; house and shop, Church walk
Malthouse Robt. Commercl st

Drapers—Linen and Woollen

Gray Wm. & Co. Southgate st & Church st. West H'pool
Hill & Leonard (& outfitters), Southgate st
Jackson Frances, Northgte st
Mills John, Southgate st
Newton Geo. Middlegate st
Ridley Thos. Northgate st
Smith John, Northgate st
Waddingham E. & Co. Market place and West H'pool
Weldon Geo. Southgate st—Jonathan Pinder, manager
White George, Market place
Wilson William (millinery), Southgate st

Eating Houses.

Benson Thos. Northgate st
Bowyer Edward, Victoria st
Coveleswkey Susan, Southgate st
Gallon John, Southgate st
Ingleden Christiana, Markt pl
Newton Richard, Market pl

Fire and Life Insurance Offices.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—Geo. Quick, Victoria st
CLERICAL, &c. (LIFE)—John M'Dougle, Southgate st
LAW (FIRE)—Mark Child, High st
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND—George Quick, Victoria st
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL—Thos. Robson, Southgate st
NEWCASTLE COMMERCIAL—Robert Fawcus, Town Wall
NORTH STAR MUTUAL MARINE—John Fowles, Town Wall
NORWICH UNION—William Laidler, Town Wall
PROFESSIONAL (LIFE) AND UNITY (FIRE)—P. Hausen and Son, Town Wall
SUN—Wm. Todd, Town Wall
UNION—Merryweather and and Pearson, Southgate st
WEST OF ENGLAND,—Richd. Merryweather, Market pl
YORKSHIRE—Isaac Robinson, Southgate st

Fishmongers.

Harrison John, Market pl
Renwick Wm. St. Mary st

Furniture Broker.

Curl Wm. Southgate st
Murray Margaret (clothes) Southgate st
Ryan Michael (clothes) Southgate st

Greengrocers.

Aikens Ann, Northgate st
Baker Thomas, Victoria st
Coats Michael, Southgate st
Cooper Wm. Southgate st
Corner George, Northgate st
Freshney John, Market pl
M'Gouen Josh. Northgate st
Nellis Thos. Northgate st
Piggales Geo. Prissick st
Portons Wm. Sunnyside
Postgate Wm. High st
Shiers Thos. C. Southgate st
Simpson Thos. Northgate st
Summers Robt. Victoria st
Waite Jane, Northgate st

Grocers and Dealers in Sundries.

Alderson John, Cleveland st
Almond Wm. Northwell st
Armstrong Simpson, Southgate st
Bates Wm. Middlegate st
Black Robt. Chris. Southgate st
Brewis Jas. C. Northgate st
Brown Sarah, Town Wall
Burdon Thos. B. Southgate st
Chapman John, Southgate st
Cole Wm. North terrace
Coward Mary, Southgate st
Ellwood Daniel, Prissick st
Fleetham St. Andrew, Northgate st
Freshney John, St. Hilda st
Graham Benjn. Market pl
Greveson George, North ter
Harrison Mark, Northgate st
Henry William Sinclair, Prissick st
Hutchinson Jno. Northgate st
Innes Joseph, Bedford st
Jack Mary, Northgate st
Jackson John, Northgate st
Jackson Wm. G. Northgate st
Kirkbright Edmd. Northgate st
Kirton Robert, Wells st
Laidler Wm. William st
Lister Wm. Duke st
Lovett Mary, Northgate st
Lowdon David, High st
Marshall Robt. Middlegate st
Mason Mary Ann, Southgate st

Mowbray James, Bedford st
Newbegin Ann, Middlegate st
Newton Robert, California
Peters Mary, California
Pendlington Rd. Cleveland st
Rawling Wm. Southgate st
Sanderson Geo. Southgate st; ho. Cliff terrace
Scotson & Son, Market place
Summers John, Market place
Snowdon Jemima, Bedford st
Terry Elizh. Middlegate st
Thompson John W. Nrthgt st
Thompson Thos. Prissick st
Thubron Mary, Cleveland st
Trotter Cuthbert, North ter
Tucker John, Cleveland st
Walker John, William st
White Thos. Cleveland st
Wilkinson Jane, Bedford st
Wilson Robert, Northgate st
Wood Frances, Queen st
Wray John, Southgate st
Young Geo. Thos. Market pl
Young Thomas, Southgate
Younghusband Geo. Northgate st

Hair Dressers.

Cooper Charles, Southgate st
Cooper Sedgwick, Southgte st
Cooper Wm. Market place
Fairless R. Middlegate st
Murray Geo. Middlegate st
Potter Henry, Southgate st
White John, Northgate st

Hatters.

Campbell Robt. Southgate st
Ord Benjn. Thos. Market pl
Potter Henry, Southgate st

Hotels, Inns, and Taverns.

Angel, John Wilson, Markt pl
Black Bull, John Dobson, Southgate st
Black Horse, James Tate, Middlegate st
Black Lion, Jno. Lower, Town Wall
Blue Anchor, Thos. Patterson, Sandwell Chare
Caledonian, John Coxon, Darlington st
Clevelund, Christr. Humble, Northgate st
Coal Exchange, Robt. Smith, Southgate st
Commercial, Elizh. Robinson Commercial st
Dock, Elizh. Day, Southgte st
Fleece, John White, Northgate st
Freemasons' Arms, Thos. Grey, Sands
Golden Lion, Francis Brown, Middlegate st
King's Head, Robt. Wilson, Market place
Lawrenson, William Bowser, Northgate st
Life Boat, Thomas Glegborn, Town Wall
Mariners, John Best, Sandwell Chare
New Cleveland Arms, William Stones, jun. Northgate st
New Inn, Wm. Sewell, North terrace
Queen's Head, Eliza Burnet, Northgate st
Rose and Crown, Ann Best, North terrace
Royal, Peter Watson, Southgate st
Shakspere, Richard Varlow, Shakspere st
Ship, Thomas White, Middlegate st
St. Hilda, Mary Emerson, St. Mary st
Turk's Head, Jno. Butterwick St. Hilda st
Union Hotel, Wm. Hartopp, Southgate st
Vane Arms, Eleanor Ridsdale, Cleveland st
Victoria, Robt. Smith, Bond st
Waterloo, Ann Smith, Prissick st
Wheat Sheaf, John Grey, Market place
White Hart, James Ferrier, Market place

Beer Houses.

Airey Wm. North terrace
Belshaw Robert, Southgate st
Coulthard Thos. Cleveland st
Clithero Wm. Southgate st
Denman Denis, Southgate st
Davy Frederick, Town Wall
Fever Frederick, Cleveland st
Garvin James, Northwell st
Hall Edward, Northgate st
Humble James, Northgate st
Mackenzie Adam, Minerva pl
Nelson Mary, Bedford st
Readhead Robert, Duke st
Robson Thos. Bond st
Seniors Joseph, Cleveland st
Siddell Barbary, John st
Snowdon John, Bond st
Spence Joseph, St. Helen's pl
Steel William, Church walk
Turnbull Thomas, High st
Trotter Sarah, York place

Iron and Brass Founders.

Liddell Anthy. Commercial st
Malthouse Robt. Southgate st

Ironmongers.

Cooper Robert, Northgate st
Dalton John, Southgate st
Robson Thomas, Southgate st

Joiners.

Atkinson James, Minerva pl
Alderson George, Henry st
Cockburn William, Hart st
Dixon John, Middlegate st; ho. Queen st
Graham Jno. Sandwell Chare
Ingram Stephen, Northgte st
Lane William, St. Hilda st
Moor James (and builder), Fieldgate Close, near the Friarage
Nicholson Michl. (& builder) Southgate st
Pape Albert, Minerva place
Swawell John, Rowell st
Todd John, Northgate st
Turnbull Mattw. Northgte st
Warwick Mark, Mount plsnt
Watt Adam, St. Hilda st

Marine Store Dealers.

Cram Owen, St. Helen's pl
Hay John, Bond st
Hodgson John, Bond st; ho. Throston st
Holmes Thomas, Minerva pl
Ingram Stephen, Northwell st
Lawson Francis, Northwell st
Macdonald Thos. Bond st
M'Man Hugh, Minerva pl
Wray Robert, Dock st

Master Mariners.

Abbott Wm. North terrace
Allan Wm. Mount pleasant
Ambrose Saml. Everard st
Atkins Ralph, Mount pleasnt
Batty Abraham, Everard st
Birch James, Everard st
Black Geo. Robson's bldgs
Blacklaw Dvd. Darlington st
Brown John, John st
Brown Robert, Prissick st
Bulmer Mark, Queen st
Burletson William, Duke st
Burnikell Addison, St. Hilda st
Cabel James, 2 Mount pleas
Champling Johnson, William st
Champling Thos. William st
Chapman Wm. Chare Head Field
Clark John, William st
Cleet James, Church st
Cole Charles, Catharine st
Coverdale John, Victoria pl
Daws William, Henry st
Dove Spouse, Duke st
Emerson Wm. Cambridge buildings

Fairbairn Thos. Catharine st
Fairfoot John, Everard st
Fordham George, Everard st
Gaddick Jas. Burdon's passge
Gerrard Archibald, Alfred st
GrangerBenjnS.Catharine st
Green George, Hunter st
Greig Alexander, Victoria pl
Hall Robert, Mount pleasant
Harrison John, St. Mary st
Harrold Alexr. Rowell st
Hobson Samuel, Catharine st
Hunter John, St. Hilda st
Irvin Geo. Robson's bldngs.
Jefferson Thomas, Croft st
Johnston Henry, St. Hilda st
Loon Robert, Catherine st
Metcalfe Joseph, Sussex st
Moffett Wm. Rowell st
Moore George, Prissick st
Musgrove Fletcher, Albert st
Naylor John, St. Hilda st
Parsell Henry, Northgate st
Percy John K. John st
Perry Alexander, Burdon's passage
Poll Martin, Victoria place
Proctor James, Victoria place
Ramsay Thos. Rowell st
Rayner James, William st
Richardson Wm. Rowell st
Ridley Edwd. T. Everard st
Smith Andrew, William st
Smith Christopher, Henry st
Smith James, Victoria place
Smith Jno. Chare Head Field
Spence Emanuel, Rowell st
Storer George, South terrace
Tullock Lawrnce. St.Hilda st
Watley Wm. Rowell st
Watson Robt. Victoria place
Weatherall Henry, Croft st
Wilkinson John, Alfred st
Wilson Andrew, William st
Wood George, Sussex st
Yeoman John C. Catharine st
Youlden Henry, Throston st

Merchants.

Christiansen, Schier, & Co. Southgate st
Romyn & Co. Town Wall—James Groves, agent
Stephenson, Svendsen, and Johnson, Southgate st

Milliners and Dressmakers.

Bortoft Hannah (bonnet), Sunnyside
Davison Margt. St. Mary st
Gowland Hannah (bonnet), Duke st
Mason Margaret, North ter
Pattison Mary, Church walk
Munton Jane, North terrace
Robinson Maria, Commrcl st
Spenceleyh Elizh. Northgt st
Whitworth Emily, California

Nail Manufacturers.

Hailes Wm. Northgate st
Holmes Thomas, Minerva pl
Robson Thos. (and chain & ship smith), Southgate st

Painters and Glaziers.

Cornforth Thos. E. Rowell st
Cummings Arthur, St. Mary's street; ho. Rowell st
Harrison Darling and John, Chare Head Field
Mackenzie Adam, (& gilder & paper hanger), Minerva place
Smyth James Wigfield (and gilder & paper hanger), 6 Cleveland place; house Throston st
Taylor Thos. Middlegate st

Plumbers and Glaziers.

Barras John, Middlegate st
Brownless Timothy Hutton, Southgate st; ho. North ter
Gowland Robert Robinson (& tinner & coppersmith), Bond st
Nicholson Wm. Sunnyside

Sail Makers.

Curry Isabella, St. Helen's pl
Day & Butterwick, South-east Corner, Victoria Dock
Meldrum John, Shakspere st; ho. Prissick st

Ship Brokers.

Buzzard F. Southgate st; H. Orris, agent
Curths J. V. St. Hilda st
Day Thos. South-east Corner Victoria Dock
Elmbranch Jno.A.TownWall
Fawcus Robert, Town Wall
Hansen P. & Son, Town Wall
Harker Leonard and Co. Town Wall—John Wilson, agent
Harris Anthony & Co. Town Wall—Michl.Watson, agnt
Hudson Jno.& Co. TownWall
Huntley Benjn. Town Wall
Jobson E. S. & Co. TownWall
Kilvington Wm. Town Wall
M'Dougle John (& custom house), Southgate st; ho Macdonald place
Moon George, Town Wall
Nielsen Christian, TownWall
Romyn & Co. Town Wall—James Groves, agent
Stephenson Jas. Town Wall, ho. Catharine st
Trechmann Otto, Town Wall

Ship Owners.

Blumer Luke, Albion terrace
Brewis Robert, Albion terrace
Coulthard C. K. Southgate st
Drysdale Thomas, Albion ter
Ellwood Daniel, Prissick st
Garritt Wm. (and surveyor), Chare Head Field
Gray James, Prissick st
Huntley Benjn. Town Wall
Loveday James, Albion ter
Merryweather Wm. High st
Parkin Joseph, Cliff terrace
Sanderson Thos. Cliff terrace
Smith Geo. Marine terrace
Storey Fredk. Albion terrace
Storm Thomas, Prissick st
Taylor Henry, Victoria place
Watson Wm. Albion terrace
Wilkinson Thomas, High st

Ship Chandlers.

Day Thos. South-east Corner, Victoria Dock
Loveday John, Southgate st
Sturrock Alex. Southgate st

Surgeons.

Edger Paul Maude, High st
Green George, South terrace
Moore George, Town Wall
Stamp Thomas, Town Wall
Wilkinson George, High st

Tailors.

Atkinson Henry, York place
Atley John, Southgate st
Calden John, Throston st
Cowton Henry, Market place
Fernie John, Tweddell st
Fishburn John, Middlegate st
Garrey Thos. Bath passage
Gill Robt. Hy. Southgate st
Harper Archbld. Southgate st
Hawkridge Jno. Southgate st and 7 Victoria ter. West Hartlepool
Lancaster John, Prissick st
Marland Wm. California
Marshall Wm. Northgate st
Munkenbeck John B. St. Hilda st
Nathan Abrhm. Southgate st
Ragg Thomas, High st
Renwick Henry, St. Hilda st
Robinson Isaac, Southgate st & 10 Victoria terrace, West Hartlepool
Short John, Northgate st
Spence Thos. Cleveland st
Spence Thomas, North ter
Taylor James, Duke st

Tebrockies Thos. E. N'gate st
Wright Thomas, Victoria st

Timber Merchants.

Richardson James, Commercial st; ho. South terrace
Stephenson Jas. Town Wall
Tune William, Northgate st & Commercial street

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Farthing Michael, Strype st; ho. Rowell st
Grieve John Graham, Cleveland st
Hall Wm. Middlegate st
Hart Richard, Northgate st
Steele John, Southgate st

CARRIER:—To Stockton, Robt. Harrison, every day (Sunday & Tuesday excepted), ho. Middlegate-street.

SEATON CAREW CHAPELRY.

This chapelry, which comprises the entire township of Seaton Carew, was formed by an order in council, October 21st, 1841, and licensed by the Bishop of Durham under the act of 6 and 7 William IV. It is bounded on the north by the townships of Brearton and Stranton, on the west by the parish of Greatham, on the south by the river Tees, and on the east by the German Ocean.

SEATON CAREW township comprises an area of 4,885 acres, and its annual value is £4,804 10s. Its population in 1801 was 263; in 1811 it was returned with the mother parish of Stranton; in 1821, it was 312; in 1831, 333; in 1841, 588; and in 1851, 728 souls. The Stockton and Hartlepool railway extends into this township, and has a station about half a mile from the village. Styr, son of Ulphus, gave lands in Seaton to the see of Durham, in the time of Bishop Aldune; and in 1180, Peter Carrow is said, in the king's charter to Bishop Pudsey, to hold his lordship in Seaton of the crown, by the service of one knight's fee; which service he and his heirs are awarded from henceforth to render to the see of Durham, as other the bishop's tenants between the Tyne and Tees. The Carrows were long possessors of this manor; and from them it passed to the Lumleys, Hotons, Nevilles, Reeds, Andersons, Johnsons, and others; it is now the property of Lord Eldon, Robert W. Dixon, Esq., and William Thompson, Esq., each of whom claims the manorial rights of his own property.

The Village of Seaton Carew is situated on the sea-shore, three miles south of Hartlepool, and has long been held in high estimation as a fashionable bathing place, for which it is well adapted. The oldest part of the village consists of three sides of a square, inclosing a green, the fourth side being open to the sea. Here are several good and well-furnished lodging houses, and the usual adjuncts of bath houses, bathing machines, &c. A salmon fishery is carried on at this place; and there is a detachment of the Hartlepool coast guard stationed here.

The Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was consecrated in September 1831, and consists of western tower, nave, and chancel; the latter was added in 1842. The total cost of erection amounted to nearly £1,700. The windows of the chancel are of stained glass; the eastern one being the gift of the present incumbent. In the parliamentary returns of 1835, the living was stated to be worth £60 per annum; the gross income is now about £150. The tithes, which belong to the vicar of Stranton, are commuted for £100 a year. Patroness—Mrs. Lawson; incumbent—the Rev. John Lawson.

There is a *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel* here, erected in 1830; and the Society of Friends have also a Meeting House.

The National Schools are under government inspection, and are attended by about ninety children. Lancelot Reed and Dorothy Glendinning, teachers.

Outon is an ancient manor, situated to the south-west of Seaton, and was formerly held by the Lamberts, who forfeited it in 1569; it is now the property of Ralph Watson, Esq., of Middleton House, West Hartlepool.

POST OFFICE, SEATON CAREW: Lazarus Bowser, postmaster.—Letters arrive here from Stockton at 9 15 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 4 p.m.

Anderson Henry, butcher
Armstrong Hutchinson, lodging house
Barrett Charles, railway director
Basnet Abraham, secretary to the West Hartlepool, &c. railway
Bastow Samuel, iron founder, &c. (Bastow Brothers); ho. Carr House
Bell Christopher, blacksmith
Bill Mr. Charles, Horsefall
Bowser Lazarus, shopkeeper
Bulmer Margaret, lodgings
Burton Anthony, collector of rates
Burton William, joiner
Clark Mr. George
Corner George, shoemaker
Crawford Thomas, bathkeeper
Davidson James, beerho. Stranton Grange
Dixon George, tailor
Dixon Robert William, Esq. county magistrate, Tudor Cottage
Ferguson Robert, shoemaker
Good George, vict. *Seven Stars*
Hudson Joseph, timber merchant
Harbron Christopher, joiner
Jobson Miss Ann
Knowles James, lodgings
Lancelot William, schoolmaster
Lawson Rev. John
Lithgo Elizabeth, bathkeeper
Lithgo Isabella, shopkeeper
Longbotham Jonathan, surgeon
Mann Robert, butcher
Meek Michael, oilcloth manufacturer
Paley Martha, lodgings
Pattison John, shopkeeper
Pattison John, master mariner
Potts Mrs. Ann
Procter John, bathkeeper
RAILWAY STATION—Mr Robinson, collector
Readman Elizabeth, lodgings
Robinson John, builder
Robinson Robert, shoemaker
Sewell Mrs. Emily
Shaftoe Edward, brewer
Strugnerr Mr. Robert
Taylerson Daniel, joiner and builder
Thorpe Thomas, artist
Vitty Jane, shopkeeper
Walker Isabella, lodging house
Walker Martha, vict. *King's Head*
Walker Thomas, timber merchant
Watt John, butcher, &c.
Weastell James, shoemaker
Weastell William, shoemaker
Wilson Thomas Wilkinson, beerhouse
Wray Miss Jane

Farmers.

Dobson Anthony, Fence House
Ellerker Thomas Joseph, Owton Grange
Elstob Joseph, Hunter Hall
Frizell John, Owton
Huntley Richard, Red Barnes
Paverley John (yeoman)
Ramsey William
Stephenson, John, Carr House
Thomas Robert, Tofts
Waller William
Wheatley William, Seaton Grange
Williamson John, Long Hill
Williamson Thomas, Golden Flats

CARRIERS:—To Hartlepool, Charles Lamb, on Tuesday and Saturday; to Stockton, John Procter, on Wednesday and Saturday.

SEDGEFIELD PARISH.

This parish comprises the townships of Bradbury, Butterwick, Embleton, Fishburn, Foxton and Shotton, Mordon, and Sedgefield. It forms the north-western extremity of Stockton Ward, as at present constituted; and is bounded on the north by Trimdon and Kelloe, on the north-west and west by Bishop Middleham, in Durham Ward, and Aycliffe, in Darlington Ward, on the south by Stainton-le-Street and Redmarshall, on the south-east by Grindon, and on the east by Elwick Hall.

BRADBURY AND THE ISLE form a township, whose area is 2,043 acres, and annual value £2,731. The population in 1801 was 106; in 1811, 125; in 1821, 132; in 1831, 147; in 1841, 167; and in 1851, 171 souls. The York, Newcastle, and Berwick, and the Clarence Railways extend into the township. The manor of Bradbury, with Mordon, Socceburg, and Grisebi, were given to St. Cuthbert by Snaculf, the son of Cykell. In 1343, Bradbury and the Isle were part of the estate of William de la Pole, who held of the bishop by suite of court and half of a knight's fee. From the De la Poles, they passed to the Thorntons, and afterwards, by marriage, to the

umleys; but before 1569, they had become the property of the Nevilles, and ere included in the forfeiture of the Earl of Westmoreland. Bradbury was ranted to Sir George Bowes for a term of years, on the expiration of which, ames I., in October 1606, demised the manor of Bradbury with that of Hilton) Thomas Emmerson, Esq., for 1,000 years, under the yearly rent of £550. 'rom the Emmersons, it passed to the Mannings, and afterwards to the Far- ers. In 1719, a moiety of the manor was purchased by Benjamin Ord, of edgefield; and the other moiety was afterwards sold by Farrer Wren, Esq.,) Richard Wright, Esq, of the same place, who devised it to his grand- ephew, Richard Ord, Esq., Sands. The first-named moiety, with property elonging to the Smiths and Addisons, were united by the late Richard Wright, Esq., and are now possessed by Mark Ord, Esq. *The Isle* situated south of Bradbury, is almost insulated by the Skerne, and appears to have been pos- essed by a family bearing the local name at a very early period. It was granted, rith Bradbury, to Sir George Bowes; and was sold by his son, Sir William, o Sir Cuthbert Buckle, from whose son it was purchased by Sir Thomas Tempest, Knt. It continued to be held by his posterity till it was sold by he Marchioness of Londonderry to Lord Chancellor Eldon, whose trustees re the present proprietors.

The Village of Bradbury is situated on the Skerne, two-and-a-half miles rest of Sedgefield; and formerly possessed a chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Nicholas.

Arthur John, vict. *Stag and Dragon*, Sedgefield Station
BRADBURY RAILWAY STATION—Henry Grover, stationmaster
Brunton Christopher, vict. *Plough*
Elders Isaac, shoemaker
Johnson George Sheraton, timber merchant, Sedgefield Saw Mills; house, Sedgefield
Lovely Mr. John
Newcomb John, cartwright
Ord Mark, Esq., Sands, near Sedgefield
Pringle Richard schoolmaster
Raine William, blacksmith
SEDGEFIELD RAILWAY STATION—John Arthur, stationmaster
Smith John, shopkeeper
Wheatley John, shopkeeper

Farmers.

Burdon Stephen
Burton John, Sands Farm
Henderson Robert, Isle
Jeckell James
Jowsey William
Kilburn Robert Robinson, Brakes
Moody William

BUTTERWICK township, which includes the manor of Old Acres, is princi- ally the property of Gerard Salvin, Esq., and contains 1,495 acres. The umber of inhabitants in 1801 was 60; in 1811, 49; in 1821, 54; in 1831, 8; in 1841, 51; and in 1851, 64. The annual value is £710. From Bol- lon Book, we learn that Utredus de Butterwick paid half a mark; and the ill paid 32s. for cornage; and various rents and services were rendered by he villains. In Hatfield's survey, the rent is set down at £6 13s. 4d., which vas also paid by John de Heton during the episcopate of Bishop Bury. The nanor was afterwards transferred by marriage to the Bellassis family, and was ubsequently held by the Baynbriggs, from whom it passed, in 1581, to the amily of the present possessor. *Old Acres* is mentioned in Boldon Book as aying 16s. rent, which in Hatfield's time was reduced to 8s. 11d. It after- vards became successively the property of the Booths, Swinburnes, Boweses, Butlers, and Spearmans.

The Hamlet of Butterwick, which contains three farm houses, and a beer ouse, is about two miles east-by-north from Sedgefield.

Directory.—Anthony Fawell, beer-house keeper: and the farmers are John Forster, Robert Shepherd, John Trenholm, and Robert Trenholm.

EMBLETON township comprises an area of 3,356 acres, and its rateable value is £1,142. It contained, in 1801, 98 inhabitants; in 1811, 105; in 1821, 100; in 1831, 105; in 1841, 98; and in 1851, 117. The principal landowners are the Marchioness of Londonderry, John Skinner, Esq., Messrs. Griffiths, John Brown, Esq., George Willis, Esq., and Robert R. Sisson, Esq., each of whom claims the manorial right of his own property. This place anciently gave name to the family of Elmedon, who were its possessors till the reign of Elizabeth, when it was transferred by marriage to the Bulmers. It was afterwards held by the families of Esh, Hickson, Surtees, Wrightson and Willis.

The Hamlet of Embleton is situated four miles east-by-south of Sedgefield and contains a chapel of ease, in which the curates of the mother church officiate on Sundays. It was anciently called Elmdene, a name supposed to be derived from an elm wood, which formerly flourished in the neighbouring dene.

Swainston is a hamlet in this township, about three miles south of Sedgefield; and in its neighbourhood is a brick and tile works, carried on by the Marchioness of Londonderry. The estate, which comprises the farms of *High*, *Middle*, and *Low Swainston*, was the property of the Nevilles from the year 1370, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by whom they were granted, on the attainder of the Earl of Westmoreland, to Thomas Calverley and Henry Anderson. It afterwards passed to the Tempest family, and is now the property of the Marchioness of Londonderry.

West Murton hamlet was formerly held by the Claxtons, from whom it was purchased, in 1649, by Thomas Todd, merchant, of Newcastle. It was afterwards possessed by the Stotes and Neshams, and is now the property of the Messrs. Griffiths.

East Murton belonged to the Elemedens and Bulmers, and, more recently, to the Maires of Lartington.

Strong Hugh, foreman, High Swainston
SWAINSTON BRICK AND TILE WORKS—John Hardy manager

Farmers.

Baines John
Boland George, Low Swainston
Colling William
Etherington Ann & Robert, West Murton Hall
Pattison Robert & Geo. West Murton Hall
Proud James, Coal Hill
Rutter William
Sisson Edward, Whin Houses
Sisson Robert Robinson (and yeoman), Embleton Old Hall
Stephenson John, junr. East Murton
Tinkler John
Welsh & Boland, Middle Swainston

FISHBURN township is principally the property of General Beckwith, General Salvin, Esq., Robert H. Naylor, Esq., John Giles, Esq., the trustees of the late Dr. Hartwell, and Henry Smales, Esq., each of whom claims the manorial rights, &c., of his own property. Its area is 2,082 acres, and the annual value £1,325 4s. The population in 1801 was 154; in 1811, 171; in 1821, 192; in 1831, 212; in 1841, 239; and in 1851, 261 souls. Here is a brick and tile works, established in 1851, by Messrs. George Snowdon & Co., the present proprietors. Fishburn was anciently possessed by a family bearing the local name, from whom it passed to the Claxtons, and afterwards by marriage to the Elmedens, Conyers, and Widdringtons. It is now the property of the gentlemen above-mentioned.

The Village of Fishburn is situated on the side of a hill, about two miles north of Sedgefield. Here is a *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, a small stone building, erected in 1846.

Fishburn School, rebuilt by public subscription in 1851, is endowed with

£5 9s. 6d. per annum, left by the late Miss Chilton, of Fishburn, for which three poor children are educated free; and the Rev. Thomas L. Strong pays half the school fee for fifteen poor children of the township. There is also a house, and about an acre of land for the teacher.

Fishburn Hall, the residence of Robert Hall Naylor, Esq., is a substantial stone-mansion, the property of R. H. Naylor Esq, and John Giles, Esq.

Charities.—Henry Airey, in 1680, gave £7 10s., the interest thereof to be given annually to the poor of Fishburn. This money is in the hands of the representatives of the Chilton family, by whom 7s. 6d. is distributed yearly as the interest. *William Mason*, in 1696, charged his lands in Fishburn with £1 4s. a year for the poor of the township, and 6d. each at Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost, to every poor widow. The sum of £1 4s. (all that has been paid for many years) is contributed in equal portions by John Chilton, John Richardson, and a tenant of General Beckwith, and is given by the overseers, on February 14th, to about ten poor persons. The sum of £20, given by *John Woodifield*, in 1744, to the poor of this township, has long been lost.

Armstrong Philip, shoemaker
Bryan Michael, tailor
Coltman Allen, vict. and joiner, *Wind Mill*
Giles John, Esq.
Grear Thomas, boot and shoemaker
Kilburn John, corn miller and farmer, Fishburn and Winterton Mills
Lock John Wright, tailor
Mann Hannah, shopkeeper
Mann Virtue, butcher
Naylor Robert Hall Esq., Fishburn Hall
Robinson Ralph, blacksmith
Snowdon George & Co. brick and tile manufacturers, Fishburn Tile Works
White John, vict. *Horse Shoe*, and timber merchant
Wetherell John, vict. *Beehive*, and blacksmith

Farmers.

Baines John
Blackett George
Brown James
Dobson Joseph
Giles John junr.
Oswald George, Elderberry Hall
Oswald Margaret
Pickering Johnson, Trundon Cottage Farm
Potts Thomas
Usher Anthony, Galley Law
Wallace John, West House
Wilkinson Joseph (yeoman), Holdforth
Wilkinson Joseph, junr. shopkeeper
Wilson John

FOXTON and SHOTTON form a township, comprising an area of 1,787 acres, and the annual value is £697 6s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 53; in 1811, 62; in 1821, 63; in 1831, 73; in 1841, 44; and in 1851, 58. The manor of *Foxton* was formerly the property of the military order of Knights Templars, on whose suppression, it was transferred to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, and was held under them by the families of Seton, Carrow, Sayer, De la Pole, Fulthorp, and Elstob. *Shotton* appears to have belonged generally to the same proprietors as Foxton. A part of it, held by the Hebbornes in the 16th century, was granted by the crown to Sir William Bowes, who sold it to George Freville, of Hardwick. It was afterwards held by the Salvins, and is now the property of the Hon. G. F. Hamilton, who is also the possessor of the manorial rights and privileges.

The Hamlet of Foxton is about three miles south of Sedgefield.

Directory.—The farmers are John Applegarth, Shotton; William Bayston, Foxton; James Jackson, Foxton; Ralph Peacock, Foxton; William Robinson, Shotton; and John Thompson, Foxton.

MORDON township contains 1,537 acres, and the principal landowners are Thomas Robinson, Esq, John Grey, Esq., the Hon. G. F. H. Russell, Mark Ord, Esq., and the trustees of the late Lord Eldon. The annual value is £1,801. The population in 1801 was 101; in 1811, 127; in 1821, 124;

in 1831, 174; in 1841, 161; and in 1851, 163 souls. The North-Eastern and Clarence Railways extend into this township. Mordon was included in the gift of Snaculf to St. Cuthbert; and appears to have been held for some time by a family bearing the local name. Lands were subsequently held here by the Shottons, Kellaws, and Harpyns, from the latter of whom it passed by marriage to the Lumleys, and afterwards to the Trollops of Thorpley. The Martins, Harrisons, Reeds, Hixons, Conyers, Hodgsons, and Wards, also occur as proprietors.

The Village of Mordon is about two miles south-west of Sedgefield. *Mordon Carrs*, an extensive level, through which the Skerne and its tributaries flow, is much frequented by flocks of wild geese, ducks, &c.

Hutchinson Robert, vict. *Red Lion*
Newton Francis, shopkeeper and butcher
Turnbull Barnabas, shoemaker

Farmers.

Addison John
Bickerby Thomas
Burton John
Christopher Edward, Harpington Hill
Hopps Ralph, Hogg's House
Lawson Richard & William
Smith Thomas, Mordon South Side

TOWN AND TOWNSHIP OF SEDGEFIELD.

SEDGEFIELD township comprises an area of 5,171 acres, and the annual value of property assessed to the county-rate, in 1853 was £6,055 10s. The population in 1801 was 1,184; in 1811, 1,307; in 1821, 1,268; in 1831, 1,429; in 1841, 1,345; and in 1851, 1,362 souls. Cutheard, who was bishop of Chester-le-Street from the year 900 to 915, redeemed, with the money of his church, the vill of Sedgefield, and its members, which had been held by Aculf, Ethelbryth, and Frythlake. From Boldon Book we learn that there were twenty villains in this manor, who held their lands on similar services to those of Boldon. There were also twenty farmers, each of whom held two oxgangs of land, for which they paid 5s., and rendered certain services. Several free tenants are also named in the record; the bond tenants appear to have been in a state of great servility, for, exclusive of the various payments in *scut*, or exchequer oats, and money, &c. they wrought three days in each week for the lord, except at Easter, Whitsuntide, and twelve days at Christmas. Bishop Kellaw, in 1312, granted a weekly market, to be held on Friday, with a yearly fair for five days, commencing on the Eve of St. Edmund the Bishop. John de Whitechurch, rector, made complaint to Bishop Bury, that the Friday market was neglected, and that the chapmen and others exposed their merchandise and transacted their business in the church porch on Sundays; on which the bishop issued a confirmation of Kellaw's grant. At the time of Hatfield's survey, Roger de Fulthorp and John Herdwyck held the manor of Herdwyck; and John Henley, rector, Thomas del Hall, Thomas Gray, and the owners of Butterwick and Oldakres, are mentioned as free tenants. Malmen are named, whose services were the same as those of the farmers in Boldon Book; and the villains were required to perform certain specified services. On the breaking out of the northern rebellion in 1569, nineteen persons joined it from Sedgefield, seven from Fishburn, four from Shotton, and one from Mordon; and after the suppression of the insurrection, five executions took place at Sedgefield, two at Fishburn, one at Foxton, and at Mordon. In July, 1636, the waste and common lands were divided and allotted to the neighbouring proprietors. A large portion of the lands in the township is still held by lease, or by copy of court roll under the see of Durham.

THE TOWN of Sedgefield is situated on the turnpike road between Durham and Stockton, and is 11 miles from the former and 10 from the latter place. It is distant, by road, 14 miles from Hartlepool, 24 from Sunderland, 25 from Gateshead, 14 from Darlington, and 248 from London. The town occupies an elevated position, on dry gravelly soil, and is consequently airy, pleasant, and salubrious. In the centre is a large area on which a market was held formerly every Friday, and cattle fairs on the first Fridays in April and October. The markets, however, are now almost obsolete; the wants of the town being met by casual supplies from the immediate vicinity. A fair for the sale of swine is held on the first Friday of every month. The east side of this area is occupied by the church, rectory, and the endowed school; and on the north-west and south sides, there are several good houses. There is a large brewing and malting establishment here; and the various branches of trade, customary in an agricultural district are carried on. Hanxley water corn-mill is about a mile from the town; and a railway station on the Clarence Line is distant about one-and-a-half miles. The ancient custom of tolling the curfew is still observed in this parish. In the summer months it is rung at nine in the evening, and in winter at eight; and after a pause the day of the month is indicated by a corresponding number of strokes on the bell. According to another old custom, the parish clerk is obliged to furnish a foot-ball on Shrove Tuesday, which he throws into the Market Place, where it is contested for by the mechanics against the agriculturalists of the town and neighbourhood.

THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Edmund the Bishop, is a handsome cruciform structure, combining the earlier and later styles of Gothic architecture; the windows are principally in the decorated style. The western tower is sixty feet in height, embattled, and supported by corner buttresses, from the tops of which spring lofty hexagonal turrets, surmounted by short conical spires. It contains five bells, and has a good clock on its western front. The transepts do not appear to have been part of the original building, but added thereto at separate times, the one on the foundation of St. Catharine's Chantry, and the other of St. Thomas'; or for a guild which was instituted here. The entrance to the church is by a plain porch on the south; and the nave is separated from the aisles by rows of pillars supporting pointed arches. Each aisle is lighted by two arched windows; and there are three clerestory windows on each side of the nave. The south transept, formerly St. Thomas' chantry, has a large window on the south and two on the sides; the north transept is lighted in a similar manner, and was long the burial-place of the Hotons and Frevilles. It is now fitted up with a gallery, the space under which serves as a vestry. The chancel is separated from the nave by a rich screen of tabernacle work, in old oak, containing some canopied seats, divided by light pillars. This part of the church appears to be of the same date as the north transept: it is lighted by an eastern window of five compartments, on which several coats of arms are emblazoned, and three other windows an each side. The chancel is panelled in oak, about eight feet high, and stalled with seven seats on each side, which appear to date from the reign of Elizabeth. The font is an octagonal basin of black marble, sculptured with the arms of several of the old families of the neighbourhood. A good organ, the gift of Dr. Pickering, and bearing the date 1708, is situated under the belfry; and monuments to various persons, are placed in different parts of the church. There was, until recently, in the pavement of the north aisle, a large stone, with two inlaid figures of brass, representing skeletons in shrouds. Considerable repairs and alterations were

effected in 1848 and 1849; at which period, the roof of the chancel, which had previously been ceiled, was renewed, and is now of high pitch and open. The expense amounted to between £200 and £300. The floor of the church is paved with diamond shaped tiles, and covered with wood beneath the seats; the pews are all open, and furnish accommodation for 600 persons. St. Catharine's chantry in the north transept was founded, in 1379, by John de Henlee, rector of Sedgefield, and treasurer of Bishop Hatfield's household, for two chaplains to celebrate mass at the altar of St. Catharine. In 1392, Bishop Skirlaw granted license to "John de Henlee, clerk, William de Langchester and others, to grant to John de Bishopton, guardian of St. Catharine's chantry, and his successors, a garden, thirty acres of arable, and three of meadow land in Butterwick, and the same quantity in Old Acres, and five marks rent out of Hoton; and lastly, in 1435, under a license from Cardinal Langley, William Hoton, of Herdwyck, settled six messuages, two cottages, and 170 acres in Sedgefield, on Thomas Hoton, chaplain of St. Catharine's chantry, and his successors for ever." At the dissolution, the chantry was valued at £11 5s. 8d. per annum. The chantry of St. Thomas was in the south porch; its foundation is unknown; but at the suppression of the monastic institutions, &c., it was valued at £5 6s. a year. The chantry or guild of St. Mary, is mentioned in the records; and Robert Kerr, chaplain of St. Catharine's, bequeated £1 to it. Bishop Fox, in 1500, granted an indulgence to those who should contribute towards the repair of its chapel and altar. The parish register commences in 1580. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Stockton, valued in the Liber Regis at £73 18s.; gross income, £1,933. The tithes were commuted a few years ago for about £1,500. The glebe is extensive, lying in the townships of Sedgefield, Bradbury, Embleton, and Fishburn. Patron, the Bishop of Durham; rector, Rev. Thomas L. Strong, M.A.

The Rectory House, situated to the south of the church, is enclosed from the town, and was erected, on the site of the old rectory, in 1792.

Besides the parish church, Sedgefield contains a *Catholic Church*, dedicated to St. Joseph, of which the Rev. William Markland is priest; and a *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel.*

The Grammar School, situated near the church, is a substantial structure, faced with freestone, erected on the site of a previous building, in 1826, the cost being defrayed by subscription. It is endowed with a close, containing five acres, on Beacon Hill, in the township of Sedgefield, but the name of the donor is unknown. The property is let by the schoolmaster at £9 a year. In respect of £52, old school-money, laid out in the purchase of Howl Hope estate, *(See Charities)*, the master receives £5 a year from its rents. In consideration of these sums, he instructs six poor children of the township, who, as well as the master himself are appointed by the surveyors. The trustees of Wright's Charity, (which see), also pay £9 18s. to the school, for which they appoint six boys. From forty to fifty other children attend, who pay for their instruction. Richard Lockey, master.

In addition to the Grammar School, just noticed, there is the *National School*, conducted by Mr. William Jackson; and two other schools, which are well attended.

The Sedgefield Mechanics' Institute was founded in December, 1849; and comprises a reading room, supplied with the various newspapers, periodicals, &c, and a library of nearly 700 volumes. Lectures are occasionally delivered, and soirees held, which are generally well attended. The number of members at present is about seventy. W. H. Jackson, librarian.

GAS AND WATER SUPPLY.—The town is supplied with water from springs and a public pump. For the lighting of the town a gas company has been projected, the capital of which, £1,000, is to be in shares of £5 each.

THE SEDGEFIELD POOR LAW UNION comprises an area of 43,953, statute acres, and its population in 1851 was 8,501. It includes the parishes of Bishop Middleham, Stainton-le-Street, and Bishopton, the chapelries of Ferry Hill and Trimdon; the townships of Preston-le-Skerne and Woodham, in the parish of Aycliffe; and the township of Stillington, in the parish of Redmarshall. The receipts during the year ending Lady-day 1855, amounted to £3,020 12s., and the expenditure was £3,030 14s. *The Union Workhouse* is the same building as that used for the parish previous to the passing of the Poor Law Act, and for which a rent of £5 per annum is paid to the churchwardens. It is purposed to erect the *County Lunatic Asylum*, on land situated to the north east of Sedgefield, betwen Fishburn and the Durham road. The cost, including the ground, is estimated at about £50,000.

COOPER'S ALMS HOUSES.—*Thomas Cooper*, surgeon, of Sedgefield, by will, March 6th, 1702, demised to George Cuthbertson and John Mowbray, and their heirs, all his messuages and lands in the chapelry of Hamsterley, and at Hyndon, in the parish of Cockfield, in trust, to pay from the rents and profits, to each of five poor men and five poor women (being of the age of fifty years at least, and living and remaining in the township of Sedgefield) the sum of £2 half-yearly, by equal portions; the said poor men and women to be nominated, after the decease of his wife, by the rector and twenty-four of the parish, who were also to provide each of the recipients with a coat of the value of 8s., of a blue colour, with the letters T. C. upon the arms in yellow. The testator also directed that, if he himself should not erect a suitable alms house in his lifetime, the sum of £100 should be given to the trustees for that purpose; that the cost of repairs should be deducted equally out of the several annuities given to the said poor people; and that they should not admit any person whatsoever to dwell with them, unless in case of sickness. He further directed, that if the requisite number of poor people could not, at any time, be found in Sedgefield, the deficiency should be made up from the township of Cornforth, in the parish of Bishop Middleham. In 1803, *William Wrightson* gave £5 yearly out of a field near Beacon, to be divided equally amongst the ten alms people; and in 1814, *Thomas Forster*, Esq., by will, directed that £2,400 should be invested in the names of trustees, who were to apply so much of the dividends as they might think necessary in the purchase of suitable clothes for the inmates of Cooper's alms houses, and divide the remainder equally amongst them. With this legacy, £3,435 7s. 9d., Three-per-cent Consols were purchased; the half-yearly dividend from which, £51 10s. 7d., is distributed equally by the rector and churchwardens amongst the alms people. The owner of the Hamsterley estate pays £44 yearly; each of the alms people receive 40s. half-yearly, and 8s. in lieu of a cloak. The alms houses, a range of low brick buildings, with the founder's arms in the centre, are situated to the north of the church.

CHARITIES.—In addition to the endowment of the Grammar School and Cooper's alms houses, Sedgefield possesses the following benefactions for the poor of the parish, viz.:—

Wright's Charity.—Richard Wright bequeathed, July 23rd, 1790, £300 to trustees, to be invested in the purchase of Three-per-cent Consols, and the dividends applied in educating and clothing six poor boys between the ages of six and fourteen. The whole of the dividends, £12, had been paid for educa-

ting the boys up to the time of the Charity Commissioners' Inquiry, in 1829; when they recommended that the surplus, after paying the usual sum, 5s. each per annum, should be applied in clothing as far as it would go.

Lowther's Charity.—John Lowther, by will, October 19th, 1792, directed that £600 stock should be transferred to trustees, and the dividends applied in the education and clothing of such poor children as he or the trustees should appoint. Up to July, 1828, £4 16s. a year was paid to a schoolmistress for teaching eight girls, each of whom received clothes to the value of £1 5s. annually; but a surplus of £25 being at that time in hand, it was resolved that six additional children should be appointed, until that surplus should be exhausted.

Bainbridge's Charity.—In respect of £50, less ten per cent legacy duty, bequeathed by John Drake Bainbridge, October 16th, 1811, for the same purpose as the last-named charity, Lord Barrington for many years paid £2 7s. interest, which was, in ignorance of the testator's intention, given away with other charity money. It is now given to the girls' school above-named.

Forster's Charity.—Besides his gift to the alms people, Thomas Forster left £600, which he directed should be invested, and its proceeds to be applied in the purchase of bread, to be distributed every Sunday amongst twenty poor persons of the township not receiving parochial relief. This legacy was laid out in the purchase of £858 16s. 11d. Three-per-cent Consols, the half-yearly dividend from which is £12 17s. 8d. Twenty-six penny loaves were, until recently, given away every Sunday to the same number of poor persons; the small deficiency in the half-year's money being made up from Harrison's Charity, hereafter mentioned; but the loaves are now reduced in size to meet the sum allowed.

Lady Freville's Charity.—This charity, a portion of which belongs to the parish of Bishop Middleham, will be found noticed at page 224.

Harrison's and *Wren's Charities.*—In 1663, Bryan Harrison gave £100, the interest of which was to be distributed to the poor of the town of Sedgefield, every Sunday. With £80 of this money, a house near East Well, and a piece of ground, called White Bread Field, were purchased. In 1759, £50, given to the poor of the parish by Rebecca Wren, was laid out in building and repairing the premises, which, with a piece of ground, were let to the overseers at £5 a year, and are now used as the Union Workhouse. The field was improved by draining in 1820, and the rent was consequently advanced from £6 10s. to £13 a year. The above sums are laid out in bread, which is distributed weekly, beginning soon after Christmas, and continuing as long as the money lasts.

Howle Pope Estate.—The Howle or Holloway's Hope copyhold estate, held of the manor of Bishop Middleham, contains about twenty-eight acres. The first moiety of it was purchased in 1705 for £102 2s. 6d.; and the remainder, about 1734, for £140. The following benefactions appear to have been applied toward these sums:—1663—From the gift of Bryan Harrison, being the balance after the purchase mentioned above, £20. 1680—Henry Airey, the interest to be given to the poor of the town of Sedgefield, on February 17th, yearly, £10. 1684—Robert Johnson, the interest to be given to the poor of Sedgefield on St. Thomas' Day, yearly, £20. 1685—John Gibson, the interest to be given to the poor of the town yearly, £3. 1686—Thomas Barker, the interest to be given to the poor of the parish on Candlemas Day, £10. 1739—Alice Vane, the interest to be given to the poor of the township of Sedgefield, £5. Amount of school-stock, whereof £20 was

given by Mrs. Freville, £52. Bequest of Madam Mary Freville to the poor, £20. Howle Hope, with a cottage and barn erected upon it, is let by auction, and produces about £40 a year, Out of this rent, £5 is paid to the schoolmaster on account of the school-stock included in the purchase, 13s. 3d. yearly for land tax, &c. To the balance is added the produce of Bainbridge's and Jane Mason's Charities, any surplus of Lady Freville's Charity that may remain on St. Thomas' Day, money collected at the sacrament, and a voluntary donation by the rector; and the whole is distributed on the 14th February, yearly, amongst the poor of the parish.

Jane Mason's Charity.—Jane Mason, in 1662, gave 20s. yearly to the poor of the parish, charged on a close called Shotton Newkes, by the proprietor of which it continued to be paid till about three years ago, when the estate fell into the hands of trustees, and the payment was discontinued.

Lamb's Charity.—John Lamb, of Manchester, by will, November 26th, 1808, directed that on the death of Martha Furness, all his personal estates, with the exception of £100, should be settled for the support of five poor, aged, impotent men of the parish. This sum amounted to £484 7s. 3d., which it was intended to lay out in land. On the death of Martha Furness, however, the money was invested in government stock; and the interest is given as directed.

Soulsby's Charity.—William Soulsby, Esq., merchant, of London, bequeathed to the churchwardens and trustees for the time being of the old grammar school, Sedgefield, the sum of £300, clear of legacy duty, to be invested in government stock; the interest arising therefrom to be paid to the master for the time being of the said school for ever, for the education of two additional poor children (such children not to be under seven nor above ten years of age), to be instructed in the Latin classics until they attain the age of fourteen; the said children to be appointed by the vestry. Mr. Soulsby died April 10th, 1832; and the £300 was invested in April, 1853, in government stock amounting to £340 18s. 2d. The charity is administered in accordance with the intentions of the donor.

Hardwick manor adjoins Sedgefield on the west, and the hall is distant about half a mile from the town. It was anciently held by a family bearing the local name, from whom it passed by marriage, in the fourteenth century, to the Hotons, and afterwards in a similar manner to the Hebburnes; one of whom, Anthony Hebburn, being implicated in the northern rebellion, his lands here were granted, by Queen Elizabeth, to George Freville, a Staffordshire gentleman, who received the honour of knighthood from James I. at York, in 1603. It subsequently became the property of the Lambtons and Burdons, and is now held by Viscount Boyne, of Brancepeth. *Hardwick Hall* is a spacious structure, situated in the midst of beautiful and extensive pleasure grounds, which were formed during the proprietorship of John Burdon, Esq. Immediately in front is a fine sheet of water, covering thirty-six acres, surrounded by grassy slopes and plantations. At the west end of this lake is the Bath, a neat edifice of the Doric order, in the vestibule of which there is a bust of Diana. On the shore of a smaller lake there is a hermitage, which contains busts of Cicero, Aurelius, Bacon, Locke, Newton, and Boyle. A circular eminence, on the south side of the lake, is crowned by an elegant Grecian temple, of a square form, surrounded by a colonnade of six pillars on each side, and surmounted by an octagonal dome. Busts of Homer, Virgil, Horace, Shakspere, Ben Johnson, Milton, and Pope, are placed in niches round the walls. In the interior of the temple are busts of Minerva,

Socrates, Plato, Demosthenes, Julius Cæsar, Titus, Marcus, Brutus, and Antoninus Pius. There are medallions of the four seasons in the recesses between the windows; and the floor is inlaid with marble mosaic. In triangular divisions at the four corners of the room, is the following inscription:—"THIS TEMPLE BEGUN BY JOHN BURDON, ESQ., IN THE YEAR 1754, AND FINISHED IN 1757." The inside of the dome is ornamented with paintings, representing Music, Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, the four cardinal virtues, and Minerva surrounded by genii and warlike emblems. On leaving the temple, the path leads over a picturesque bridge, erected across a serpentine river, in the midst of which, standing on a pedestal, is a figure of Neptune, in the act of throwing his trident. The road from the bridge leads to an artificial ruin, which consists of a central apartment, above a pointed arch, and surmounted at one corner by a circular turret. Several curious fragments of sculpture from Guisborough Priory are built up in the walls. The Banquetting House stands near the east end of the large lake, and is a superstructure of the Corinthian order. The principal apartment is fifty feet in length by twenty-five-and-a-half in breadth, and the same in height; it is splendidly fitted up and adorned with gilding; the mantelpiece is formed by well-contrasted specimens of beautifully coloured marbles. Busts of Flora, Sappho, Faustina, and Cornelia, occupy brackets on one side of the room; and those of Virgil, Vitruvius, Palladio, and Inigo Jones, are opposite. In an oval in the centre of the ceiling is a painting of the Feast of the Gods, by Hayman; to the right, in a square, Thetis supplicating Jupiter for her son; and to the left, Venus delivering the cestus to Juno, both by Wall. Over the fireplace is a fine full-length portrait of Mr. Burdon. The designs for the several buildings were furnished by Payne, and executed by Mr. Bell, of Durham.

EAST AND WEST LAYTON form a manor about two miles from Sedgefield: and was part of the possessions of the Mundevilles, who held it of the Brackenburys, by rendering a barbed arrow at entrance, or 40d. It afterwards passed by marriage to the Laytons, and subsequently to the Conyers family, who held it till 1748, when it became the property of the Maires, of Lartington, and the Bakers, of Elemore. It is now possessed by Viscount Boyne.

POST OFFICE, SEDGEFIELD: Ellen Eels, postmistress.—Letters arrive here from Ferryhill at nine a.m., and are despatched thereto at 4 10 p.m. Money orders are granted here.

Adamson MIS. Sarah
Beckwith John Kirkup, land agent, Diamond Hall
Booth Bryan John, sergeant of police
Bramwell Christopher, Esq. magistrate, Hardwick Hall
Cunnynghame Rev. Hugh Robert, M.A.
Ford Rev. Charles Henry, M.A.
Grieve Elizabeth, dressmaker
Haley Thomas, baker
Hall John, horse dealer
Hepple Ralph, saddler
Hirst Rev. William
Hope Christopher, veterinary surgeon
Lightfoot Mr. William
Lowes William, registrar of births and deaths for the Sedgefield district and relieving officer for the Sedgefield Union
Lynn Mr. William
Markland Rev. William (Catholic)
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—William H. Jackson, librarian
Mothersell John, road surveyor
Ord Miss Dorothy
Rawling Joseph, plumber, &c.
Rawling Thomas, plumber, &c.
Ruddock the Misses Agnes & Sarah
Ruddock Henry John, surgeon
Ryan John, commercial traveller
Sewell Miss Mary
Strong Rev. Thomas L.
Thompson Mrs. Mary Ann
Wall Mr. Christopher

Academies.

GRAMMAR—Richard Lockey Middleton the Misses, (boarding.)
NATIONAL—William Horatio Jackson
Simpson Robert

Blacksmiths.

Adamson Richard
Grear Henry
Hutchinson George
Iceton John
Megginson Oswald
Walker Robert (spade)

Boot and Shoemakers.

Alderson Thomas
Booth Henry
Craggs George
Marshall Thomas
Mothersell Thomas
Newton Richard
Robinson John
Todd George
Walker Benjamin

Brewer and Maltster.

Hodgson Joseph Barker, Sedgefield Brewery

Butchers.

Flavell Joseph (& auctioner)
Landreth James
Rochester John
Shepherd Robert
Sheraton Ninian

Corn Millers.

Kilburn John (and merchant), Winterton and Fishburn Mills
Moore Martha, Hauxley

Drapers.

Donnelley Matthew
Race Robert
Simpson Robert

Farmers.

Adamson John
Booth Henry
Bowes John, Cote Nook
Buckton Joseph
Deane & Burdon, Glow-o'er-him
Denton Robert
Dakers Israel, Larton
Dixon John
Garnett John
Gillie James
Graham John
Harrison Thomas, West Layton
Landreth Oliver, Newhouse
Lockey James, Knotty Hill
Lockey John, Green Knowles
Lockey William, Low Hardwick
Maxwell Walter, Paradise pl.
Mellanby John
Mordey John Goodchild, Donnewell House
Robinson William
Rutherford Robert
Smith Finlow
Stainsby Robert
Stobbs Benjamin
Tinkler Michael
Tinkler Thomas
Thompson William
Wynn Robert (and wood bailiff), Low Hardwick

Grocers, and Dealers in Sundries.

Adamson Sarah
Calvert Dorothy
Calvert Robert
Cochrane John
Dakers Jane
Dixon Thomas (and marine, glass, china, and earthenware dealer
Flavell Joseph
Fletcher Jane
Garnett George
Hood John
Race Robert
Spark Matthew
Wheatley John

Inns and Taverns.

Black Bull, Robt. Golightley
Black Lion, James Hicks
Dun Cow, John Usher Gladstone
Golden Lion, George Scott
Hardwick, Thomas Charlton (and posting house)
Hope, John H. James
Nag's Head, John Dean

Beerhouses.

Hartburn William
Ross John

Joiners.

Robinson Matthew
Waite John (and builder)

Stonemasons.

Fletcher Chrispin
Gladstone John Usher
Walburn John

Tallow Chandlers.

Best Charles
Dakers Robert

Tailors.

Button John
Vane Henry

Timber Merchant.

Johnson George Sheraton, Sedgefield Saw Mills

STAINTON-LE-STREET PARISH.

The parish of Stainton-le-Street comprises the townships of Elstob and Great Stainton. It is bounded on the north by Sedgefield, on the west by Aycliffe, on the south by Haughton-le-Skerne and Bishopton, and on the east by Bishopton and Redmarshall.

ELSTOB township is principally the property of the trustees of the late Earl of Eldon, who also claim the manorial rights and privileges. It comprises an area of 733 acres, and its annual value is £476. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 37; in 1811, 29; in 1821, 28; in 1831, during the construction of the Clarence Railway, 94; in 1841, that undertaking having been completed, 27; and in 1851, 38. The Clarence Railway extends into this township. The Greys, of Northumberland, were anciently the possessors of Elstob, which was forfeited to the Bishop of Durham on the execution of Sir Thomas Grey, at Southampton, in 1417. The estate was afterwards held by the families of

Spencely, Wren, Scurfield, Spearman, and Tempest, from the latter of whom it has come to the present proprietors. Elstob is situated to the north of Stainton, about seven miles north-east of Darlington.

Directory.—The farmers are John Brown, Hill; Matthew Golightly; Wm. Moor, Hall; John Scott, West Cottage; and John Suthren.

GREAT STAINTON township contains 1,214 acres, and its annual value is £972 3s. The population in 1801 was 104; in 1811, 107; in 1821, 126; in 1831, 154; in 1841, 105; and in 1851, 117 souls. Lands were formerly held here of the Baliols by the De la Haye family, on payment of 1d. rent at Easter, and suit of court once in three weeks at Gainford. The property in this township was afterwards much divided; and we find the Lambtons recorded as proprietors; the present landowners are the trustees of the late Earl of Eldon, Captain Pennyman, and others, who claim the manorial rights and privileges.

The Village of Great Stainton, or Stainton-le-Street, the latter name being derived from its position on the old Roman road from Pountey's Bridge to Old Durham, is pleasantly situated in a fine country, sloping to the south about five miles south-by-west of Sedgefield. There are several traces of foundations, &c., in the neighbouring fields; and a place still bearing the designation of *Cross Hill*, a little to the north-east, is supposed to be the site of one of those crosses so common in this country in ancient times.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, occupies an elevated situation west of the village; and is a small neat edifice, without tower or side aisles, capable of accommodating about 100 persons. The east window is of three lights, the font is an octagonal basin of freestone; and the communion table is plain and unadorned. The chancel contains the burial places of the Scurfields of Elstob, and the Nicholsons. The parish register commences in 1561. The living is a rectory, valued in the Liber Regis at £12 13s. 4d.; gross income, £340. The glebe contains upwards of 47 acres; the tithes are commuted for £270, £200 for Great Stainton township, and £70 for Elstob. The patronage is vested in the crown. Rector, Rev. Thomas Lowis Trotter, M.A.

The Parsonage House is a handsome structure, with a garden and shrubbery, and commands beautiful and extensive views of the surrounding country.

The National School, with teacher's residence, was erected by subscription in 1847, at a cost of £245, of which £54 was obtained from the committee of council on education. The school possesses an income of £8 14s., being the dividend on £290 10s. 2d., which has been bequeathed, in several sums, by various parties, at different periods, for education. It is under government inspection, and the average attendance is twenty-one pupils. Joseph Lowe, teacher.

Charities.—Mary Barker, in 1719, gave £5, vested in the overseers, to the poor of Great Stainton; and in respect of this sum, 5s. is distributed annually at Easter amongst five poor widows.

Dobbing George, blacksmith
Lowe Joseph, schoolmaster
Lowes James, joiner
Phillips John, boot and shoemaker
Ridley Thomas, blacksmith
Stainsley Mr. James
Thompson George, vict. *Smiths' Arms*
Trotter Rev. Thomas Lowis, M.A. rector

Farmers.

Bell and Wilkinson
Bruce John
Ord Robert
Pickering Edward, Hauxley
Scott Anthony
Smith James

STRANTON PARISH.

The parish of Stranton orginally comprised the townships of Brierton, Seaton Carew, and Stranton; it was bounded on the north and west by the parish of Hart, on the south-west by Elwick Hall, on the south by Greatham, and on the east by the German Ocean. In 1841, Seaton Carew was constituted a distinct chapelry; and the district parish of West Hartlepool, situated in the north-east part of the township of Stranton, was formed in 1852.

BRIERTON, or BREARTON, township, contains 748 acres, divided into three farms, and its annual value is £465. It contained, in 1801, 22 inhabitants; in 1821, 21; in 1831, 22; in 1841, 27; and in 1851, 33. The manor was held in ancient times by the Greystocks, and in the reign of Henry VII., was transferred by marriage to the Dacres, of Gilsand. It was afterwards the property of the Howards; and, in the reign of Charles II., was held by Sir William Blackett, Bart.: it subsequently came in the possession of the Turner family; and is now the property of Kirkleatham Free School, and the executors of the late Mrs. Lamb. The corn-tithes of this township, belong to John Paverley, Esq., and are commuted for £80 a-year; the vicarial tithes, commuted for £28, are the property of the Vicar of Stranton. The manorial rights, &c., are vested in the landowners.

The Hamlet of Brierton is about eight miles east-north-east from Stockton.

Directory.—Robert Hird, and William Smith, farmers.

STRANTON township (which includes West Hartlepool and Middleton), comprises an area of 3,695 acres: its annual value is £17,579. The population in 1801 was 325; in 1811, the whole parish (including Stranton, Brierton, and Seaton Carew) had a population of 659; in 1821, that of this township alone was 371; in 1831, 381; in 1841, 1,491; and in 1851, 4.008. This great and rapid increase has been caused by the large number of labourers, with their families, employed at the Hartlepool and West Docks, and to the increase of the coal-trade. In 1851, there were 637 inhabited houses, 13 uninhabited, and 56 in process of erection. The Stockton and Hartlepool Railway extends into this township. Stranton was formerly part of the ancient Hartness; and the manor was held under the Bruces and Cliffords by the Lumleys. The Greshams, the Wilsons, the Gibsons, and Whartons, afterwards possessed property here; the great tithes of the whole parish belonged to the latter family. The present landowners are Frederick A. Milbank, Esq., William Robson, Esq., Ralph Walker, Esq., John Smith, Esq., Mrs. Ann Surtees, William Lloyd Wharton Esq., Wilbraham Egerton, Esq., William Barrass, Esq., John Richardson, Esq., and John Paverley, Esq.

The Village of Stranton is pleasantly situated about a quarter of a mile from the sea, to which the ground slopes gradually. The rapidly rising town of West Hartlepool now adjoins the village on the east, and is incorporated with it for the poor-rates. Stranton is also included in the Hartlepool Impovement Act, and is lighted with gas; but the water is not as yet laid in, there being a good supply in the village. An annual feast is held here on the Sunday after Old Martinmas-day.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is supposed to occupy the site of that given by Robert de Brus to Guisborough priory; and consists of a nave and aisles, chancel, and lofty tower. In the north aisle, a porch, originally entered by an arch, was afterwards closed up, but is now thrown into the body of the church. Another porch, on the north side of the chancel, and which formerly

served as a place of sepulture for the Fulthorps of Tunstall, was afterwards turned into a vestry, but is now re-opened. A beautiful pulpit of Caen stone has replaced the old one of wood, and an organ, which cost about £70, has been erected in a recess on the south side of the chancel; and on the north side of the same portion of the edifice, a neat vestry has been erected in harmony with the style of the church. There are a few mural monuments to the memory of different persons; but some of the more ancient ones have been removed. The church will accommodate about 500 persons. The parish register commences in 1580. The living is a vicarage, valued in the Liber Regis at £17 10s. 0½d.; gross income, £325. The tithes were commuted in 1841: those of Stranton for £220, those of Brierton for £25, and those of Seaton Carew for £100. Patron, Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.; vicar, Rev. Henry Richard Ridley.

The Vicarage is situated at the south-west of the village.

Fulthorpe's Charity.—The Rev. Christopher Fulthorpe, by will, June 30th, 1707, devised to trustees all his property in Tunstall, Modeston, Stranton, Throston, Hart, Hartlepool, and elsewhere in the county of Durham, that they, after paying certain legacies and annuities out of his estate at Catcote, should, with the residue, erect a school-house in such a place as he should direct, the master of which, who should be a deacon, or qualified as such, was to receive £20 per annum for teaching 15 children in Stranton and Hart parishes gratis. The further sum of £8 a-year was to be laid out in buying coats, shoes, and hats for four poor scholars, and 40s. for Common Prayer Books, Whole Duties of Man, and Bibles for such as should need them, and had made the greatest improvement. No school was for many years established according to the directions of this will; though two of the proprietors of Catcote admitted that £400 and £200 had been returned from their respective purchase moneys, on account of the claim that might possibly be made upon them in respect of this charity. At length, in 1841, a school-house was erected by the proprietor of Catcote, at the north end of the village. It is called *Fulthorpe's School*, and is under the management of five trustees, of whom the Vicar of Stranton for the time being is the acting trustee. The proprietor of Catcote, W. Robson, Esq., gives £30 annually, of which £20 is paid to the master, for which fifteen poor children belonging to this parish are educated gratuitously, and the remaining £10 is disposed of in clothes, books, &c., for the same children.

Tunstall, an estate to the west of Stranton, was anciently held by a younger branch of the Fulthorpe family; and it afterwards passed to the Radclyffes, Booths, and Strangways; but was again acquired, by marriage and purchase, by the elder branch of the Fulthorpes. It is now the property of William Robson, Esq., and others.

Alderson James, beerhouse, Hart lane
Allison Robert, town's clerk, &c.
Austin Joseph, vict. *Blacksmiths' Arms*
Brown Henry, miller, Dock Mill
Burnham F. Barnson, schoolmaster
Carr Margaret, shopkeeper
Charlton Jane, dressmaker
Corker Mrs. Mary, Rift House
Davison Mr. James
Dixon William, gardener
Fenwick Thomas, vict. *Anchor*
Freeman Mrs. Margaret C.
Gibson Mr. Joseph
Hall Christopher, land bailiff, Stranton Grange
Liddle Richard, shoemaker
Lynn Robert Hulton, gentleman, Hart lane
Lynn Mr. John, Rift House
Nelson & Taylor, millers, Newburn
Owen Rev. John, Rift House
Potts William, gardener
Race Reuben, blacksmith
Richardson John, miller and blacksmith
Robson Mrs. Ann Elizabeth
Ridley Rev. Henry Richard
Sharwood Peter, master mariner, Hart la.

Sheraton William, miller
Spence Thomas, tailor
Tate Ninian, master mariner
Thompson George Robinson, joiner
Thompson John, joiner
Thompson William, joiner
Thompson William, yeoman, Dyke House
Unthank Joseph, vict. *Seven Stars*
Waldon William, brewer
Walton William, builder, Hart lane
Walker Miss Elizabeth, Middleton Grange
Wharton & Moody, shopkeepers
Wray Robert, gardener, Hart lane

Farmers.

Bowser William, Tunstall
Hardy George, Middleton Grange
Johnson John, Tunstall
Robson William (yeoman), Catcote
Smith John, Foggy Furrs
Sotherton William, West Hall
Thompson William (yeoman), Dyke House
Walker Ralph (yeoman) Middleton Grange
Williamson Francis, Cliffe House

WEST HARTLEPOOL DISTRICT PARISH.

This district parish, comprising West Hartlepool, the populous suburb called California, and Middleton, which includes a large portion of the Old Dock, was formed by the Bishop of Durham in April 1854, in compliance with a petition presented to him, and in compliance with the provisions of the act of parliament for such purposes. The population of the parish, exclusive of the floating population in the shipping, is about 7,000.

THE TOWN of West Hartlepool owes its existence to the formation of the West Docks, in 1845, up to which period, the entire site was a barren shore, on which stood a solitary farm house. The ground becoming the property of the Dock Company, buildings began to be erected, the plan and arrangements of which are more systematic than is usually the case with places so hastily constructed; the parts more recently built, in particular, are judiciously laid out and the streets run at right angles to each other. The houses are generally of brick, and the shops neat and commodious. The district called California, situated to the north-west, is principally occupied by workmen, and forms an exception to the other parts of the town, the houses being crowded together, and mostly deficient in sanitary arrangements. Upwards of 100 acres of land are about to be added to West Hartlepool, as building sites for villas, &c.; the Dock offices, situated at the north end of Victoria Terrace, are about to be pulled down; and more extensive and suitable buildings will be erected for the purpose where the present Tower Buildings stand. The town is supplied with gas and water by the Hartlepool company. An Act for paving, lighting, watching, draining, cleansing, regulating, and otherwise improving the town, was obtained in 1854; and by its authority commissioners are appointed, for carrying out its provisions, who may purchase lands for opening new streets, regulate their width, and enforce flagging and draining. They are also empowered to construct sewers, to convert sewerage into manure, to supply water, to establish baths and wash-houses, to provide slaughter-houses, and construct a cemetery. For these purposes they have power to impose highway and borough rates, levy tolls, and may borrow £13,250 towards paying the expenses of the act, building a town hall, market house, and other public buildings; and £13,000 for the other purposes of the act. A sinking fund is to be set apart, of not less than one-thirtieth part, in one year, of the money borrowed. Slaughter-houses have already been erected, and a cemetery is at present in formation in the neighbourhood of the town. The usual professions and trades of a seaport flourish here; and besides engineers, builders, &c., there are eight shipbuilding yards, including one recently established by Mr. Pile, previously an eminent builder of clipper vessels at Sunderland. His premises adjoin the Jackson Dock on the north-west, and include a dry-dock,

320 feet in length, 32 feet broad at the bottom, with an entrance 60 feet wide, being the largest on the east coast. The shipyard contains every description of machinery necessary for building and repairing all kinds of iron and wood ships and steamers. The iron foundries of Mr. W. Taylor and Bastow Brothers are in Hope-street; there is a canvas manufactory in Tennant-street: and several block and mast makers near the docks.

Christ Church, West Hartlepool, is an elegant structure, in the early English style, consisting of a square western tower, nave and aisles, transepts, and chancel. It is situated on a piece of ground, of about an acre in extent, enclosed by a dwarf wall and iron palisading; and, as interments are not allowed in the churchyard, it is laid out with walks and green sward. The ground, as well as the stone and lime for the building, were given by the West Hartlepool Dock and Railway Company. The church is built from designs furnished by Mr. E. B. Lamb, architect, of London; Mr. W. J. C. West being clerk of the works. Tenders were advertised for its erection in March 1852, and it was completed and consecrated by the Bishop of Durham on the the 20th April 1854. The cost of erection was about £6,000. The tower, beneath which is the principal entrance to the church, is 100 feet high, with a stair turret at the south-east corner, and contains a peal of six bells, which cost £400. The tower is surmounted by a spire and vane, twenty-five feet high, which forms a conspicuous object from the sea. The interior length of the church is 125 feet, the width of the nave 28 feet, the length of the transept 89 feet, and its breadth 23 feet. At the west end of the nave is a rich stone gallery, containing a large and powerful organ, built by James Langley, Esq., of Greatham; and at the south-west angle is the font, which is elevated on three steps, and has a carved oak cover. The interior of the roof is open, and stained in imitation of old oak. At the intersection of the roofs of the nave and transepts, there is an octagonal lantern, containing eight quatrefoil windows for ventilation, and above which is a spire and ornamented iron finial. The south transept, which is appropriated to sailors, is called the Mariners' Porch, and bears on its gable a sculptured anchor. In each of the transept gables there is a circular window in twelve compartments; the centre of the northern one being occupied by a sitting figure of the Redeemer. The chancel is approached by three steps; and three compartments of the east window are filled with stained glass, containing representations of Our Saviour, St. Peter, and St. Paul. The other windows are filled with plain and coloured glass in geometrical forms, with painted borders. The sittings, which are all open, are of deal, stained in imitation of oak, and contain accommodation for 1,000 persons. 700 sittings are free and unappropriated. The doors, pulpit, and reading desk, communion table, &c., are of oak; the church is lighted with gas; and on Sunday evenings, with its large congregation, presents a most encouraging appearance. There is a spacious vestry, with an entrance porch, at the north-east corner of the church. As a preliminary, the sum of £1,000 was invested, being a foundation for an endowment, in the hands of the following trustees:—Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq., Charles Swainston, Esq., Rev. G. T. Fox, Rev. H. W. M'Grath, and the Rev. John Lawson. The interest from this sum, with the pew rents and surplice fees, constitute at present the only source of income. Application was made to the ecclesiastical commissioners for a permanent grant, but the application was not complied with. Patron, the vicar of Stranton; incumbent, Rev. John H. Burgess, B.A.

A Parsonage House is now in process of erection on ground given by the Dock Company, on the south-east of the church. The cost is estimated at £1,200.

THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—The congregational interest is quite in its infancy in this town. In the beginning of the year 1854, a few members of the Independent church at Hartlepool, and others, considering it desirable that an effort should be made to raise an interest of the same denomination in this town, succeeded in opening a room for the purpose, where religious services have been since regularly held. In the month of May, of the same year, a unanimous and cordial invitation was given to the Rev. J. H. Hughes, late of Demerara, to become the pastor, who continues to labour with great acceptance among the people, and to gather around him an intelligent and respectable congregation. The need of a larger place of worship being greatly felt, it was decided to erect a more commodious chapel; and, in accordance with this decision, a new structure is now in course of erection, on a site given by John Richardson, Esq., one of the deacons of the church, a little to the south of Christ Church, in Tower-street. The new chapel is in the early decorated style, from designs furnished by Mr. Thomas Oliver, jun., architect, of Sunderland, and consists of nave, east and west transepts, gallery, and square tower, with an octagonal spire. The edifice is of brick; the window-dressings, cappings, buttresses, and tower, will be covered with Portland cement. The roof is open; the pews are of stained fir; and the building is calculated to contain 700 sittings. Light and spacious school rooms, lecture rooms, &c., are under the chapel. The entire cost is estimated at £3,000; and the chapel is expected to be open for service in January 1856.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, Dock-street, is a small building, erected by subscription, at an expense of £380; it contains 300 sittings.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, situated opposite to Christ Church, is a large brick building, erected in 1855, at a cost of about £1,000, and will seat 700 persons.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST REFORMERS' CHAPEL is situated in Lynn-street, and will accommodate about 600 worshippers. It was rebuilt in 1851, at a cost of upwards of £732; and there is a large school room on the ground floor.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL, &c.—A subscription was commenced, in 1854, for the erection of schools in connection with Christ Church, for the education of 800 children of both sexes. The Dock Company, with their usual liberality, presented the site on the south-west of the church, and offered to furnish the stone for the building from their quarries; in addition to which it is estimated that £2,400 will be required. There is a boarding school for young ladies at West House; and in the town there are several day schools.

THE ATHENÆUM, &c.—This fine structure occupies a prominent position in the new town, and was erected in 1851-2, from the designs of Mr. H. B. Robson, at a cost of £1,100, exclusive of the site and stone materials, which were furnished by the Dock Company. It is in the Italian style; the principal front is adorned with pillars and a well proportioned entablature, and the roof terminates with an elegant blocked cornice. The interior comprises a school room and store room on the basement floor; a news room, library, two class rooms, and two rooms for a housekeeper, on the ground floor; and on the upper floor a lecture room, 70 feet by 30, with gallery, &c. The large room is used for assemblies; and there are offices for the board of commissioners. *A Mechanics' Institution* was established in West Hartlepool in 1849; and since the completion of the Athenæum, the library and museum of the institute have been placed in the building; and classes for the modern languages, &c., formed. The number of members at present is above 200.

Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq., president; Messrs. Salmon and Brunton, secretaries; Richard Dove, librarian.

West Docks.—"Though the coal trade of the southern and south-western portions of Durham," says Mr. Fordyce, "was directed to the Tees by the Stockton and Hartlepool and the Clarence Railways, yet the intricate nature of that river was soon felt to be an inconvenience; and, in 1838, a branch of the Clarence Railway, in the township of Billingham, was projected, for the purpose of enabling those coals to be shipped at a new dock, to be formed in land purchased for the purpose, adjoining the stake, at Hartlepool. A company was accordingly formed, with a capital of £150,000, in 3,000 shares, at £50 each. It was estimated that 160,000 chaldrons, or 400,000 tons of coal would be annually vended by this railway, producing a revenue of £19,166 13s. 4d. Fish, it was calculated, would produce £1,000; passengers, £5,200; and merchandise, £1,500; whilst the expenses were calculated at £6,500, leaving a surplus profit of £20,366 13s. 4d. Though threatened with opposition by the parties shipping coal at the Old Hartlepool Docks, an act was obtained in 1839, for the formation of 'The Stockton and Hartlepool Railway.' It was completed in 1841, and is nearly eight miles in length. To avoid further competition, the old dock company entered into an agreement for three years, with the new railway company, to ship the coals and other traffic of the latter in their docks. The unsatisfactory termination of this agreement has been alluded to in page 505, and measures were taken in earnest for the construction of the new dock and harbour in the situation originally proposed. Application was made to parliament, in the session of 1844, for an act for the purpose, which encountered severe opposition from the old dock company, the pier and port commissioners, and others, backed by the opinion of Mr. Murray, C.E. The approval of the Admiralty was, however, obtained; and petitions, numerously signed, were presented to parliament in favour of the new enterprise, from the shipping interests of the ports of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, North Shields, South Shields, Blyth, Sunderland, Scarborough, Whitby, Yarmouth, Lynn, Ipswich, and Hartlepool; also from the fishermen of the latter place, and from the owners of collieries in the southern and western districts of the county, desiring to ship in the West Dock, and representing an annual production of upwards of 500,000 tons. Not the least important petition, on this occasion, was from eight captains of vessels, who, in attempting to make the old harbour in a severe gale from the east-north east, on the 26th February, 1844 (while the bill was before parliament), were wrecked under distressing circumstances, on the very site proposed for the new harbour, and the whole of whom, according to the evidence of one of the captains, could have saved their ships if that harbour had then been formed. Through the energetic exertions of the friends of the bill, it was at length passed, and received the royal assent on the 23rd May, 1844. The promoters were thus incorporated as 'The Hartlepool West Harbour and Dock Company,' and hence the establishment of 'The West Harbour and Docks.' The works of the West Harbour and the inner dock were commenced in the spring of 1845. The harbour, formed by stone piers projecting from the land, contained an area of thirteen acres, and the dock, excavated in the neighbouring meadows, contained eight acres. They were opened, amidst great public rejoicings, on the 1st June, 1847, when the 'Prince' barque, of Jersey, and the 'Benbow' schooner, of London, entered from the sea; and so excellent were the shipping accommodations, that both vessels were laden with coals in two hours, and proceeded to sea the same tide on which they entered. The

importance of the harbour of West Hartlepool was evinced by the fact that during the first seven months after its opening, ending December, 1847, 460 ships entered, and 54,202 tons of coal and coke were shipped. The entries and shipments in the following specified years were—1848, 1,242 ships, 169,021 tons; 1849, 2,753 ships, 388,954 tons; 1850, 3,882 ships, 589,990 tons; 1851, 3,782 ships, 574,742 tons. In 1851, the directors of the dock company and of the Stockton and Hartlepool Railway Company agreed, that by uniting the two undertakings and their properties together, upon fair and reasonable terms, the true interests of the proprietors in both would be best and permanently secured—their joint traffic conducted with more freedom and efficiency—greater vigour and economy in the united concerns practised—and all disputes as to rates, dues, provisions, and management for mutual traffic prevented. The amalgamation of the companies ensued; and the united income for the first year, ended June 30th, 1853, was £102,412 17s. 8d. The total amount of the working expenses was £45,391 13s. 1d., leaving a balance of £57,020 4s. 7d.; out of which a dividend of four per cent was declared, and £581 carried to the next year's account. At that period, the united companies and that of the Clarence Line had expended about £1,200,000, and possessed powers by their various bills to raise about £300,000 more, in case of need. Additional harbour and dock accommodation having become necessary, new piers were constructed, enclosing an area of forty-four acres. Another dock, called the 'Jackson Dock,' containing fourteen acres, was also formed, and opened on the 1st June (the anniversary of the first dock), 1852. The lock entrance to it is sixty feet wide, with a graving dock connected. Accommodation was thus provided, in the harbour and docks, for 500 vessels. New drops and staiths were provided; and every conceivable arrangement was made for facilitating the business of the place. Ships drawing eighteen feet water were sent to sea with coal cargoes for the East and West Indies, the Mediterranean, Baltic, Hanseatic, French, and other ports. The value of West Hartlepool, as a harbour of refuge, was demonstrated on several occasions after its being opened. The coals shipped at these docks are West Hartlepool Wallsend, Heugh Hill, do., Tennants' do., West Hetton do., South Kelloe do., West Kelloe do., Dennison's Bentley's do., Tees do., Coundon do., Backhouse's do., Hunwick do., Byer's Green do., Newfield do., Lepping's do., Willington do., Bowdon Close do., Brancepeth do., and Whitworth do. There are six coal fitting offices in the town. During the formation of the second dock, the Leeds Northern Railway was constructed, connecting West Hartlepool with the manufacturing districts of Leeds, Halifax, Huddersfield, Wakefield, Bradford, Manchester, Liverpool, Preston, and other parts of Lancashire. This undertaking, opened June 1st, 1852, constituted West Hartlepool the medium for the import of merchandise for the interior, with a corresponding facility of obtaining outward freight. The formation of the Darlington and Barnard Castle Railway, now in progress, will also tend to increase the traffic and revenue of the port. At a special meeting of the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company, May 17th, 1853, it was resolved to construct a third dock, of from eight to ten acres, chiefly for foreign vessels. The works were speedily commenced; and the 'Commercial Dock' is now nearly completed. In connection with it will be a ship-yard and graving dock of still larger dimensions than the one at present in use; also a large timber pond, import timber yard, saw mills, &c., to meet a want which becomes daily more apparent, as it is now found necessary to pile the immense quantities of timber

imported upon the quays and other places, or to float it in the docks among the shipping. Extensive and admirable warehouses have been erected along the greater part of the sides of the docks. A line of railway is laid through the centre of the whole, so that by the aid of turn tables and other appliances a cargo may be transferred from shipboard to the Stockton and Hartlepool Line or from thence to the warehouses and docks, with equal facility. A commodious railway station is immediately adjoining, and an electric telegraph communicates with London and other towns. Since 1852, in which year the second dock was opened, the following shows the number of ships entered, and the quantity of coal and coke shipped:—In 1852, 4,336 ships, 688,370 tons; 1853, 4,469, 680,536 tons; 1854, 4,826, 696,079 tons. Steam ships of large tonnage, run between West Hartlepool and London, and also to and from Hamburg and other ports on the Continent. West Hartlepool has been made a bonding port; and the propriety of erecting a custom house has been under the consideration of the authorities. 'The West Hartlepool Mutual Marine Insurance Association' was formed in February, 1855, and in a few weeks, received tonnage for insurance to the amount of £25,000. The port charges are as follow:—Dock dues, vessels loading or discharging a cargo, 1½d. per register ton; ditto, not loading or discharging, ¾d.; ballast discharging, 1s. 3d. per ton. Dues of commissioners, vessels loading or discharging a cargo, 1d. per register ton; ditto, not loading or discharging, ½d. Steam-boats, 1s. per keel. Pilotage, 1s. 3d. per foot in summer; 1s. 6d. in winter. The tonnage rates are graduated according to the length of the voyage, from 2d. per ton in the ports in the United Kingdom to 1s. 6d. from the West Indies, east coast of South America, Greenland, or Davis' Straits, or any place eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or westward of Cape Horn." West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company's Station, Samuel Chester, general manager.

The Harbour of Refuge.—Great and important as have been the changes wrought in this neighbourhood during late years, a work is now proposed which will go far to eclipse them all, and by means of which a large extent of the sea itself will be enclosed, and appropriated to the port of Hartlepool. The important works to be executed, and for which an act of parliament received the royal assent on the 3rd July, 1855, are thus described:—"Powers to make, construct, and maintain, an outer harbour in the bay of Hartlepool, and for that purpose to make, construct, and maintain, a southern pier or breakwater, commencing upon and from the shore or high-water banks of the sea, at or near a certain building called Carr Cottage, in the township of Seaton Carew and parish of Stranton, in the county of Durham, and extending from such point, in an easterly and northerly direction, over, along, upon, or near to a certain reef of rocks called Long Scar, and the shore and bed of the sea, and terminating in the German Ocean, at a distance or extent of about 2,900 yards from the first-mentioned point. Also powers to make, maintain, vary, extend, or enlarge, a northern pier or breakwater, commencing from or near the cliffs called the 'Heugh,' in the township and borough of Hartlepool, in the county of Durham, at or near a pier now in course of construction, and extending from such point in a south-easterly direction, and terminating in the German Ocean, at a distance of about 400 yards from the head or seaward termination of the said southern pier; and to make or construct a sea wall or barrier, or sea walls or barriers, with all requisite and proper works and conveniences connected therewith, for the protection of the headland of Hartlepool, and the cliffs near or adjoining thereto, from the

inroads of the sea; such sea wall or walls, barrier or barriers, to commence from a point on or near the sea-shore, at or near to a place called or known as the 'Far Kiln,' in the township of Throston and parish of Hart, and thence along, opposite, or near to the course of the cliffs or sea-shore, up to, and terminating at, or near the point on the sea-shore from which the said northern pier is hereinbefore described as commencing." The estimated cost of the works is £800,000; the area to be enclosed by the piers will be nearly 1,000 acres, in which the commissioners are empowered "to sluice, dredge, deepen, and improve the anchorage ground." The depth at the entrance at low water spring tide, will be thirty feet, and thus the harbour will be accessible at all times and states of the tide. "The utility of a harbour of refuge on the north-east coast of England," says a recent writer, "may be considered indisputable. Between Flamborough Head and the Frith of Forth, ships in distress must either run for some one of the coal ports, or risk being drifted ashore. The bay of Hartlepool, to which the Heugh presents a point on one side for the projection of a pier, and the Long Scar rocks a good foundation for an opposite one, may thus be easily secured and protected in all weathers."

Life Boat and Pilots.—The West Hartlepool life boat, established in 1847, is maintained by the Dock Company, in accordance with the provisions of their act of parliament. It is kept in a suitable shed, a little to the south of the town. *The Pilots* are under the jurisdiction of the Trinity House at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; their number is at present thirty-four.

Cemetery.—In accordance with the provisions of the improvement act, the commissioners have purchased a field, containing eleven acres, to serve as a cemetery, part of which is enclosed. Near the centre of the ground, two stone chapels in the Gothic style have been erected; one for the use of members of the Church of England, and the other for Dissenters. A lodge, with an entrance gate on each side, is built in a style harmonising with the chapels, and is surmounted by a bell turret.

Middleton adjoins the tidal harbour of Hartlepool on the south-west, and derives its designation from a gentleman of that name, who purchased the property about the year 1766. When the harbour improvements commenced, this was the first part of Stranton parish which shared the prosperity of Hartlepool, by the formation of ship-building yards, &c. Here are the iron works of Messrs. Richardson and Co., and the works of the Hartlepool Bottle Company. A Wesleyan Methodist chapel, erected in 1835, has recently been purchased by the Dock Company; and the congregation meet for worship in the new chapel, West Hartlepool. A National School was erected here in 1840.

WEST HARTLEPOOL DISTRICT PARISH DIRECTORY.

Post Office, George-street: George Robinson, postmaster.—Letters arrive from all parts at 9 a.m., and are despatched to all parts at 4 20 p.m.

MISCELLANY.

Alderson James, baker, John st
Atkinson Robert, boat builder
Atkinson William, pavior, Archer st
Bastow Paul, iron founder, &c. (Bastow Brothers); ho. near Tennant st
Baker Charles Andrew, clerk, Albert ter
Bell & Mitchell, sub-contractors, Mill House
Binning Jno. D. com. agnt. Scarborough st
Bainbridge Walter, grngrcr. nr. Tennant st
Bothic Joseph, shipwright
Bell Rev. Robert, West row
Best Mrs. Elizabeth
Bell John, ale dealer, Victoria terrace
Brook John, clerk, Middleton
Brunton William W. attorney, Victoria ter
Burgess Rev. Jno. Hart, A.B. Albert ter

Burdon Thomas Bailes, ship-chandler, Victoria terrace
Cancutt Mark, sexton, Scarborough st
Cartwright Walter, marine store dealer, South st
Caseburn Thos. rlway, &c. enginr. Albert st
Chapman Allison, shipwright
Clough Robert, brazier, &c. Church st
Cockburn Thomas, block and mastmaker
Cooper Sedgwick, hairdresser, &c. George st
Fenwick Edward, manager, Middleton
Friedrichsen, Clunie, & Co. corn merchants
Groves Ingram E. clerk, Mariner's terrace
Douglas Thomas and John, shipwrights
Gill Mr. Anthony, Mill st
Duncan William E. clerk, Albert terrace
Foxton John, auctioneer, Dock st
Friedrichson, Clunie, & Co. merchants
Hamilton James, canvassmaker, Tennant st
Grieveson Mr. Robert, Stranton lane
Greenwell Wm. quarry master, Stranton ln
Hausem Peter, clothes dealer, Market pl
Harvey James, boat builder
Hamilton James, canvassmaker, Tennant st
Hedley Francis, boat builder
Hunter John, hairdresser, Knowles st
Hunter John, clerk, West row
Hutchinson Thomas, iron mrchnt. South st
Hughes Rev. John Henry, Scarborough st
Lattimer Peter, shipowner, Scarborough st
Lock Isabella, dressmaker, John st
Laverick William, hairdresser, Tennant st
Marlam Joseph, staith master, Turn Office
Marshall Joseph, turner, carver, and steering wheel manufacturer, Tennant st
Haugham Thos. dock dues col. Dock Office
Masterman George, tallow chandler, Jackson's Dock
Merryweather Richd. auctioneer, Church st
Murray Elizbth. lodging house, Market pl
Pallister Thomas, manager of the railway goods department; ho. Church st
Pearson William N. clerk, Market pl
Peters Joseph, block and mastmaker
Pinkney Thomas, coal dealer
Police Station, Knowles st, John Watson Dixon, superintendent
Pigg John Newton, harbour master
Renney Robert, hosier, Pilot st
Ridley Thomas Dawson, agent, Albert ter
Robinson John, hardware dealer, Jersey st
Robinson Robert, foreman builder, West Row Cottage
Robinson Margaret Turner, Pilot st
Robinson William George, station master Scarborough st
Robinson Henry Bainbridge, land agent, Albert terrace
Row William, tobacco pipe manufacturer, Albert st
Russell Henry, milliner, Lyme st
Salmon Christopher, agent, Dock Office
Scott Frances Ann, dyer, Archer st
Salmon Jonathan, slater, &c.
Sedgwick John, railway inspector, Mariner's terrace
Shepherd Mrs. Ann, Tennant st
Smallwood and Stamp, shipwrights
Smith James, coal dealer
Sheraton Margaret, milliner, Albert st
Sonster George, cooper
Stephenson Hy. timber dealer, Throston st
Stobbs George, sub-contractor, South st
Stockton John H. clerk, Lynn st
Tate Mrs. Mary Ann, Lynn st
Taylor John, brick maker
Taylor Mr. Anthony
Walker, Hay & Young, glass bottle makers, Middleton
Walker Thomas, timber merchant
Watson Mary, milliner, Archer st
Weister Matthew, manager, Middleton
Welburn Geo. marine store dealer, Dock st
Welford, William & Son, braziers, John st
West Wm. Chas. Jos. dock estate agent, Scarborough st
Wigham Cuthbert, railway director, Dock office
Wilson & Co. shipwrights
Wilson John & Co. glass & china dealers, Church st
Wise Wm. Hy. banking manager, Church st
Yeal James & Co. cement manufacturers

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

Academies and Schools.

Alderson John, Mariners ter
Brunton Ann
Duggan Hannah, Church st
Ord Catherine, John st

Bankers.

Backhouse, Jonathan & Co. Church st (draw on Barclay, Bevan & Co. London) Wm. Hy. Wise, manager

Black & Whitesmiths.

Bruce & Son
Bulman William
Colling Robert, John st
Kellett Joseph, Archer st
Malthouse Robert
Pearson & Son, Jackson's dk
Robinson John, Jackson's dk
Rochester James
Smurthwaite Jno Jckson's dk.
Taylor Christopher, East st
Taylor Thomas
White John, Whitby st

Booksellers, Printers, and Stationers

Atkinson Frederick (printer only), South st
Errington & Co. (& bookbinders, chart sellers, &c.), Church st
Procter John (& bookbinders, chart sellers, &c.), 3 Church st, and Southgate st, Hartlepool

Boot and Shoemakers.

Allison William, South st
Armstrong Joseph, Stranton lane
Armstrong Joseph, South st
Bradley Thomas, Dover st

Chambers John, Knowles st
Carter John, Pilot st
Gibbon Wm. near Tennant st
Gray John, Market Place
Hall Thos. Jackson's Dock
Hawkridge & Grimshaw, Victoria terrace
Hurworth James, Market pl
Lazenby Henry, Ann st
Liddle Picton Blucher, Dock street
Longstaffe Robt. Knowles st
Mowbray William, John st
Ord George, Church st
Thompson Thos. Lynn st
Tweddle Jackson, Tennant st

Brewer.

Coltman William, Union Brewery, Pimlico st

Builders.
(See also Joiners, &c.)

Carter Thomas, Ann st
Catterick William, Exeter st
Fryer John Anson st
Hankey John, Anthony st
Mackey William, Scarborough street
Johnson James, Market pl
Middleton Richard, Lynn st
Middleton Thomas, Reed st
Nutman John, Albert ter
Oldfield John, Albert st
Proud Melvill, Hart Green
Robinson George (& postmaster), George st
Smith & Garbutt
Steel Archibald S. South st
Suggitt Henry, Pimlico st
Tate John, Dover st
Ward Robert, Tennant st
Ward William, Ann st
White John, Market Place
Wright George, Exeter st

Butchers.

Allison Jacob, Tennant st
Allison John, Stranton lane
Bowser Stephen, Anson st
Briggs William, Dover st
Corner Francis, Stranton lane
Crosby Wm. H. Church st
Dixon Elizabeth, Dock st
Fairy Samuel, Middleton
Hardy George, South st
Harrison Henry, Pimlico st
Lowdon Edward, Middleton
Metcalf John, Stranton lane
Peacock Luke, Market Place
Rowntree Stephen, Dock st
Scurr Mark, Knowles st
Thompson Joseph, John st
Todd Mrs. Church st
Watson Edward, Church st
White William, South st

Chemists and Druggists.

Emerson Cuthbert, Church st
Thompson James, Dock st

Coal Fitters.

Armstrong R. & Co.
Brown & Newbiggin
Buddicorn Robert P.
Lockwood George, jun.
Pease M. & Co.
Strakers & Love
Wishart J. C.

Drapers.

Gray Wm. & Co. Church st
Kirkup George, South st
London William & Hugh, Whitby st
Muers & Co. Church st
Robinson Isaac, Victoria ter
Sutton William, Church st

Eating Houses.

Eade James, Dock st
Corner Thomas, South st
Harris James, Victoria ter
Levnard John, South st

Grocers
And Dealers in Sundries.

Balmer William, Mill st
Barker Sarah, Stranton lane
Bell John, jun. Victoria ter
Birch James, Stranton lane
Booth Lancelot, John st
Carr John, Middleton
Chambers Wm. Knowles st
Clark John Thompson, Lynn street
Corner Thomas, Dover st
Crowe Ann, Albion st
Dixon Thomas, Church st
Fleetham S. A. Church st
Frankland Joseph Wm. Market Place
Furness Thomas, Lynn st
Heerley William, Dock st
Inglis John T. (& provision merchant, Church st, and tobacconist at Silver st, Stockton
Kellet Joseph, Archer st
Kirkup Philip, Tennant st
Knowles James, Ann st
Kraggs Thos. Jackson's Dock
Ladlay Wm. Stranton lane
Magons John, Victoria ter
Markwell James, Alfred st
May Mary Ann, South st
Miller James, Market Place
M'Kenzie Enes, Lynn st
Liddle John, Dock st
Pyman & English, Victoria terrace
Reed John, near Market pl
Richardson M. & V. Church street
Sawdon Mary, South st
Shernton Thompson, Exeter street
Shimmings Joseph, Pilot st
Smith Thomas, Dock st
Steel Archibald S. South st
Storin Nathan, Victoria ter
Thompson John, Middleton
Thompson Wm. Church st
Towse Thomas, Dock st
Tyers David, Albion
Ward John, Stranton lane
Watson Edwd. nr. Tennant st
Wheelwright Josh. Albert st
Whitton William, Jersey st
Wilson John, Pimlico st
Young Robert, Victoria ter

Hotels, Inns, and Taverns.

Albion, Thomas Revely, Jackson's Dock
Angel, John Davison, Market Place
Commercial, Christopher Walker, Middleton
Crown, Jas. Hedley, Anson st
Durham, William Campton, Lynn st
Hope, Thomas Stainsby (& posting house), near Tennant st
King's Head, William White, Tennant st
Leeds, Thomas Sidgwick, Mariner's terrace
Queen's Head, John Brown, Middleton
Royal, Benjamin Murray
Ship, Robert Baxter
Station, John Turner, Albert terrace
Union, Wm. Coltman (& brewer), Pimlico st
Voltigeur, Thomas Jackson, Middleton
West Dock, Joseph Catterson, Knowles st

Beer Houses.

Ayers William, South st
Bateman John, Pimlico st
Beninson Philip, South st
Bradley Pearce, Dock st
Clarkson Frances, Dover st
Colling John, Dover st
Crane Wm. Stranton lane
Dobson Robert, Whitby st
Denniss Octavus, Knowles st
Earl Joseph, Knowles st
Fryer William, Dover st
Gray John, Market Place
Hart Richard, South st
Hill Ralph, Tennant st

Ingledew William, John st
Johnson Charles, Knowles st
Keenleyside Robt. South st
Kinnersley James, George st
Newton Grace, Tennant st
Robinson Robert, Tennant st
Nicholson James, Albert st
Shotton John, Jersey st
Robinson John, Stranton lane
Storin Isaac, John st
Verrill Joseph (& ship chandler), Jackson's Dock
Wilson William, Middleton
Lawson Jas. Stranton lane
Nicholson John, Stranton la

Iron Founders.

Bastow Brothers (& contractors), near Tennant st
Richardson Thos. & Sons, Middleton
Taylor & Son (& brass and engine builders, and agricultural implement makers), Hope st

Ironmongers.

Andas James (& plumber), Dock st

Joiners & Builders.

(see also Builders).

Bowmaker John (& cabinet maker), Albert st
Crowe Matthew, Jersey st
Ellan Joseph, Stranton lane
Harrison William, Jersey st
Horseman & Stockill
Jameson Wm. Stranton lane
Lamb & Milburn, Whitby st; ho. Exeter st
Lane Wm. Scarborough st
Liverseed Thos. R. Dover st
Malthouse William, Arthur st
Mothersdale William Donald son, Ann st; ho. Mariner's terrace
Rae Thomas, Edward st
Robinson George, Victoria ter
Russell Samuel, South st
Sandwich Wm. Archer st
Thompson Thomas, Tennant st
Thompson John, Exeter st
Todd John, Market Place
Ward Jacob, Archer st
Ward John, Stranton lane
Wardill Jas. Jackson's Dock
Watt James, Hope st
Winstanley William, Scarborough st

Master Mariners.

Barnes George, West row
Barnett John, Archer st
Beeston Jas. Scarborough st
Brown George Thomas, Scarborough st
Bye Thomas, Pilot st
Chapman Benj. Pilot st
Clark Geo. Scarborough st
Clark Sampson, Lynn st
Clough William, Pimlico st
Dennis John, Lynn st
Finch Isaac, Pimlico st
Fishwick Richard, George st
Halls William, West row
Harrison Thos. Anthony st.
Harwick Charles, Scarborough street
Hildreth Philip, Mariners' ter
Jockling George, Pilot st
Kilvington Benj. Archer st
Maguiness Ralph, Archer st
Mc.Kenzie James Thomas, Tennant street
Mead John, Exeter street
Mellanby Thos. Anthony st.
Moore Francis, Archer st.
Moorson Matthew, Jersey st
Mullett Joseph, Archer st.
Pearson James, Albion st
Pearson Wm. Albert terrace
Postgate George, Scarborough street
Pyman Thomas, Jersey st.
Rogan James, Pilot street
Rowell Thomas, Scarborough street
Spenceley Francis, Mariners' terrace
Thompson Jacob, Pilot st.
Thompson Christopher, Archer street
Thompson John, George st.
Turnbull Thos. Alfred st.
Turnmore Abraham, Archer street
White Richard, Alfred st.
Wood Wm. W. Dover st
Yates Fras. Scarborough st

Millers.

Lisle William (shipowner), Middleton House
Pickering William, Church st

Plumbers, Painters, and Glaziers.

Andas James (& gas fitter), Dock street
Boulby John, Albert st.
Clennet George, South st.
Harrison Thomas, Church st
Marshall Jno. Geo. Dock st.
Pounder and Sherwood, Church street
Snowball Joseph, Lynn st.

Sail Makers.

Curry Ralph, Jackson's Dock
Fawcus John, Victoria ter.
Gales William, Victoria ter.
Joss John, South st.

Ship Builders.

Blumer George, Middleton
Denton J. P. & Co., Middleton Dock Yard
Pile John, Graving Dock ho Stranton Field House
Richardson Brothers, Middleton
Winspeare John, Middleton

Ship Brokers.

Bell Henry, Market place
Hudson Joseph, Victoria ter
Mellanby Joseph & Co.

Surgeons.

Atkinson Jas. (& physician) Scarborough street
Kirk George, Church st.
Oldham Riton, Church st
Slater James, Albert terrace

Tailors.

Brown William, Dock st
Brook Christopher (and draper), Church st.
Charlton Robert, Albert st
Crossley John, Lynn st.
Fenwick Thomas, Alfred st.
Hawkridge John (& draper) Church street
Henderson Samuel, Ann st
Jameson Peter, Church st
Sanderson Robert, Dock st.
Smith William, Knowles st.
Tweedale Thomas, George st
Weatherill John, Market st
Watson Michael, Middleton
Wilson Edward, Tennant st.
Wild George, Stranton lane

Watch Makers.

Canton Richard, John st
Whaley William, South st.

WOLVISTON PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

This chapelry is bounded on the north-east by the parish of Greatham, on the north by that of Elwick Hall, on the north-west by Grindon, and on the south-east by the townships of Billingham and Cowpen-Bewley. It comprises the two townships of Newton-Bewley and Wolviston.

NEWTON-BEWLEY township contains 1,562 acres, and its annual value is £1,393 3s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 88; in 1811, 84; in in 1821, 86; in 1831, 92; in 1841, 87; and in 1851, 121. The manor-house of which no vestige now remains, and demesnes in this township were assigned to the twelfth stall in Durham Cathedral. The endowment and estates of this canonry became vested in the ecclesiastical commissioners in 1853. The rectorial tithes belong to the ecclesiastical commissioners, and amount to £133 per annum; the vicarial to the Rev. Philip Rudd, and are commuted for £21 3s.

The Village of Newton-Bewley is situated six miles north-by-east from Stockton.

Barton John, vict. *Three Bells*
Jameson George, beerhouse
Whitelock John, miller

Farmers.

Allison Ralph (yeoman)
Beach Robert (yeoman), Hall's field
Bone James, Blue House
Foster John
Greenshields George
Mellanby Edward, Low Grange
Noddings Robert
Shepherd Henry, High Grange
Stephenson Thomas

WOLVISTON township comprises an area of 2,396 acres, and the annual value of the property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was £2,188 13s. The population in 1801 was 411; in 1811, 390; in 1821, 341; in 1831, 582; in 1841, 588; and in 1851, 750 souls. The principal landowners are the dean and chapter of Durham, who also possess the manorial rights. This, like the other portions of the former parish of Billingham, is held by farmers under leases of twenty-one years, subject to a renewal fine every seven years. Here are a brick and tile works and pottery; the former carried on by Mr. Henry Mainwaring, is the property of Robert White, Esq., and was erected by the Rev. L. C. Clarke.

The Village of Wolviston occupies a pleasant situation on the Stockton and Sunderland turnpike road, about five miles north-by-east from the former place. An annual festival is held here on the first Sunday after Lammas Day; and on the following day, a horticultural show takes place; races and shows of various kinds follow; and, in the evening, balls take place at the public-houses.

The Chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, stands near the centre of the village, and consists of nave, chancel, and square tower: the latter was erected in 1830, at which time the chapel was enlarged. It now contains 320 sittings, and in consequence of a grant from the society for promoting the enlargement and building of churches and chapels, 130 of that number are free and unappropriated. An organ, purchased by subscription, was opened in 1854. The chapelry of Wolviston was severed from the mother church in 1577; from which year the register is dated. The emoluments of the living are derived from glebe lands belonging to it, and amount to about £180 per annum. The living, which is not in charge nor certificated, is in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham, and incumbency of the Rev. L. C. Clarke, B.A., who was appointed in 1832.

The Parsonage House is situated in a pleasant and healthy part of the village, and has been considerably enlarged and improved by the present incumbent. The great tithes of the chapelry are commuted for £337 16s., paid to the ecclesiastical commissioners; and the small tithes amounting to £70 per annum, are received by the Vicar of Billingham.

Here is a small *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, with a house for the minister, and a school.

The Parochial School was rebuilt by subscription in 1836, on a site given by the Rev. L. C. Clarke, at a cost of £175. The dean and chapter of Durham give £10 per annum for the free education of twelve poor children, and the present incumbent pays for the instruction of eight others.

In 1838, three *Alms-Houses*, containing six apartments, were erected in the centre of the village by Frances Ann Vane, Marchioness of Londonderry, for six poor widows, who are appointed by her ladyship.

Rose Villa, the residence of Wright Clunie, Esq., is situated south of the village, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country.

POST OFFICE, WOLVISTON: George Scotson, postmaster.—Letters arrive here, from Stockton, at 9 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 4 10 p.m.

Bainbridge Mr. John
Biggins Mr. Joseph
Bird Mr. Thomas
Blakelock Mr. John
Bradley Thomas, Esq.
Cessford David, policeman
Clarke Rev. L. C. Parsonage
Clunie Wright, merchant (Friedrichsen, Clunie & Co.); ho. Rose Villa
Farthing Ann, bonnetmaker
Hett Mr. William
Hodgson William, draper
Mainwaring Henry, brick and tile manufacturer, Grange Tilery
Metcalf Joseph, bricklayer
Robinson Robert, mason
Smith Robert, machine wright
Stainthorpe Margaret, dressmaker
Wade James, gardener
Wade John, gardener
Walker Thomas, farrier
Watson Thomas, mason

Boot and Shoemakers.
Arrowsmith Robert
Benson Franks
Brunton Joseph
Davison James
Dunn John

Blacksmiths.
Arrowsmith John Johnson
Barber Ralph
Barker Joseph

Butchers.
Gardener William
Hutchinson John

Farmers.
Bell John, Woodside
Corner George
Crosby William
Haswell John
Linsley Thomas
Musgrave John (yeoman)
Musgrave William (yeoman)
Potts Thomas
Shepherd John
Stafford John, Bewley Hill
Stainthorpe George
Stainthorpe John
Stephenson John (yeoman), White House
Swallwall Thomas, Wilmires
Thompson John (yeoman)

Inns and Taverns.
King's Head, (unoccupied)
Red Lion, John Dunn
Ship, Thomas Arrowsmith (and horse breaker)
Shoulder o' Mutton, Thomas Malthouse
Swan, James Metcalfe
Wellington, John Lawson

Joiners and Builders.
Atkinson George (and cartwright)
Atkinson John (and cabinet maker)
Robinson John

Shopkeepers.
Atkinson John
Barker Joseph
Cook John
Robinson Jane
Rutter Daniel

Tailors.
Heslop Richard
Rutherford James

CARRIER—To Stockton, William Watson, from his house, on Wednesday.

The following name has been inadvertently omitted in the Directory of Billingham township and parish, in this division of Stockton Ward, viz., *Hutchinson George*, S. O. *farmer, Bellasis.*

STOCKTON WARD.—SOUTH-WEST DIVISION.

This division of Stockton Ward comprises the parishes of Bishopton, Egglescliffe, Elton, Long Newton, Middleton St. George, Norton, Redmarshall, and Stockton, whose united area is 30,152 acres. The population, in 1851, was 14,442 souls.

BISHOPTON PARISH.

This parish comprises the townships of Bishopton, East and West Newbiggin, and Little Stainton, and is annexed to the Sedgefield Union. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Redmarshall and Grindon, on the north-west by Great Stainton, on the west by Aycliffe, on the south-west and south by Haughton-le-Skerne, on the south-east by Long Newton and Elton, and on the east by Redmarshall.

Bishopton township is principally the property of John Eden, Esq., John Page Sourby, Esq., Archdeacon Croft, the trustees of the late Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., and George Head, Esq. Henry Blackett, Esq., is lord of the manor. The area of the township is 2,002 acres, and its annual value £1,923 17s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 349; in 1811, 312; in 1821, 365; in 1831, 423; in 1841, 362; and in 1851, 365. The earliest account of Bishopton occurs in the Continuation of Simeon of Durham:—"There arose a feud betwixt Cumin and Roger de Conyers, from whom he never could extort either homage or fealty, as from the other barons. Roger, therefore, in self-defence, began to fortify his house at Biscopton for very fear of William. Cumin made an attempt with a strong force to surprise the place, but was repulsed and obliged to retreat; and here the bishop found a safe residence, and received the homage of such of his vassels as returned to their duty." Bishopton, after this transaction, remained in the possession of the family of Conyers for at least five centuries; and little of consequence occurred here till the breaking out of the northern rebellion in 1569, when "the rebels," writes Sir George Bowes, "constrained by force sundry to follow them; as the people of Bishopton, tenants of John Conyers, my son-in-law, being ready to come forward to serve the queen's majesty under him here, they not only forced them to go with them, but compelled the rest of the town, armed and unarmed, to go to Darneton." It is recorded that sixteen persons from "Byshopton," eight from "Little Staynton," and one from "Newbyggynge," joined the insurgents; and the executions which followed the failure of the enterprise were four at Bishopton, two at Little Stainton, and one at Newbiggin. Bishopton remained in the possession of the Conyers family until 1613, in which and the two following years, Sir George Conyers, Knt., of Sockburn, and George Conyers, Esq., his son and heir, alienated the whole of their manors of Bishopton, Stainton, and Newbiggin, in various parcels, to their tenants; Bishopton is at present held by the gentlemen above mentioned. The most remarkable object in the township is the *Castle Hill*, a fortification consisting of an artificial conical mount with a truncated summit, and surrounded by a double trench. It is constructed of the common clay and such stones as might be picked up in the surrounding country, and both its sides and summit are covered with verdure. In Hutchinson's time its height was estimated at sixty feet, but at present it is forty-three and a half feet in height, and the flat top is an ellipsis of fifty feet by thirty. The inner ditch is carried close around the base; but the outer one, though nearer it on the north and south, extends to a considerable distance east and west. The Bishopton Beck flows by on the south, and its waters were probably used for filling the trenches. The origin of this fort is traditionally ascribed to Roger de Conyers, but some writers consider it to be much more ancient, and suppose it to be a Roman, Saxon, or Danish intrenchment.

The Village of Bishopton is pleasantly situated on an eminence, about six miles west-north-west from Stockton, and consists of two open rows of good houses. The parish feast is held on St. Peter's-day.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is situated in the centre of the village, and was rebuilt and enlarged in 1846-7, at a cost of £1,200, chiefly defrayed by the present vicar and his sisters. It now consists of a nave, north aisle, chancel, vestry at the east end of the north aisle, and a western tower, under which is the principal entrance to the church. The chancel is separated from the nave by a pointed arch, and contains a triple lancet eastern window of stained glass, the centre portion representing the Lamb bearing the banner, presented by Miss Anderson, of Bishopton. The tower contains an organ by Hoggett and Sons, of Darlington. There are 300 sittings in the church, 100 of which are free and unappropriated. The parish register commences in 1653. Roger Conyers, with the consent of Robert, his son and heir, granted Bishopton and Sockburn churches to Sherburn Hospital, soon after its foundation; and Bishop Pudsey confirmed the gift, but reserved to himself the power of ordaining proper vicars thereto. The living is at present a discharged vicarage, valued in the Liber Regis at £4 5s. 10d., and in the patronage of the master and brethren of Sherburn Hospital. The glebe consists of about seventy acres. The hospital of Sherburn is entitled to the tithe of wool and lamb. The gross annual income of the living is about £170. Rev. Thomas Burton Halgate, vicar.

Here is a small *Wesleyan Chapel*, erected in 1834.

The School, situated near the church, was erected by subscription in 1813, and has an average attendance of about fifty pupils. There is a house for the master attached.

Charities.—Barker's Charity.—The yearly sum of £1, left by Thomas Barker *(see page 369)*, is paid by a tenant of the Marchioness of Londonderry at East Newbiggin, and distributed at the church, amongst the poor of the parish, by the churchwardens on Candlemas-day.—*Robert Thompson*, by will, January 31st, 1715, charged his property in the township of Bishopton with £5, left to the poor by his uncle, William Robson, deceased. In respect of this sum, the owner of Bell's Field pays 5s. a-year, which is distributed with the preceeding charity.—*Donors Unknown.*—The churchwardens receive 5s. annually from the owner of some houses in Bishopton, and 13s. 4d. from the owners of certain land in Little Stainton. The latter sum is distributed with the above charities, and the 5s. in penny and twopenny loaves at the same time.

Post Office, Bishopton: William Baker, postmaster.—Letters arrive here, from Stockton, at 11 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 2 30 p.m.

Anderson Miss Charlotte
Baker William, schoolmaster
Craggs Ann, shopkeeper
Cruddace James, joiner
Day Christopher, shoemaker
Dickson Misses Maria and Sarah
Elders William, shoemaker
Heads George, Esq. West House
Hill Thompson, tailor and draper
Hodgson John, mason
Hodgson Robert, vict. *Stillington Ox*
Holgate Rev. Thomas Burton
Iceton Thomas, tailor
Lowes John, joiner
Moore Thomas, vict. and blacksmith
Nesom John, butcher
Newton William, vict. *Bay Horse*
Old Mary, vict. *Wheat Sheaf*
Old Robert, vict. *Blue Bell*
Pattinson Robert, shoemaker
Prierman Miss Jane
Robson Thomas, corn factor
Sample Thomas, saddler
Sanderson John, surgeon
Thompson Sarah, schoolmistress
Thompson Sarah, shopkeeper
Tones John, shopkeeper
Weatherill William, shoemaker

Farmers.

Cook John, Stoney Flat
Cowley William
Dobbing John
Iveson Daniel, Gilly Flat
Longstaff William, Brooks House
Nesom William
Robson Henry (yeoman)
Tindler John
Tyson Isaac, Cabby Castle
Walker John
Willis William (and corn miller)

CARRIER.—Robert Old, to Stockton, on Wednesdays.

EAST AND WEST NEWBIGGIN township comprises an area of 718 acres, and its annual value is £538 5s. The population in 1801 was 42; in 1811, 34; in 1821, 26; in 1831, 35; in 1841, 37; and in 1851, 37 souls. This place was, as we have seen, the property of the Conyers family; it is now possessed by Brian Harrison, Esq.; William Henry Lambton, Esq.; the Marchioness of Londonderry; and the trustees of the late Earl of Eldon, each of whom claims the manorial rights, &c., of his own property. The township is about six miles west of Stockton.

Directory. — The farmers are John Atkinson, Whinney Hill; Robert Anngle; Brian Harrison, yeoman; Thomas Lax, Pit Field House; Christopher Teaurt; and Richard Tinkler, yeoman, Sauf Hall.

LITTLE STAINTON township is principally the property of the trustees of the late Earl of Eldon, and William Trotter, Esq. Henry Collingwood Blackett is the lord of the manor. The township contains 1,083 acres, and its annual value is £797 5s.. It contained in 1801, 59 inhabitants; in 1811, 62; in 1821, 62; in 1831, 54; in 1841, 74; and in 1851, 82. Little Stainton formerly belonged to the Conyers family, and having undergone various changes of proprietorship, is now held by the gentlemen above mentioned.

Here is an extensive brick and tile works, carried on by Mr. Joshua Hill.

The Hamlet of Little Stainton is situated about seven miles west-by-north of Stockton, and a mile south of Stainton-le-Street.

Directory.—Joshua Hill, brick and tile manufacturer, Little Stainton Tilery; and the farmers are John Blench, Little Stainton; John Gibbon, Long Pasture House; Robert Petch; and John Thompson.

EGGLESCLIFFE PARISH.

The parish of Egglescliffe is bounded on the north by Stockton, on the north-west by Redmarshall, on the west by Middleton St. George, and on the east and west by the river Tees. It comprises the townships of Aislaby, Egglescliffe, and Newsham.

AISLABY or AISLAKBY township is the property of the trustees of the late Mrs. Colling, Lord Eldon and others, and contains 2,260 acres. Its annual value is £2,610 13s. 4d. The population in 1801 was 116; in 1811, 148; in 1821, 166; in 1831, 143; in 1841, 128; and in 1851, 141 souls. This township was formerly possessed by a family bearing the local name, which we find first mentioned in 1313, when William de Aislakby and Agnes his wife presented the chantry of St. Thomas the Martyr, founded within the manor, to Thomas de Manneley, chaplain. In 1410, the estate became, by marriage with the heiress of Aislakby, the property of Hugh de Asteley; and it was sold, July 10th, 1557, by William Asteley, to Robert Hindmers, clerk. The family of the latter failing in issue male, Aislaby was purchased of them, in 1595, by Michael Pemberton, Esq., and remained in his family till about the year 1720, when it was alienated to Robert Raikes, Esq., of Northallerton; and Robert Raikes Fulthorpe, Esq., sold the reputed manor of Aislaby to

Rowland Webster, Esq., of Stockton, from whose descendants it was purchased by the first Earl of Eldon, and is now held by his representatives.

The Village of Aislaby is situated one mile west-north-west of Yarm, and five south-west-by-south of Stockton.

Fishgarth is a piece of meadow ground on the banks of the Tees, supposed to take its name from a dam or weir for taking salmon, which formerly existed here, and some remains of which are still visible. *Trafford Hill* or *Trefford Hill*, occupies a commanding situation on the southern verge of the township. Thomas Graa held this manor in 1336, by the service of a pair of white gloves on St. Mary Magdalen's day; and in the next century it was held by the Tempests, from whom it was transferred by marriage to the family of Mallory. It was afterwards held by the Wentworths; and we find John Witham, Esq., of Cliffe, recorded as the owner of the estate in 1640. In 1832, it belonged to Robert Campion, Esq., of Whilley, by whom it was sold in 1840.

Clayton Susannah, vict. *Black Bull*
Humpbleby Robert, blacksmith
Longstaffe John, blacksmith

Farmers.

Bulmer Jeffrey, Aislaby Grange
Crawford John & Robert, Aislaby West Farm
Cummins John
Dent Joseph
Emmett Henry
Harrison Thomas
Holt William, Holm House
Lawson John, Port Knowle
Middleton Jon, Aislaby Grange
Nightingale James, Stafford Hill
Trentham Nathaniel

EGGLESCLIFFE township contains 1,507 acres, and the property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was valued at £3,850. Its population in 1801 was 270; in 1811, 293; in 1821, 332; in 1831, 424; in 1841, 443; and in 1851, 493 souls. The principal landowners are F. S. Standish, Esq. (who is also lord of the manor), Thomas Meynell, Esq., Thomas W. Waldy, Esq., Rev. W. S. Temple, and others. The Stockton and Darlington Railway intersects this township, and its Yarm depôt, for coal and lime, is situated near the high road which passes towards the bridge. The Leeds Northern Railway, now a branch of the North-Eastern, enters the county of Durham at Egglescliffe by the Yarm Viaduct, a handsome structure of forty-three arches, each of about forty feet span. This township was anciently possessed by the Aislakbys, from whom it passed, in 1420, to the Astleys. In the following century the Garnetts became its proprietors; it afterwards passed to the Woods and the Ebstobs, and is now the property of the gentlemen above mentioned.

The Village of Egglescliffe is situated on the steep and lofty northern bank of the Tees, and overlooks the curve in that river which nearly surrounds the peninsula upon which the town of Yarm is situated. The time worn pedestal and mutilated shaft of an ancient cross stands in the open space in the centre of the village. A paper mill was commenced here in 1830, by Charles T. Bainbridge and Sons, the present proprietors; and, in 1832, a chemical works was begun at Early Nook, by Mr. Robert Wilson, by whom it is still carried on. Egglescliffe is connected with Yarm by a stone bridge, said to have been erected about the year 1400. It consisted originally of five pointed arches; and there is a tradition that the north arch was cut, and formed into a draw-bridge, during the civil wars, when Egglescliffe, with Stockton, was garrisoned by the royalists. The north arch has, since that time, been rebuilt in a semicircular form. An iron bridge was erected here in 1805, at

a cost of £8,000, but, owing to some defect in its construction, it fell, in 1806, and has not since been restored.

The Parish Church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and stands near the brink of the declivity which slopes from the western extremity of the village to Yarm bridge. It consists of nave, chancel, south transept, and embattled tower, and will accommodate about 200 persons. The transept just mentioned bears the name of Pemberton's Porch, and under an arch in its south wall is a recumbent effigy of a knight in chain armour, fully armed, with the legs crossed, and the feet resting on a lion. The church contains several mural monuments. The parish register commences in 1539. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Stockton, valued in the Liber Regis at £28 17s. 1d.; gross income £1,120 per annum. Patron, the Bishop of Durham; rector, Rev. Henry J. Maltby, M.A.

The Rectory is a substantial brick building, erected by the present rector, in 1845, on the site of the old rectory.

The Parochial School was erected in 1842, before which year the children fo this parish had to go to Yarm.

Early Nook is a hamlet in this township, about three quarters of a mile north of Egglescliffe, where there is a chemical works belonging to Mr. Robert Wilson.

Charities.—William Hall, on the 16th February, 1660, gave £100 to purchase an annuity of £6, issuing out of four ox-gangs of arable land at Yarm, and which was to be distributed equally, by trustees, every 10th of December, to five poor widows dwelling in the parish, or in default of widows, to so many fatherless children under thirteen years of age, or in default of widows and children, to poor old men dwelling in Egglescliffe. The amount is distributed annually by the churchwardens to six poor widows.

Bainbridge Charles Thomas & Son, paper manufacturers
Best Robert, blacksmith
Dodshon Maria, boarding school
Doughty Esther, lodging house
Doughty Rachel, gardener
Elwick John, gardener
Emmett James, corn miller, Egglescliffe Grange
Emmett Mr. Robert, Egglescliffe Grange
Fidler John, corn miller
Hall William Robert, schoolmaster
Halliday Charles, butcher
Harburn Christopher, shoemaker
Hills Francis, cartwright
Hutchinson Robt. beerhouse, and tailor
Ilay Christopher, gardener
Jefferson Joseph, gardener
Jefferson Thomas, shoemaker
Jordon George, vict. *Blue Bell*, and fishmonger
Kay Robert, tanner
Kirtlan Richard, vict. *Railway*
Maltby Rev. Henry Jos. M.A. Rectory
Moore William, blacksmith
Nicholson William James, gardener
Perkins Miss Mary
Railway Stations — Preston Junction (Stockton and Darlington, and Leeds Northern) — Charles Dearlove, station master
Yarm—(Stockton and Darlington)—Christopher coulson, station master
Yarm — (Leeds and Northern) — Charles Mathews, station master
Shepherd Henry shoemaker
Singleton James, policeman
Stephenson Hannah, shopkeeper
Thompson John, gardener
Tinkler William, gardener
Trenholm Ann, vict. *Bay Horse*, Urlay Nook
Wastell Miss Mary
Weatherell Thomas, shopkeeper
Wilkinson Miss Mary
Wilson Robert, chemical manufacturer, Urlay Nook
Winpenny Miss Mary
Yarm Coal, Coke, and Lime Depots—Jonathan Fidler, agent

Farmers.

Allan Michael, Whitelay Springs
Elstob John, Urlay Nook House
Hutchinson Robert, Carter Moor
Kingston Thomas, Whitelay Springs
Lailer Joseph, Glebe Farm (and butcher at Yarm)
Law Robert
Lax James
Ramsay Joseph
Weston George

NEWSHAM township, situated about three miles west of Yarm, is the property of Mrs. Marshall, and Messrs. Page and Swires. It comprises an area of 1,054 acres, which is divided into the four farms of *Featherstone House*, *Newsham Hall*, *Newsham Grange*, and *White House*, and its annual value is £965. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 34; in 1811, 35; in 1821, 44; in 1831, 58; in 1841, 57; and in 1851, 67. This township was in ancient times the property of the Aislakbys, and it afterwards became the seat of the Halls, who were descended from the Halls of Gretford, in the county of Lincoln. The fourth possessor of the name, Christopher Hall, Esq., was charged with a horse and furniture for the service of Charles I., and compounded for his estate for £460. Lodowick Hall, his son and heir, was for some time of Great Chilton (for which estate he also compounded for £419 11s. 5d.), and was a justice of the peace for the county. With Christopher, his son, he sold Newsham to Robert Blakiston, of Old Elvet, whose great-grandson, the Rev. Robert Blakiston, held lands in Newsham in 1738. The Coatsworth family also had possessions here.

Directory.—The farmers are, Nicholas Bell, Newsham Grange; Edward Braithwaite, Newsham Hall; John Garbutt, White House; Mary Pyburn, Newsham Grange; and Thomas Sowerby, Featherstone House.

ELTON PARISH.

This small parish, which comprises no dependant townships, is bounded on the north by the parishes of Norton and Redmarshall, on the north-west by Bishopton, on the south-west and south by Long Newton, and on the east by the township of Hartburn, in the parish of Stockton. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 78; in 1811, 76; in 1821, 105; in 1831, 103; in 1841, 92; and in 1851, 84. Its area is 1,419 acres, and the value of property assessed for the county-rate in 1853 was £895. Elton, with Barmton and Skerningham, were given by Bishop Aldune, as a marriage portion with his daughter Ecgfrida, to Uchtred, Earl of Northumberland, who, tiring of her, sent her back to her father, and her dowry was restored to the bishop. She afterwards married Kilvert, a Yorkshire thane, who also sent her back, and at length became a nun, and was buried in the cemetery at Durham. Maud, cousin to Robert Bruce, gave four oxgangs of land at Elton to Guisborough Priory, during the episcopate of Bishop Kellaw. About the year 1200, the manor of Elton belonged to William de Homez, and was afterwards vested for several descents in the family of Gower, from whom, in 1546, one moiety descended to Laurence Tregoz or Thorowgood. The other moiety had become vested, before 1435, in the family of Bowes, and afterwards passed by marriage to Sir Cuthbert Collingwood, by whom it was sold, in 1573, to Thomas Sergeantson, of Preston-le-Skerne; and John Thomas and Christopher Jefferson, of Elton, yeomen. The other half shortly afterwards became vested in the family of Errington. John Errington, Esq., of Elton, was a colonel in the service of Charles I., and named a delinquent in the ordinance of parliament 1644. On the petition of his wife, Mrs. Mary Errington, a fifth-part of his estates at Elton, Egglescliffe, and elsewhere, was allowed for the maintenance of herself and her family. He died in 1666; and John Errington, his son, who had also been a lieutenant-colonel in the royal army, sold his estate in Elton, in 1682, to Robert Shafto, Esq., recorder of Newcastle. Elton is now the property of John S. Sutton, Esq., and John Leaper, Esq.

The Village of Elton is situated on the road between Stockton and Darlington, about three miles from the former place,

The Parish Church is a neat stone building in the Gothic style, erected, in 1840, on the site of the old church, and consists of a nave, chancel, and south porch, with a bell turret at the western gable. The eastern window is filled with stained glass, containing representations of the Crucifixion and Resurrection, erected to the memory of the late G. W. Sutton, Esq., by his widow. A recumbent effigy of a knight in armour, which formerly lay beneath an arch in the north wall of the nave, is now placed within the altar rails. The parish register commences in 1573. From William de Homez, the advowson of Elton passed to the Gowers and Boweses, and afterwards to the Erringtons and Jeffersons. The Erringtons' right of presentation passed, with their property, to the Shaftos, and is now held by J. S. Sutton, Esq.; and the turn of the Jeffersons is supplied by T. and J. Hogg, Esqs. The benefice, a rectory, is a discharged living, in the deanery of Stockton, valued in the Liber Regis at £7 6s. 5½d.; gross income, £180. Incumbent—Rev. James Milner.

Elton Hall, the property and residence of John S. Sutton, Esq., is a handsome modern mansion, with beautiful plantations and grounds.

Sutton Mrs. Elton Hall
Sutton John Stapleton, Esq. Elton Hall

Farmers.

Almond John (and beerhouse)
Dinsdale Thomas
Elcoate Elizabeth
Elcoate Richard, Sandy Lees
Harland Richard, Smith House
Johnson John and William, Viewley Hill
Nesom Thomas
Thomson Thomas Walter, Moor House

LONG NEWTON PARISH.

Long Newton parish is bounded on the north-east and north by the parishes of Elton and Bishopton, on the west by the chapelry of Sadberge, on the south-west by Middleton St. George parish, on the south and south-east by Egglescliffe, and on the east by the township of Preston, in the parish of Stockton. It forms only one constablery or township, which comprises Coatham Conyers, Coatham-Stob, and Goosepool. The latter is attached to this parish in ecclesiastical matters, but for other purposes it is said to be in Middleton-St.-George parish. Long Newton parish comprises an area of 4,544 acres, and the value of property assessed for the county-rate in 1853 was £3,224 14s. The population in 1801 was 295; in 1811, 253; in 1821, 338; in 1831, 313; in 1841, 293; and in 1851, 325 souls. The Stockton and Darlington Railway passes through this parish. Long Newton was anciently held by the Baliols, under, or as a member of, the great lordship of Gainford; and, after their forfeiture, it was held of the Beauchamps, earls of Warwick, their successors in the honour of Barnard Castle, under whom the Surtees family held a house and 100 acres of land at 13s. 4d. yearly. The families of Killinghall and Conyers (of Coatham Conyers) afterwards held lands here. On the attainder of Ralph Conyers, in 1565, his estates here were forfeited to the crown, and were granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1578, to Sir Roger Manners, Knt. It subsequently passed to the Vane family, and is now possessed by the Marchioness of Londonderry, John Sutton, Esq., Marshall Fowler, Esq., and the Rev. Richard Waldy. The Marchioness of Londonderry is lady of the manor.

The Village of Long Newton is situated on the road between Stockton and Darlington, and extends to within four-and-a-half miles of the former, and six miles of the latter town. There are brick and tile works here, carried on by the Marchioness of Londonderry.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1806, and consists of a nave and chancel, without transepts or tower. The eastern window is divided into three compartments, and filled with stained glass; in the centre is a figure of Our Saviour, and on each side are representations of the Nativity and the Baptism by St. John. In the middle window on the south side of the nave, are two highly finished representations of Sts. Peter and Paul, introduced, at the expense of the rector, in memory of Bishop Van Mildert. The church is the family burial place of the Vanes, and contains several monuments to their memory. The last person interred in the family vault within the altar rails, was the late marquis, whose remains were deposited in their last resting place, the 16th March, 1854. There was formerly a chantry in this church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; but when or by whom founded does not appear. The parish register commences in 1564. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Stanhope, valued in the Liber Regis at £20; gross income, £634. Patron—the Bishop of Durham; rector—the Rev. Thomas H. Dyke.

The Parsonage is a good house, situated to the north of the church, and with its appurtenances, was built by the Rev. J. Finney, rector. The tithes of the parish were commuted in 1836.

Coatham Conyers is an estate in this parish, and was, in the fourteenth century, held of the Surtees family by the Conyers, of Sockburn, who forfeited it on the failure of the northern rebellion, and the estate was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Roger Manners. It was afterwards held by the Ramsays, the Crossleys, the Bowyers, the Micklethwaites, and the Dennisons: it is now the property of J. S. Sutton, Esq., of Elton. The old mansion occupies a secluded situation, and some of its rooms contain good specimens of antique panelling.

Goosepool is a name applied to three farms attached to this parish, to the rector of which they pay tithes, though they join with the parish of Middleton-St.-George in the payment of poor-rates.

Charities.—*Thomas Barker*, by will, May 22nd, 1686, gave to this parish 20s. yearly, payable out of his lands at East Newbiggin. It is divided equally between ten poor and aged persons of the parish, widows being preferred —— *Carter* left the sum of £2 10s. for the benefit of the poor. This sum is vested in the hands of the incumbent for the time being, who pays 2s. 6d. interest, which is given away to one poor person on Candlemas-day, with the produce of the preceding charity.

Post Office, Long Newton: Thomas Lofthouse, postmaster.—Letters arrive here from Darlington 9 30 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 3 30 p.m.

Cummin David, blacksmith
Dunning Isabella, vict. *Grey Horse*
Dyke Rev. Thomas Hart, Rectory
Furness William, shoemaker
Kipling William, cartwright, Goosepool
Knott Thomas, blacksmith
Manners John, shoemaker
Naggs Thomas, cartwright and shopkeeper
Newby Matthew, beerhouse and shopkeeper
Parochial School—John Eger, teacher
Reed William, shoemaker
Short John, tailor
Short Margaret, shopkeeper
Thompson Mr. Francis, Burn Hope
Walton Nicholas, butcher

Farmers.

Carter Catharine
Clayton John, Brocks House
Couling Matthew, Grange Pasture
Crowe Stephen, Lay Berry Pasture
Embleton John, West Moor House
Farndale John, Hang Thorn House
Green Robert, Hardstone House
Pallister William, West Gate
Parkin Francis
Parlour Thomas
Rutter George, Viewly House
Sanderson Anthony, East Gate
Shepherd William, Fox hill
Smith James

Smith John, Call hill
Spence Robert, Mill hill
Thornton George, High Goosepool
Thornton John (and victualler), *West Hartburn Tavern*, Low Goosepool
Watson William
Wilson John
York John, Coatham Stob

MIDDLETON ST. GEORGE PARISH.

This parish which comprises no dependant townships, is bounded on the north-east by Long Newton, on the north by Haughton-le-Skerne, on the west by Dinsdale, on the south by the river Tees, and on the east by Egglescliffe; extending to within two-and-a-half miles west of Yarm, and four-and-a-half east by south of Darlington. Its area is 2,050 acres, and its annual value £3,157 5s. 6d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 215; in 1811, 202; in 1821, 209; in 1831, 299; in 1841, 433; and in 1855, 332. The village of Middleton-one-Row, and the hamlet called Oak Tree, are the only assemblages of houses in the parish. The Stockton and Darlington Railway extends into this parish. At the time of King Richard's grant of the wapentake of Sadberge to Bishop Pudsey, the son of Godfrey Board owned the service of two parts of a knight's fee for Middleton and Hartburn. The Sertees are the next proprietors on record, and, in 1320, Rowland Bart died seised of half the manor, which he held by homage, fealty, and suit, at the court of Sadberge. In 1337, Robert de Cambe held half a messuage and 30 acres in Lower Middleton. The manor shortly afterwards passed to John de Killynghall, a justice itinerant under Cardinal Langley, in 1413, and continued in the direct line of the family till Francis Killinghall sold his estates in 1569, and, in 1587, died an officer in the garrison at Berwick. A third of the manor, however, seems to have been vested in a younger branch of the Killinghalls; and, after passing through the hands of various proprietors, was re-united to that family by purchase from Richard Madox, in 1606, It remained theproperty of the Killinghalls till 1762, when John Killinghall dying without issue, devised his estate to his kinsman, William Pemberton, Esq., whose son, William, bequeathed it to his paternal aunts, of the family of Cocks, of Plymouth, H. A. W. Cocks. Esq., being the present proprietor. The other landowners are W. F. Addison, Esq., and Sir William Clavering.

The Village of Middleton-one-Row, or Over Middleton, is situated five miles east-south-east from Darlington, and consists principally of one long row of good houses, near the bank of the Tees. Owing to its proximity to the Dinsdale Baths, this place has much improved of late years; an inn on an extensive scale has been built, and many private dwellings, suitable for the accommodation of respectable parties, have been erected. An omnibus plies between the village and the Middleton station of the Stockton and Darlington Railway

The Parish Church, dedicated to St. George, is situated on elevated ground, to the south-east of the village of Middleton-one-Row; and is a small plain structure, consisting of a nave and chancel. It will accommodate 150 persons. William Killinghall, in 1521, by will, charged his estates "for the sustentacion of an honest preste, which I will shall syng for the sowles of me, myn auncestors and heires in the pariche churche of Midilton George by the space of seven yeres next after my death, receyving yearly for his salary vij markes." The parish register commences in 1650. The living is a discharged rectory, in the deanery of Stockton, valued in the Liber Regis at £3 13s. 1½d.; gross income £100. Patron, Henry A. W. Cocks, Esq.;

rector, Rev. Henry Greaves. At present the patron has a moiety of the great tithes and the incumbent the remainder.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here.

The Parish School was erected by subscription about the year 1768; and after the completion of the building, there was a balance of £75, which was placed in the hands of the Rev. William Addison, who promised to pay the same, with interest at four per cent, to the trustees of the school. The sum of £3 is paid annually as interest to the schoolmaster. The master resides in the school-house, which, with the school-room, was almost entirely rebuilt in 1828. The school is attended by about thirty children, all of whom pay for their education.

Here is also an excellent boarding school, efficiently conducted by Mr. Michael Darling, of Middleton Hall.

West Hartburn.—The name of Goosepool is now locally applied to the whole of West Hartburn, though it properly belongs only to that part of the vill which is within the parish of Long Newton. The village is near the north-eastern verge of the parish of Middleton.

Oak Tree is a hamlet five-and-a-half miles east from Darlington, and derives its name from the sign of a public-house. *Fighting Cocks* is another hamlet, partly in this and Low Dinsdale parishes, situated on the Darlington and Yarm-road, about a mile from Middleton-one-Row. Here is a station on the Stockton and Darlington Railway; and, during the summer months, an omnibus from Middleton-one-Row meets the trains.

Charities.—Besides the school endowment, two yearly sums of 8s. each were formerly paid for the benefit of the poor of this parish from lands supposed to have been charged with the payment. These have been discontinued for many years, and there appears no means of compelling their renewal.

POST OFFICE, MIDDLETON-ONE-ROW: Harriet Jackson, postmistress.—Letters arrive here from Darlington, at nine a.m., and are despatched thereto at four p.m.

Adams Thomas
Bowe John, brewer and malster, Oak Tree Brewery
Castle Thomas, miller, Fighting Cocks
Chapman Mr. William, The Cottage
Cocks Henry Andrew William, Esq. Low Middleton Hall
Crabtree Mrs. Elizabeth
Darling Michael, boarding school, Middleton Hall
Garrett Thomas, shoemaker
Gent John, tailor
Hampton Daniel, livery stables
Jackson Joseph, livery stables
Jameson Matthew, shopkeeper, Oak Tree
Lloyd James, accountant and shoemaker
Maude Mr. Charles
Middleton Michael, butcher and shopkpr
Palmer William, joiner
RAILWAY STATION (Stockton and Darlington) and COAL AND LIME DEPOT, Fighting Cocks—John Wilson, station master and agent.
Shipman Bessy, dressmaker
Soans Richard, shopkeeper
Stokoe Edward, shopkeeper
Teasdale Robert, tailor

Inns.

Devonport, Mary Annie Sewell
Oak Tree, Thomas Moore (and blacksmith)
Queen's Head (an omnibus waits the arrivals of the trains) William Hunter (and farmer), Middleton-one-Row

Lodginghouse Keepers.

Burdon Elizabeth
Dixon Ann
Dixon Mary
Dunn Emma
Dunn Joseph
Elliott Robert
Fortune Mary
Graham Ann
Johnson William
Lawson Harret
Pincher Jane
Robson Isabella
Shipman Jane

Farmers.

Calvert John, West Hartburn
Clark George, White House
Moore William, Scrogg Farm

Pallister Thomas
Robinson Anthony, Church House
Stockdale William
Thornton Thomas
Turnbull Ralph, Oak Tree Farm

NORTON PARISH.

This parish, which comprises the manor of Blakiston, but forms only one township, is bounded on the north-east and north by Billingham parish, on the north-west by Grindon, on the west by Redmarshall, and on the south and east by Stockton. Its area is 4,614 acres, and the annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was £9,623 10s. The population in 1801 was 965; in 1811, 1,053; in 1821, 1,186; in 1831, in consequence of the employment of a number of labourers on the railway-works, it was 1,486; in 1841, 1,623; and in 1851, 1,725 souls. The Clarence Railway extends into this parish. Norton, anciently Normanton, is a member of one of the bishop's great manors; and at the time of the compilation of the Boldon Book, "there were here thirty villains, each holding two oxgangs of land under the same rents and services as those of Boldon, except cornage, which they did not pay, as they had no pasturage. There were twenty farmers, each holding two oxgangs, and paying half a mark. Each of them ploughed and harrowed half an acre of the lord's demesne, provided two men two days in reaping and the like at haymaking, and two wains for one day, or one wain for two days, to load corn; and all of them jointly tilled four portions in autumn, with all their families, except the housewives. Adam, of Norton, held a caracute for 10s., and provided thirty-two men for one day, or the same quantity of labour, with four wains; and his men and their families were to till four portions, but he and his household were to be clear. Adam, son of Gilbert de Herdwick, held thirty-six acres of the land of Norton, near Herdewyc, as tenant at will, under two marks rent. The mills had eight acres allotted to them, and the Mill-Meadow, and paid twenty marks. The punder had four acres, and the thraves of corn, like other punders, and paid four score hens and five hundred eggs. Twelve cottagers held tofts and crofts, and thirteen acres in Norton fields, paying 6s., and each giving fourteen days' work within the year, and altogether tilling four portions of land in autumn. The north meadows were in the bishop's hands. Norton paid 3s. for toll of ale, and the whole vill provided two milch cows. In Bishop Hatfield's Survey, the tenants are distinguished into tenants in drengage, free tenants, bond tenants, selfodes, cottagers, and tenants-by-exchequer rents. Sir George Fulthorp, Knt., held Adam de Normanton's tenure in drengage, which, from an intermediate occupier, was now called Lucasford, comprising two messuages and a caracute of eight oxgangs, each containing fifteen acres. The whole of the services were commuted for 9s. 10d. rent at Michaelmas, and 10s. exchequer rent. There were twenty-four bond tenants, each holding two oxgangs, at the usual rent and services. Every two of them were privileged to erect a booth at St. Cuthbert's fair; and when required, they were, in every year to build a house. The *selfodes* paid 3d. to the lord yearly; the punder four score hens at Christmas and five hundred eggs at Easter. There were eleven cottagers. The tenants held two acres and a rood called Punderland, and paid 2s. 7d. William Etys and three others held the common forge, 18d.; John Mageson a dove cot, 6d. The tenants paid 66s. 8d. for the common bakehouse, 10s. for toll of ale, and 12s. in lieu of two milch cows. The Norton, Stockton, and Hartburn Mills, were let with their lands, Milnecrock, Segercrock, Crawcock, and Longacre. The Exchequer lands were those formerly held by bond

tenants. The holders of them carried timber and millstones for Norton and Stockton Mills, and ground their corn at a thirtieth part mulcture. Whenever the bishop repaired or rebuilt his manor house at Stockton, they were to carry his timber for that purpose; and they were also to carry the bishop's wine from Tees and water into his cellar at Stockton, by virtue of their oath, and by tenure of the manor. All these services were compounded for 15s. 9½d. The records contain notices of a few scattered freeholds. The Fulthorps and their descenants long continued to hold lands in Norton." The principal part of the property in this parish is still held by lease, or by copy of court roll, under the see of Durham. The principal copyholders are Hamilton Russell, Esq., John J. Hogg, Esq., William Grey, Esq., Thomas R. Grey, Esq., John Page, Esq., William S. Grey, Esq., — Sutton, Esq., John Fox, Esq., Thomas Fox, Esq., Mr. John Chapman, Mr. Arthur Strother, and Messrs. Owen and Ayres. The Bishop of Durham is lord of the manor.

The Village of Norton occupies a pleasant situation on the turnpike road between Stockton and Sunderland, about two miles north of the former place. At the north end is a spacious green, surrounded by houses. It comprises a post office, rural police station, an extensive tannery, and two breweries. Near the village there are two furnaces in course of erection by the West Hartlepool Iron Company, for the purpose of making pig iron. A number of market gardeners around the village supply it and the town of Stockton with the produce. In consequence of its healthful situation, Norton has long been a favourite place of residence with many of the professional gentlemen, merchants, &c., of Stockton.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands on the highest ground in the village, towards the north, and was originally a cruciform structure, with a square central tower; but the south transept has been considerably shortened. It was repaired and restored in 1823, and will now accommodate about 850 persons. The south transept was anciently called "Pity Porch," from its being dedicated to Our Lady of Pity; and the north transept bore the name of "Blakiston Porch." The latter contains several monuments of that family, and possesses a small gallery, erected in 1854. This porch formerly contained a recumbent effigy, which is now placed on the south side of the chancel, and represents a knight in armour, with a rich canopy of tabernacle work over the head, the hands elevated, and the legs crossed, the feet resting on a lion. The church contains a fine painting of the recognition of Our Saviour by the two disciples at Emmaus, formerly an altar-piece in a Benedictine Convent, on the continent. On the south side of the chancel there is a neat stained-glass window, placed there in 1853. By papal rescript, Norton was made a collegiate church by Bishop Carileph, for the maintenance of the secular canons whom he had removed from Durham; and consisted, after 1227, of eight prebendaries, whose incomes were estimated, in 1291, at £6 per annum; but the total value in 1534 was £4 6s. 8d. each, or £34 13s. 4d. in the whole. The living is now a vicarage, in the deanery of Stockton, valued in the Liber Regis at £31 11s. 5½d.; gross income £379. The parish register commences in 1574. Patron, the Bishop of Durham; incumbent, the Hon. and Rev. Francis N. Clements, B.A.

The Vicarage House is situated near the church, and is surrounded by fine plantations and gardens. The glebe consists of above 279 acres.

The Wesleyan Methodists and the Society of Friends have places of worship here.

The Grammar School.—Certain lands in this parish, for the support of

the school, have been held under the see of Durham, on leases for three lives, at least since the year 1650. The dwelling-house, garden, and school-room, which are freehold, are occupied by the master rent free. These, with other property, producing an income of £38 15s. per annum, are enjoyed by the master, who, in respect of them, is required to teach six poor boys of the parish, appointed by the vicar, without any charge. There are at present fifty-five other boys attending the school, who pay for their instruction. William Robinson Bell, master.

Besides the Grammar School, there is a National School, and some respectable boarding and day schools.

While the wapentake of Sadberge was vested in the crown, Henry II. granted a weekly market to Norton on the Lord's-day. The necessity for this market may be surmised from the extent of the parish, which at that time included Stockton, Hartburn, and Preston.

Norton House is a handsome mansion. the property and residence of John Hogg, Esq., whose ancestors have long resided in the neighbourhood.

Blackiston is an ancient manor, occupying the north-western portion of the parish of Norton, and was granted, in 1093, by Bishop Carileph to the prior and monks of Durham. The estate was granted by the community to the family of Park, one of whom is mentioned as of Blackiston in 1264. It afterwards passed to a family bearing the local name, with whom it continued till 1615, when it was sold by Sir Thomas de Blackiston to Alexander Davison, merchant, of Newcastle, and is now possessed by G. F. H. Russell, Viscount Boyne. Of the old hall of the Blackistons, the only remaining portion is at present occupied by Mr. Joseph Wanless, market gardener.

Charities.—John Thompson, by deed, 1st George IV., gave certain lands in the parish, producing £6 3s. per annum, in trust for the poor, and for upholding and maintaining the church at Norton. A field, near the village, containing about four acres, is now let for £14 a-year, which has for many years been carried to the account of the church-rate; and two other closes, containing together five or six acres, are let for £9, which is carried to the account of the poor-rate.—*John Snowdon*, by will, date unknown, gave to the vicar and churchwardens of Norton, £100 three-per-cent reduced annuities, the interest to be divided amongst four decayed housekeepers belonging to the parish. The dividends are paid over to the vicar and churchwardens, who divide the amount amongst five or more poor widows, a preference being given to those of shoemakers.

Eminent Men.—Amongst the many notabilities of Norton, we find the following:—*Mr. Middleton*, the celebrated navigator, who was first employed to find the north-west passage; *Jeremiah Moore, Esq.*, who, according to Hutchinson, was taken, by means of his elder brother, into slavery, and, escaping from the hardships of that state, was pressed into the navy, in which he was serving in the Mediterranean, when his brother's death placed him in an independent position, after which he settled at Norton, and spent the remainder of his life in acts of benevolence; *Anthony White, Esq.*, thrice president of the Royal College of Surgeons; and *Thomas Baker*, or, as he was more commonly called, "Potato Tom," who is said to have been the first to introduce the potato into the county of Durham.

Post Office, Norton: Sarah Robinson, postmistress.—Letters arrive here from Stockton at 8 30 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 5 p.m.

Anstey Mrs. Elizabeth
Armstrong Nicholas, timber merchant (Armstrong & Wise)
Armstrong Robert, coal owner
Backhouse Mrs. Elizabeth F.
Barrett William, iron master (West Hartlepool Iron Company), ho. Norton
Bell Thomas, railway engineer, Norton Junction
Black Lawrence, merchant, Norton Grove
Blenkinsop Mrs. Sarah
Brown John, police constable
Burges Rev. Richard Bennett, B.A.
Coates Geo. bone mill, Norton Water Mill
Cooke Charles, schoolmaster
Crawford Miss Ann, Norton Grove
Crosby Mrs. Mary
Crosby Timothy, solicitor, Silver st. Stockton; ho. Norton Grove
Dalton Mr. Robert
Dixon Mr. Alexander, Cambridge terrace
Dixon Francis, millwright
Drake Miss Mary Ann
Dunne Mr. John
Emmerson Mr. Stephen
Fawcett Miss Mary
Finley Mr. James
Fleming Mrs. Ann
Fossick Wm. iron master (Holdsworth, Bennington, Byers & Co.); ho. Olive Grove
Fothergill Francis & Sons, glue makers
Fox Mrs. Elizabeth
France Robert, shipowner
Gibson Mrs. Sarah
Goundry Mrs. Ann
Grey Mrs. Ann
Grey Thomas, Esq. county magistrate
Grey William, Esq., county magistrate
Hall Mr. William
Harley Mrs. Elizabeth
Harwood Thomas, brown earthenware manufacturer, Clarence Pottery; ho. Norton Grove
Hodgson Mrs. Jane
Hogg John, Esq. Norton House
Horsley Thomas, civil engineer
Hunter Mrs. Mary
Hutchinson Thomas, iron merchant, High-st, Stockton; ho. Howden
Hutchinson Mr. William
Ingledew Mrs. Ann
Lahmore Mrs. David
Longstaffe Mrs. Elizabeth, dyer
Main Miss Jane
Manners Mr. William
Maddison Miss ——
Maugham Ann, lodgings
Metcalf Mr. Francis
Milburne Mrs. Norah
Mill Miss Elizabeth Jane
Morrison William, meal maker
Nelson Thomas, house agent
Nichol James, landing waiter
Noad William Davis, gum maker
Page John, tanner
Peacock Mrs. Hannah
Petty Mrs. Ann
Priestman John William, superintendent of inland revenue
Pyburn Miss Ann
Railway Station (Norton Junction)—Michael Bell, collector
Richardson & Dixon, surveyors
Ridley Mr. George
Robinson Mr. Geo. Jas. Cambridge terrace
Robinson Mr. Richard, Cambridge terrace
Seymour Miss Christiana
Sherwin Mr. William
Smiles Mrs. Hannah
Smirk Mrs. Sarah
Smith John G. painter
Smith Mrs. Sarah, Holstone House
Smith Mr. Thomas
Stables Thomas, painter
Swinburn Ann, draper
Unthank William, jun. gent.
Walker Mrs. Elizabeth, Walker place
Wilkinson Mrs. Dorothy
Wilson Joseph, flour dealer

Academies and Schools.

Grammar — Wm. Robinson Bell
National—John Mowbray
West Dorah
Whitfield Elizabeth
Wilson Frances Fowler

Boot and Shoemakers.

Bell John
Benson Robert
Fawcett Thomas
Jones George
Jones Henry
Lowther Robert
Stoddart Ralph
Wild John
Wilson Thomas

Brewers and Maltsters.

Fox John
Heslop Thomas

Brick Manufacturers.

Crosby & Wilkinson
Lumley Thomas

Builders.

Crosby Anthony
Fletcher Henry (& plasterer)
Fletcher Wm. & Sons (and plasterers)
Readman Robert
Walker William, Norton Junction

Butchers.

Hall Robert
Knowles William
Ridley Thomas Henry
Smith Robert

Corn Millers.

Farthing James, Blakiston
Hodgson Wm. (& merchant) Norton Water Mill
Moon Robert

Grocers & Dealers in Sundries.

Barker John
Elcote John
Hargrave William
Swenson William
Usher James (& tailor)

Farmers.

Adamson Robert, White House

tkinson Thomas Dent, Grassy Nook
rantingham Joshua, Hill House
owsfield William, Rayworth
aygell William
hapman John (yeoman)
harlton William
olpitts Christopher
awson Wm. Tithe Barn
letcher Abraham Parkin, Low Middle Field
letcher Robert
ascoigne Thomas
all Thomas, Cliffe
ikely John, Middle Field House
arrison John, Two Mile Houses
Hutchinson Joseph, Grange
Laing Thomas, Mariners Cottage
Lister William, Rosewood Hall
Lumley Thomas
Madderson William, Harrowgate House
Maughan Joseph, High Middle Field
Maxwell William
Neson Ralph, Halstone
Nicholson Charles
Revely Mary
Sanderson John
Smith Jas. Two Mile Houses
Toulson John, Norton Grange
Walls Geo. Harrowgate Field
Walls Mary
Watson Robert

Inns and Taverns.

Fox and Hounds, Wm. Wake
George and Dragon, George Smith Potter
Hambletonian, Geo. Almond
Highland Lad, Joseph Hind
Red Lion, Thos. Rowntree
Unicorn, Joseph Walls
Wheat Sheaf, Thomas W. Hinderwill
White Swan, Nich. Chapman

Beerhouse.

Hardy John, Norton Junction

Iron Masters.

West Hartlepool Iron Company

Joiners and Builders.

Maugham Baty
Mitchell Robert
Sharp John
Swenson William
Unthank William
Waugh Robert
Wilkinson Thomas & Co.
Wilkinson William

Market Gardeners.

Adamson Thomas
Cummings Robert, Norton Cottage
Dobson Arthur
Fawcett Thomas
Fewster John
Hart John
Jackson Jonathan, Rankley House
Johnson James (& nurseryman), Holm Hill
Linton Robert
Thompson Ralph
Twentyman John
Wanless Joseph, Blakiston Hall

Milliners & Dressmakers.

Croft Mary
Leng ——

Smiths.

Hall Thomas
West Thomas

Spirit Merchant.

Fox Thomas

Tailors.

Dixon Robert
Patton John
Simpson Joseph
Usher James

REDMARSHALL PARISH.

Redmarshall parish, comprising the townships of Carleton, Redmarshall, and Stillington, is bounded on the north by Grindon and Sedgefield, on the west by Stainton-le-Steeet and Bishopton, on the south by Elton, and on the east by Norton. The townships of Carleton and Redmarshall are included in the Stockton poor-law union, and that of Stillington in Sedgefield union.

Carleton township is the property of the Rev. Edward Davison, Robert Wardell, Esq., the trustees of the late Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., and Captain Ellis. The Bishop of Durham claims the manorial rights of the copyhold property, and the landowners of that held by freehold tenure. The area of the township is 1,453 acres, and its annual value £1,491. The population in 1801 was 99; in 1811, 105; in 1821, 140; in 1831, 183; in 1841, 157; and in 1851, 186 souls. The Clarence Railway extends into this township. Carleton was one of the places which had been seized and detained from the see of Durham by the "men of Northumberland," and of which restitution was ordered by the charter of Henry I. From Boldon Book we learn that there were twenty-three farmers here, holding twenty-six ox-gangs of land by the usual tenures. Under Hatfield's Survey, some of the services were commuted for money payments; but the drengage lands were held subject to suitable service till the reign of Elizabeth.

The Village of Carleton is about four miles to the north-west of Stockton.

Adderson Richard, shoemaker
Bureton John, joiner
Grieveson Matthew, shopkeeper
Handisides David, vict. & blacksmith, *Smiths' Arms*
Hutchinson Robert, shoemaker
Westwick Joseph, tailor

Farmers.

Agar John
Battensby George
Calvert James
Harrison John
Newton John, Coalhill House
Pounder William
Smith Martin
Suthren Thomas
Wallace William
Wardell Robert, jun.
Wright —

REDMARSHALL township contains 956 acres, and the annual value of property assessed for the county rate in 1853 was £670. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 60; in 1811, 76; in 1821, 75; in 1831, 56; in 1841, 48; and in 1851, 76 souls. The first notice of Redmarshall that occurs is in a charter to Finchale Priory, in which Emma, Lady of Redmarshall, is mentioned. It afterwards became the property of the see of Durham, and was given by Bishop Beck to his brother, John Beck, who sold it to Thomas Moulton, from whom it passed to Sir Henry Lisle, Knt., lord of the manor of Wynyard. A third of the manor was subsequently held by the Langtons, Claytons, Merleys, Buckles, Places, Bromleys, and Spearmans: and in 1750, the trustees under the will of Gilbert Spearman conveyed it and a third of Claxton's Porch to John Tempest, Esq., of Wynyard, for £3,540, from whom it descended to the Marchioness of Londonderry. The principal proprietors, besides the Marchioness of Londonderry, are John Eden, Esq., George Hutchinson, Esq., and James Forster, Esq., each of whom claims the manorial rights of his own property.

The Village of Redmarshall is situated four-and-a-half miles north-west of Stockton.

The Church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a substantial stone building, consisting of nave, south porch, south transept, called Claxton's Porch, chancel, and square tower, and appears to have been erected about the 13th century. It underwent a series of improvements and restorations in 1845-6, at the expense of the rector, from designs furnished by his son, T. Austin, Esq., architect, Newcastle, who also provided designs and plans for the new rectory. On a broad altar tomb in Claxton's Porch, are two recumbent figures, male and female, of elegant alabaster work, but much defaced by time and neglect. The parish register commences in 1564. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Stockton, valued in the Liber Regis at £17 18s. 1½d.; gross income, £365. Patron, the Bishop of Durham; rector, Rev. Thomas Austin, M.A.

The Rectory is an elegant building in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1845, at a cost of £1,000, principally defrayed by the rector. The glebe consists of rather more than six acres; and the rector is generally entitled to all tithes.

The School and teacher's house were erected by subscription in 1847, on land given by James Pallister, Esq., who also endowed the school with £10 per annum towards the support of teachers.

Charities.—Church Rents.—The churchwardens received 2s. 6d. from an estate at Stillington, 3s. 4d. from an estate at Redmarshall, and 4s. from two estates at Carlton, making a total of 9s. 10d. The origin of these payments, which were applicable to the repairs of the church, is unknown; and, of late years, nothing has been received for this purpose. *Christopher Morpeth*, by will, January 10th, 1640, gave to the poor of the parish a rent charge

of £3, payable out of his lands in Bishopton Field, called the Hyets; £1 10s. to the poor of Stillington, and the remainder to those of Redmarshall and Carlton, in equal portions, at Easter and Christmas; also 20s. yearly out of the same estate, 10s. to Stillington, and 10s. to Redmarshall and Carlton, to be given every New Year's Day. These sums are distributed by the overseers amongst the poor of the respective townships in sums varying from 3s. to 10s.

Austin Rev. Thomas, M.A. Rectory
Hudson John, schoolmaster
Thompson Robert, vict. and mason, *Ship*

Farmers.

Bell Brothers, Ox Eye
Harrison Thomas
Jobling George
Miller Ambrose
Younger John

STILLINGTON township comprises an area of 1,104 acres, and its annual value is £1,042. It contained in 1801, 69 inhabitants; in 1811, 42; in 1821, 49; in 1831, 96; in 1841, 67; and in 1851, 70 souls. The Clarence Railway extends into this township. Stillington is detached from the rest of the parish by a junction of Bishopton and Grindon, and is included in the Sedgefield Poor Law Union. From an early date, lands in this township have been held by Merton College, Oxford. William de la Pole held five acres here of the master of Merton Hall, by the service of a rose; and the same service recurs in the escheat on Michael, Earl of Suffolk, in the tenth-year of Bishop Langley. Stillington furnished five followers to the northern rebellion, one of whom suffered death for the offence.

Directory.—The farmers are, Thompson Gibbon, George Robinson, and George Willis.

STOCKTON PARISH.

This parish was anciently included in that of Norton, and contained a chapel-of-ease to the mother church; but the trade and importance of the town increasing, and the chapel falling into decay, an act of parliament was obtained in the year 1711, to make Stockton, with East Hartburn and Preston, a separate parish. Two years later, another act was passed to amend and explain the former. The parish of Stockton, as thus constituted, is bounded on the east and north by the parishes of Billingham and Norton; on the west by Elton, Long Newton, and Egglescliffe; and on the south and south-east by the river Tees. It includes the four constableries of the borough of Stockton, the copyhold township of Stockton, East Hartburn, and Preston-on-Tees.

EAST HARTBURN township, situated to the west of Stockton, is principally the property of John Stapleton Sutton, Esq., the trustees of the late John Alderson, Archdeacon Hill, and others. It contains 1,020 acres, and its annual value is £1,326 15s. The population in 1801 was 104; in 1811, 115; in 1821, 121; in 1831, 152; in 1841, 135; and in 1851, 174 souls. At the time of the compilation of Boldon Book, there were twelve villians in Hartburn, each holding two ox-gangs, and paying rent and services similar to those of Boldon, except cornage. Alanson of Osbert held an ox-gang; and three cottagers held two tofts, working fourteen days for the lord in harvest. The vill provided one milch cow. Ten caracutes of demesne, in Stockton and Hartburn, were on lease, and rendered twenty chalders of wheat. In Hatfield's survey, the only free tenant named is John Laken, who held by charter and knight's service, and aiding to clean the stream and pool of Norton Mill. William Baron, besides the other messuages and ox-gangs, held, with his fellows, a plot of ground on North Deynside. Three cottagers and various other

tenants are named. Six persons from Hartburn were implicated in the Rising of the North, one of whom was afterwards executed.

The Village of East Hartburn is situated on the brook from which it derives its name, on the road from Stockton to Darlington, one-and-a-half miles west-south-west from the former place

Charity.—Thomas Gibson bequeathed to the poor of this township £[illegible] the interest of which was to be distributed to them in white bread every Sunday, at the communion table, in Stockton Church; or, failing them, to the other poor then present. This sum appears to have been carried to the account of the church-rate, as 20s. is paid thereout yearly, and disposed of in lieu as directed.

The Inexhaustible Blue Cap Bottle.—So far back as the year 1779, a pair of blue caps built their nest and brought up their young in a large stone-bottle which had been left to drain on the lower branches of a plum-tree, from the farm-house, now occupied by Mr. Callender, in this township. During this long period, seventy-six years, this bottle, with the exception of the year 1851, has been annually tenanted in the breeding season, from generation to generation, by these little gay-plumaged visitors, and as they generally lay each year about fourteen eggs, it may be fairly computed that this wonderful inexhaustible bottle has been the birth place of above a thousand blue caps. Above thirty years ago, the tree upon whose boughs the bottle was first placed having fallen into a state of decay, the bottle was placed on the branches of an adjoining plum-tree, to which it is now fastened with iron hoops. The little creatures, however, did not desert their favourite tenement by this change. In 1851, they made their appearance, as usual at the bottle; but the inmates of the farm-house having neglected to draw the previous year's nest out of it, the birds, not having room to build, were obliged to seek other quarters. The following year, however, they built again in their old residence, where they have since returned annually; and during the present year, 1855, brought forth a numerous progeny.

Bell John, gardener
Brown Thomas & George, builders
Johnson Thomas, rope maker
Jump William, ropemaker
Pallister Robert, Green's House
Wales Thomas, shoemaker
Watson Edward, vict. *Anchor and Castle*

Farmers.

Applegarth George
Callender Thomas, Oxbridge House
Callender Thomas, junr.
Callender William, Walls
Dawson Matthew
Dixon John
Humble John
Humble Mary
Mellanby Joseph
Mellanby Thomas
Palphramand Philip, Hill House
Simmons Robert
Smith Thomas

PRESTON-UPON-TEES township comprises an area of 1,108 acres, and its annual value is £1,848. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 64; in 1811, 62; in 1821, 57; in 1831, 76; in 1841, 111; and in 1851, 113. The landowners are Marshall Fowler, Esq., Thomas Garbutt, Esq., and Robert Wardell, Esq. This township adjoins those of Stockton and Hartburn on the south, and is bounded by the Tees on the east; and is intersected by the Stockton and Darlington Railway. The celebrated *Whinstone* dyke, described in the account of the geology of the county, here enters Durham from the east-south-east. In this place, it is seventy-five feet wide, and has been quarried to a considerable depth. The whinstone is of a very fine grain, very hard, and of a dark grey or bluish black colour: it is disposed

in large horizontal blocks, which intersect nearly at right angles a light coloured sandstone, and are covered with a thin crust of ferruginous ochre. The whole is capped by a bed of diluvium, forty-five feet in thickness, consisting of a different coloured clay, somewhat calcareous, and partaking of a gravelly nature. A little below the quarry, the basalt crops out into the bed of the river, and forms a portion of the western bank, four or five feet in height. From Boldon Book, we learn there were seven villains in Preston, holding and paying the same as in Hartburn, and there were six tenants. The whole vill furnished one milch cow. At the time of Hatfield's survey, John de Carrowe paid for the lands of Thomas de Seton, rents amounting to 38s. per annum. Three others are recorded as holding parcels of ground at various rents. This township was held, at an early date, by a family bearing the local name, from whom it was transferred, by marriage to the Edens. It afterwards beame the property of various families, and is now held by the gentlemen above-mentioned

Preston Hall, the seat of Marshall Fowler, Esq., is beautifully situated on the northern bank of the Tees, and commands picturesque and extensive views of the surrounding country.

Fowler Marshall, Esq., Preston Hall
Smith Robert, vict. *Admiral Nelson*
Stainthorp Thomas, blacksmith

Farmers.

Maughan Thomas
Raine Thomas, Whitburn Hall
Rudd William
Watson Atkinson, Cowley Moor

THE TOWN OF STOCKTON.

Stockton, inclusive of the borough and copyhold township, contains 3,032 acres, and its annual value is £30,604. The population in 1801 was 4,009; in 1811, 4,229; in 1821, 5,006; in 1831, in consequence of the formation of railways to the coal fields and the progress of trade in the port, it had increased to 7,768; in 1841, to 9,825; and, in 1851, it had attained to 10,172; of whom 4,766 were males, and 5,406 females. These figures show an increase of upwards of 150 per cent during the last half century. The number of inhabited houses, in 1851, was 1,975; of uninhabited, 128, and there were three in course of erection. The Stockton and Darlington Railway has an extent of two miles, and the Clarence Railway of upwards of a mile in the township. The origin of Stockton cannot now be ascertained, and its early history is lost in the mists of past ages; but its antiquity may be inferred from its giving name to one of the wards of the county. It has been supposed that the castle and manor of Stockton belonged, about the time of the Conquest, to some of the Norman barons, by whom they were given to the see of Durham; as, although a member of the wapentake of Sadberge, this place was part of the possessions of the see previous to the purchase of that earldom. It is from the Boldon Book that we acquire the earliest authentic account of the episcopal manor at this place; and, according to that authority, there were eleven-and-a-half tenures in villenage, each tenure consisting of two ox-gangs, the rents and services of which were the same as those of Boldon, with the exception of cornage. There were also six farmers who held nine ox-gangs of land in farm, and whose rents and services were similar to those of Norton. Adam Fitz-Walter held a caracute and an ox-gang under one mark rent. William de Tumba held three ox-gangs for half a mark, and one ox-gang by permission of the bishop, and was quit of all

services so long as he remained in the bishop's service; but on quitting it, he was to work as Walter did for his half caracute. Robert held the old half toft near his dwelling for 10d. rent. Elwin and Robert, cottagers, paid 12d. for two tofts; Goderic, the cottager, 6d; and Suane, the smith, 4d. for a toft. The punder held six acres, and had the thraves of Stockton and Hartebarn rendering four score hens and 500 eggs. The passage of the Tees paid 20d. and the whole vill provided one milch cow. One ox-gang, which the bishop held across the Tees opposite the hall, paid 4s. In the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion, "Robert de Stoketon sailed Bishop Pudsey's great ship to London;" and tradition informs us that Bishop Pictavia was visited at Stockton by King John, who, a few years afterwards, dated his charter of privileges to the burgesses of Newcastle from this place, February 5th, 1214. Bishop Poor built a chapel at Stockton to St. Thomas the Martyr. When Bishop Farnham resigned the see of Durham, he reserved for himself, by Papal license, the manors of Stockton, Easington, and Howden, to the former of which places he retired. He gave four ox-gangs, and the toft and croft which belonged to Matildis de Cumba, to the chapel of St. Thomas, and died at Stockton in 1257. Bishop Stichill, in the first year of his episcopacy, granted to "Gamellus de Jarve (Jarrow) four ox-gangs of land in the vill of Stockton, and one acre and one rood of meadow at Halneshalnes in the said vill, in perpetual fee, rendering and paying for the bishop's life half a mark of silver, and after his decease 20 shillings per each year; and that the said Gamellus shall grind his grain which shall grow on the said land at the bishop's mill of Stockton." The time when Stockton was incorporated as a borough is not known with any degree of certainty; but it is supposed to have received this privilege from King John in 1201, when he granted the charter of incorporation to Hartlepool. Bishop Beck, in 1310, granted to Stockton a market upon every Wednesday for ever, and an annual fair upon the feast of the translation of St. Thomas of Canterbury, to continue eight whole days. Stockton is mentioned as one of the places destroyed by the Scots in 1325; and a naval force was consequently stationed at the mouth of the Tees. The town, however, seems to have speedily revived, and its trade and prosperity continued to increase. Bishop Kellaw rebuilt the castle and manor-house of Stockton in a very elegant style, which, afterwards, during the residence of Bishop Matthew, in 1597, was partly consumed by fire.

In Hatfield's Survey there is a very circumstantial account both of the borough and manor, within the former of which there were thirty-nine tenants, and without it forty-six. The number of free tenants was seven. Stockton, Norton, and Cloxton are recorded amongst the places destroyed by the Scots in the reign of Edward II. The later prelates of Durham only occasionally resided at Stockton, though the castle was repaired by Bishop Barnes in 1578. In 1569, nine of the inhabitants of the town were implicated in the Northern Rebellion, two of whom suffered death in consequence. In the summer of 1597, Bishop Matthew removed to Stockton to avoid the plague, which raged at Durham; and in 1602 Nicholas Fleatham, mayor, and the burgesses, petitioned the bishop for a renewal of the charters of Bishop Beck, as, they alleged, the market and fair had for many years been discontinued. The desired charter was granted June 4th, 44th Elizabeth. Soon, afterwards, however, the inhabitants disputed with the bishop the right of receiving duties from ships coming into the port for anchorage and plankage. A decree of the bishop's court of chancery, 1620, decided the dispute in favour of the prelate, proving that those duties were paid in the time of Henry II., and

that there was a staith or quay in the outer court of the bishop's castle of Stockton, at which ships coming into the port arrived, and that the said staith or quay had decayed within two or three years last past. Dr. Morton was the last bishop of Durham who resided at Stockton, whence he fled into Yorkshire, after the defeat of the royal army by the Scots at Newburn. According to the articles agreed upon betwixt the English and Scotch commissioners at Ripon, in 1640, concerning the cessation of hostilities, the river Tees was fixed upon as the boundary line between the two armies, "excepting always the town and castle of Stockton, and the village of Egglescliffe," which were still to be occupied by the king's troops. The castle of Stockton did not fall a sacrifice to the ravages of time, but to the distracted state of the kingdom; the order of parliament for the sale of the bishop's lands brought it into the hands of private persons, who appear to have demolished it for the sale of the materials with which some of the private houses in the town are said to have been built. On March 24th, 1647-8, Stockton manor was sold to William Underwood and James Nelthorpe for £6,165 10s. 2½d.; but the castle was not totally destroyed for four years afterwards. The demesne lands belonging to the castle at the period of its demolition were worth £218 1s. 1d. per annum, and consisted of the meadow or park lying under the castle wall, twenty-six acres; The Thornes, The Intack, and Horse Close, containing about fifty acres; the Park Heads, forty-five acres; Little Meadow Field, forty acres; Winter Field and Kelsoe Hill, forty acres; Midnight Hole, forty acres; and Smithy Hill and Orchard, all of which is very rich land, and now belongs to the bishop, by whom it is let for about £600 a-year. The bailiff of the borough was also the keeper of the castle, with the territories, gardens, and orchards belonging to it, and was allowed pasture, herbage, and hay, within the pastures of the bishop, for two horses and ten cows; together with a patent fee of £6 13s. 4d. per annum, and other profits, advantages, and emoluments of place.

In April, 1666, Stockton received a charter from Bishop Cosin, for a fair and market, similar to those granted by Bishops Beck and Matthew. At the same time, it was represented that there were "divers large and spacious fields and parcels of ground lying and being within the township territories of Stockton, which lay in common and undivided." The inclosure of these wastes created a spirit of improvement in the town, which has ever since prevailed.

The Town of Stockton, which occupies the outer verge of an angle formed by the Tees, is 20 miles by road south-south-east from Durham, 27 south from Sunderland, 10 south-south-west from Hartlepool, 11 east-north-east from Darlington, and 242 north-north-west from London. It is described as "bounded on the east and south-east by a range of hills at a distance of fourteen miles or more from its site. On the east and north-west there is a general ascent from the estuary or bay towards the centre of the country. A funnel-like valley is thus formed between the high lands of Durham and the Cleveland Hills, through which the river Tees flows. The town is seated on a bed of diluvial clay of great thickness, overlaying a stratum of sandstone, which is principally visible in the bed of the Tees, at the great whin-dyke at Preston, because, it is said, of the immense thickness of the diluvian beds which occupy almost the entire country between Stockton and Darlington. The red marl between Yarm and Darlington is ascertained to be at least 120 fathoms thick. The upper soil is loamy, resting upon a stratum of gravel and sand, overlaying a solid blue clay."

High-street, the principal thoroughfare of Stockton, runs north and south and is about three quarters of a mile long: the southern portion, at the Market Place, being 180 feet wide. The houses in this street are chiefly modern erections; and here are situated the principal inns, shops, &c., of the town. Several streets and passages branch off from the High-street towards the river on the east; the first of these is Church-row, the front of which faces the parish church, and is continued towards the east by Paradise-row. In front of the latter is a spacious green, planted with trees and shrubs, called the Square. Other streets and lanes extend from Paradise-row to the railway. From the south-eastern corner of the Square, a lane leads in a south-east direction to Smithfield; and a line of pleasant houses, bearing the name of Cleveland-row, extends along the banks of the Tees. The south-west corner of the Square communicates with an open space called Thistle Green, formerly of greater extent. In this neighbourhood, the banks of the Tees, which here form a crescent, are bordered by a number of good houses, quays, wharfs, granaries, bond and other warehouses, breweries, manufactories, ship-building yards, &c. The next streets leading eastward from the High-street are Bishop-street and Silver-street, and further to the south is Finkle-street, which branches east from High-street to the river. Near the south-eastern corner of High-street, is Castlegate, which receives its name from its situation near the entrance of the ancient castle of Stockton. On the west side of High-street, near its northern extremity, is Bishopton-lane, from which the road to Durham branches to the north west. Opposite to the south end of High-street are the gas works, from the east end of which the New Walk extends in a south and south-east direction to the bridge over the Tees. This walk occupies the site of the western fosse of the castle; and near it is St. John's Well. The walk was formed by subscription about half a century ago, and planted with trees by George Sutton, Esq. On the west side of the bridge-road is a large coal depôt, connected with the Stockton and Darlington Railway, which is continued from this place to the quays in the eastern part of the town. Various new streets and rows have been formed at the north side of Stockton during the last twenty years.

The Parish Church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is situated in High-street, and is a spacious brick structure, with copings of freestone to the doors and windows. It is 150 feet in length by 67 in breadth, with a tower at the west end, containing a clock and a peal of six bells. The entrance is under the tower; the nave is separated from the aisle by five square pillars, supporting semicircular arches. There are three galleries, one of which, the western, contains a fine-toned organ. The east window contains a beautiful figure, in stained glass, of the Redeemer, bearing his cross, and surrounded by the accessories of the Passion. Above is the Hebrew name of Jehovah; and below, inscribed in a circle, in Old English characters, "He was despised and rejected of men." This window was executed by Mr. Gibson, of Newcastle, in 1828. Beneath it, in a recess, stands the communion table. The church, which will accommodate about 1,500 persons, is regularly stalled with oak; and the reading desk and pulpit are of excellent workmanship; it also contains several mural monuments. On the south side of the site occupied by the present church, there formerly stood a chapel-of-ease, under the parish church of Norton; it was dedicated to St. Thomas, and contained a free chantry, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and was endowed with four ox-gangs of land and four borough houses, which, in 1588, when the chantry was dissolved, were of the annual value of £5 3s. 6d. The ruinous state of

the chapel, and the increased population of the town, at length rendered the erection of a new church necessary; and an act of parliament was obtained in 1711, for separating Stockton from the parish of Norton, and for making the present church parochial; the first stone of which was laid on the 5th June, 1710, and the edifice was consecrated by Bishop Crewe, on the 21st August, 1712, being then completed at a cost of about £1,600. Under the act of parliament just mentioned, and that of 1st Geo. I., 1714, the direction of parochial affairs is vested in the vicar and twelve vestry men, to whom the Bishop of Durham, lord of the manor, is empowered to grant, for the augmentation of the vicarage, a parcel of ground there specified, or any other parcel or parcels of waste ground within the manor, without fine, and under the custom and yearly rent of one penny, provided the same be not of more or greater yearly value than £20 at the time of making such grant. The new-constituted vicarage was entitled to all such tithes within its precincts as had been paid usually to the Vicar of Norton; and the patronage of the living was solely vested in the Bishop of Durham. The parish register commences in 1637. The living is a vicarage, not in charge, nor certificated, but pays a third part of the first-fruits, tenths, procurations, and synodals for the parish of Norton; gross income, £300. Vicar, Rev. F. J. James; curate, Joseph Richardson, B.A.

Holy Trinity Church, Yarm-lane, is a neat stone-structure, in the Gothic style, consisting of a nave, chancel, small southern transept, and western tower; the latter of which is carried up to the height of the roof, and then, taking the octagonal form above, with four flying buttresses at the base, terminates in a spire, 200 feet high. Each of the external angles of the nave and transept terminates with octangular pinnacles, the main walls finishing with a perforated battlement. The interior is remarkably plain; it has a low pitched open timber roof, a gallery on each side, and one at the west end, on which is placed an organ, by Nicholson, of Newcastle. The whole of the sittings are stained in imitation of oak, and afford accommodation for 1,200 persons. The church was erected in 1834-5. In February, 1836, a meeting was held in Stockton, for the purpose of dividing the town into ecclesiastical districts; and in December 1837, a district parish was assigned to the church, which was licensed by the Bishop of Durham, October 3rd, 1838, under 6 and 7 William IV. In 1851, the district contained 8,631 inhabitants. The living, which is stated to be worth £300 per annum, is in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, and incumbency of the Rev. Richard Dutton Kennicott; Rev. John Rudd, curate.

St. Mary's (Catholic) Church occupies a commanding site in Norton-road, and has two large school-rooms and a burial ground adjoining. The present edifice, which comprises but a portion of the general design, was erected in 1841, from plans furnished by the lamented Pagin, and was opened in May 1842. The catholics of Stockton and its neighbourhood assembled in a chapel in Play House yard, until the erection of the present edifice by the Rev. J. Dugdale. The Rev. Joseph Cullen is the present priest.

The Baptist Chapel, West Row, was originally built for a warehouse, but was converted to its present use in 1809, and has been for many years under the care of the Rev. William Leng, the present minister.

The Congregationalist Chapel, situated in Tennant-street, owes its origin to a dissension which took place in the Independent body in this town, and was erected in 1845.

The Friends' Meeting House, erected in 1814, at a cost of £1,800, is

situated in Mill-lane, opposite the end of Brunswick-street, and will accommodate about 200 persons. There is a cemetery attached.

THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, West Row, was erected in 1815, at a cost of about £500; previous to this year the members of this body had a chapel in Green Dragon-yard, Finkle-street. Rev. Thomas Davison, minister.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, Maritime-street, was erected in 1825, and contains about 350 sittings. Previous to the erection of this chapel, the congregation met in a room in Play House yard.

THE UNITARIAN CHAPEL is situated in High-street, and was rebuilt (on the site of a former chapel, erected in 1699) in 1756. It will accommodate about 300 persons, contains a fine organ, and has a good library attached. The Unitarians in Stockton, date from the seventeenth century. The Rev. Thomas J. Reed, minister.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, West-row, was erected about the year 1812, and was formerly the property of the Independents. It contains sittings for 300 persons.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL is in Brunswick-street; it was erected in 1832, and will accommodate 1,200 worshipers, has a Sunday-school and two dwelling houses for the preachers attached, and contains an excellent organ.

Besides these chapels, there is a *Wesleyan Association Chapel*, in Regent-street; a *Wesleyan Reformers' Chapel*, in Mill-lane; a *Bethel Meeting House* for sailors, on the Quayside; and a meeting room belonging to the *Latter Day Saints*, in Brunswick-street.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—In 1785, a spacious room was built by subscription, in West Row, for a Grammar School; the site of the building being leased to the corporation by the Bishop of Durham. The school was subsequently removed to a house in Skinner-street; and the building in West Row was sold in 1851. The master usually receives £76 from the corporation, on condition of teaching six poor boys recommended by the mayor.

THE CHARITY OR BLUE-COAT SCHOOL was founded by voluntary subscription in 1721, when a body of trustees was appointed, and it was resolved that a school room should be taken as near the church as possible; that a master should be appointed with a yearly salary of £20, to instruct twenty boys; and that the said boys should be clothed. In 1759, sixteen girls were added, and afterwards four more educated, and, though not clothed, eligible to enter the school in turn. In 1729, the trustees purchased the leasehold interest in two closes of meadow-land, in the townfields of Stockton, which were held under lease from the Bishop of Durham, for three lives, for £670, under a reserved rent of £5 3s. 4d. On May 24th, 1824, Bishop Barrington renewed the lease of this property at the yearly rent of £5. Six copyhold closes adjoining the town, and containing upwards of twenty-six acres, were purchased in 1772 for £1,635, of which £1,205 was advanced by Frances Stapylton. Two of the closes were sold in 1809 for £1,209; and the remainder of the money borrowed for the purchase has been paid off. The pecuniary legacies and donations, which furnished the means for making the above purchases, have, since 1721, amounted to £2,686 10s. The most important sums are, £100 given by Ficholas Swainston, £100 by Lord Crewe's trustees, £200 bequeathed by John Swainston, £1,000 bequeathed by George Brown, and £700 given by Bishop Barrington. The remainder is made up by sums varying from £5 to £50. The introduction of the national system of education having rendered increased accommodation necessary, the present spacious school rooms, with a

garden and dwellings for the master and mistress, were erected in 1816, in Norton Road. Towards this object, £685 12s. 4d. was appropriated from the legacy of Mr. George Brown. The building is fifty-eight feet in length by thirty-four in breadth, and eighteen feet high. It bears an appropriate inscription. The income of the institution, arising from the leasehold and copyhold property above-mentioned, amounted to £199 10s.; but an act was passed, June 28th, 1833, to enable the trustees of the school to sell and dispose of certain lands and hereditaments belonging to the charity, and to purchase and acquire other lands in lieu thereof, and also the reversion of the lands held by them for lives. The powers thus given have been acted upon for the benefit of the charity, the income of which has by this means been much increased. The school is supplied with books, stationery, and materials for the girls' work, and is conducted according to certain rules agreed upon in 1814. The number of children now clothed, &c., is increased to forty boys and forty girls; and the school is under government inspection.

Trinity Schools.—These schools, which are in connection with Trinity Church, comprise a boys' school, a school of industry, and an infant school, and are situated in Yarm Lane; the site of the buildings was given by the Bishop of Durham. The average number in attendance at the boys' school is about 103. *The School of Industry* was founded in Castlegate in 1803, for the gratuitous education and clothing of girls, and is supported by voluntary contributions. The average number of pupils is eighty-eight. Efforts are now being made to enlarge this establishment. *The Infant School* is attended by about ninety children. The whole of these schools are under government inspection.

In addition to the schools just mentioned, there are three boarding schools in Stockton. A *National School*, for boys, girls, and infants, was opened in April, 1847, in the Square; and the *British School*, for children of both sexes, in Tennant-street, has four pupil teachers, and an average attendance of above 200 children. *St. Mary's (Catholic) School*, in Major-street, is attached to the church. Besides the two infant schools belonging to the National Schools, there is one in Regent-street; there are also several day schools in the town, and a *Ragged School*, established in Castle Gate in 1853, and which is supported by subscription.

The Church Library, consisting chiefly of works on divinity, was founded in 1799, and owes its origin to Mr. John Stock, formerly a schoolmaster in Stockton, who having made a collection of books, gave them to the church of the town. The books are kept in the vestry room, and the subscription is 2s. per annum.

The Mechanics' Institution, situated on the north side of Dovecote-street, is a spacious building, comprising the usual rooms of such an establishment, and formerly served as the Corporation Hall; but was purchased for its present purpose in 1851, at a cost of £1,100. The foundation stone of the building was laid on the 30th November, 1839, by Thomas Jennett, Esq., mayor of Stockton. The institution was founded in April, 1825, and at first occupied a large room in Mason's Court; it is now in possession of a valuable library of near 2,000 volumes, besides a variety of apparatus and mechanical instruments, and a collection of minerals. Classes for instruction in various departments of science have long been established, and the institution now numbers upwards of 400 members.

The Subscription Library, High-street, was commenced in July, 1791, and is supported by annual subscriptions of one guinea each from the members.

It comprises a large collection of works in the various departments of literature, science, and art.

THE SUBSCRIPTION NEWS-ROOM is in the Town Hall, and is well supplied with the various local and metropolitan papers, &c. The subscription is one guinea per annum.

THE DISPENSARY was founded in March, 1790, and affords medical and surgical relief to the poor of the town and neighbourhood. It originally occupied a portion of the workhouse; but on the erection of the present Almshouse in 1816, apartments therein were appropriated to this useful institution. Subscribers of one guinea and upwards per annum, and donors of ten guineas are entitled to have at all times two patients on the books of the charity for each guinea subscribed, or each benefaction of ten guineas. Subscribers of less than one guinea are allowed to recommend two patients for each five shillings subscribed. R. H. Keenlyside, physician. Besides the dispensary, Stockton possesses the following societies, &c., for benevolent purposes:—A *Society for the Relief of Lying-in-Women*, which was commenced in 1817, and assists about seventy poor women annually; A *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*; A *Town Mission*; and an *Auxiliary Bible Society*.

THE TOWN HALL occupies the centre of High-street, and is a large and commodious square structure, over the principal entrance of which is sculptured the arms of the borough. The order of court for its erection is dated March 9th, 1733; but, in 1744, it was enlarged on the pulling down of the old Toll Booth. The Assembly Room, which occupies the upper portion of the building, is now to be converted into a council room, magistrates' room, and county court, instead of that portion of the Borough Hall which is used for those purposes: a portion of the first floor is to be appropriated for the town surveyor, news room, &c. On the centre of the building is a square tower, containing a clock; the top of the upper and diminished story of the tower is an entablature and balustrade, each corner of which is supported by two round columns, and the whole is surmounted by a spire. A little to the south of the Town Hall there was formerly an old covered cross, which being removed in 1768, was replaced by a handsome Doric column, thirty-three feet high, resting on a square base, which is approached on each side by four steps.

THE BOROUGH HALL, situated in High-street, near the south end of the town, was purchased by the corporation for £1,500, and was formerly the residence of the late Richard Dickson, Esq. The house in front admitted of easy conversion into a council chamber, justice room, offices, &c., and behind there was a spacious area, consisting of a yard and garden on which to build a hall. The adaptation of the premises to the intended purpose was intrusted to Mr. Clephan, architect, of Stockton, under whose direction the requisite alterations were made. The yard was covered with a ridged roof of glass, and forms a pleasant, sheltered approach from the house to the hall; its dimensions are seventy-two feet by thirty-three. A lobby, twenty-seven feet long by eight wide, with retiring rooms on each side, connects this approach with the hall itself, which is an elegant building, eighty feet long, thirty-six wide, and thirty-six high, and is used for public meetings, assemblies, &c. It was opened on the 15th May, 1852. The total cost of the Borough Hall amounted to £3,300.

THE BRIDGE over the Tees, connecting Durham with Yorkshire, was commenced in August, 1764, and completed in April, 1771, at a cost of £8,000. It consists of five arches, the span of the centre one being seventy-

o feet, and it is twenty-three feet above low water mark; the two next are ty feet in span, and the end arches are forty-four feet. The carriage road eighteen feet wide, and there is a raised pavement of three feet broad for t passengers, who, as well as carriages, &c., formerly paid toll each way; e tolls, however, ceased on the 1st January, 1820.

AMUSEMENTS.—*The Theatre*, situated in Playhouse Yard, presents no terior attractions; it is usually open about three months in the year, and on the whole fairly supported. The interior was renewed a few years ago. *aces* have been held at various times on the Carrs on the Yorkshire side of e Tees; the usual time for commencing them being the Thursday in the rst week after the York meeting. *Regattas* are occasionally held; and the uly English game of *Cricket* is not without its votaries; the cricket ground in Portrack-lane. *Assemblies* have been popular for many years, and music also much cultivated.

MARKETS, FAIRS, &c.—Markets are held here every Wednesday, and are ell supplied with all kinds of grain, butchers' meat, butter, eggs, vegetables, &c. market, on a somewhat smaller scale, is also held on Saturday. A fair is held n Stockton annually, according to ancient charter, on the 18th July; and ther fairs are held on the Thursday before November 19th, and on November 23rd. Fairs for the sale of cattle, sheep, &c., established in 1811, were held n the last Wednesday in every month; in 1830, it was found necessary to horten that interval, and hold them once a fortnight; and on the 21st of January, 1851, a commencement was made of holding them weekly. In consequence of the opening of the Leeds Northern Railway, in 1853, which opened a communication with the manufacturing districts, a wool-market was established, with every prospect of success. A cheese-fair is also held annually. Iron-founding and engine-building are carried on here; there are also millwrights, brass founders and finishers, and other works, which afford employment to large numbers of the inhabitants. Messrs. Holdsworth, Bennington, Byers, &c., have established iron-works at Stockton, and possess three furnaces for the manufacture of pig-iron. Five millers and corn merchants carry on business in the town, generally by steam-power. This branch of business is extensive; the supply of grain from the surrounding agricultural districts, with that imported from other parts of England and abroad, being here converted into flour for the supply of the numerous mining population to the west and north, and also for transmission to Newcastle, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. There are also potteries here, and bricks and tiles are manufactured in the neighbourhood of the town. An extensive trade in lead is carried on, principally from the mines in Teesdale; and on the banks of the river, there are the ship-building yards of F. Goates, Quayside; and M. Pease & Co. iron shipbuilders, North Shore, each of which has a patent ship-way for the repairing of vessels. The banking business of the town is carried on by the banks of Messrs. Backhouse & Co., the National Provincial Bank of England, and the Darlington District Joint Stock Bank; the two former of whom have branch establishments in High-street, and the latter in Finkle-street. There is also a Savings' Bank, which was commenced in May 1816. Its business is transacted every Wednesday, in a room appropriated for the purpose, in the Alms-houses.

GAS AND WATER SUPPLY.—The town was first lighted with gas in November 1822, by "The Stockton Gas-Light and Coke Company;" but a new company having been projected, who applied to parliament for an act of incorporation, meetings were held in December 1845, the result of which was

the amalgamation of the two companies in 1846, when an act of parliament intituled "An Act for lighting with gas the Town and Borough of Stockton in the county of Durham," received the royal assent. The provisions of this act extend over the town and borough of Stockton, the parish of Norton, and the town of South Stockton. The gas works are situated opposite the south end of High-street. The gasometers will hold about 24,000 cubic feet of gas, which up to March 1849, was supplied to consumers at 6s. 10d. per 1,000 cubic feet; but, at that date, it was reduced to 5s. 10d.; a reduction of ten per cent on the rates of charge, to both public and private consumers, was made in the September following. H. F. Laidler, secretary; S. Wade, manager. Water is supplied by "The Stockton, Middlesborough, and Yarm Water Company," whose act was passed in 1851; and by another act passed in 1854 the same company are empowered to supply water to Norton, Coatham, Redcar, &c. The offices of the company are in Dovecote-street.

Railways.—Stockton possesses three lines of railway communication, viz the Stockton and Darlington, the West Hartlepool Harbour, and the North-Eastern Railways. The Stockton and Darlington line was opened in September 1825; and for some time after its opening, the locomotives were worked by vertical cylinders, and the motion was communicated by an endless chain. The greatest speed attained was about eight miles an hour; and passengers travelled in old stage coaches mounted upon framings of railway-wheels, without springs, and drawn by horses. The goods depôt of the railway is near the end of the stone-bridge across the Tees, and the passenger-station on the opposite side of the river at South Stockton. The North-Eastern Railway, which was opened on the 15th May, 1852, has a station in Bishopton-lane; and the West Hartlepool Harbour Railway, a branch of which crosses the Norton-road, and skirts the eastern limits of the town towards the river, has a station in the same place.

River, &c.—The river Tees, the source of the prosperity of Stockton, has a course of between eighty and ninety miles from its source in Cumberland to the sea. It is tidal to Worsall, three miles above the town of Yarm, between which place and Stockton Bridge, a distance by the river of about seven miles, it is generally called the upper navigation; the vessels engaged in which have folding masts to allow them to pass the bridge. A middle navigation extends from Stockton Bridge to Cargo Fleet, and a lower navigation from the latter place to the most seaward buoy. We have elsewhere alluded to the sinuosities of the Tees, which were formerly so great below Stockton as seriously to impede the navigation of the river; an extraordinary curve in which between Portrack and Stockton measured upwards of two miles round, though the neck of the enclosed peninsula was only 200 yards across. It had been frequently proposed to cut through this neck of land, and considerable exertions were made for that purpose by William Sleigh, Esq., mayor of Stockton, in 1791. The plan, however, was abandoned at the time, but was resumed in 1802, under the management of gentlemen engaged in, or materially connected with, the trade of the place. The plan adopted was to raise a sufficient capital by subscription shares of £50 each, and to obtain an act to form the subscribers into a corporation or company. A capital of £5,000, which it was presumed would be sufficient, was readily procured; and, on calculations founded on the entries and clearances of vessels at the custom house, it appeared that duties, at the rates afterwards inserted in the bill, would produce £735 per annum, which it was expected would cover the annual expenses, and allow a dividend of ten per cent.

me unforeseen circumstances retarded the progress of the measure, particu-
ly the opposition of Lord Harewood, owner of Mandale mill and granary,
the Yorkshire side of the Tees, at the very extremity of the curve formed
the then winding course of the Tees; and this opposition was only with-
awn on condition of his receiving £2,000 as compensation when the cut
ould be made navigable. The bill passed in 1808; the excavation was
ecuted under contracts with different undertakers; and the new channel
s opened for vessels September 18th, 1810. The total cost of the cut was
2,163 5s. 4d. The act incorporated the subscribers by the title of "The
es Navigation Company," and empowered them to lay the following duties
all vessels lading or unlading cargoes in the river:—For every British ves-
l entering or clearing coastwise, 6d. per ton; every British vessel to or from
foreign port, 9d. per ton; except such vessels be laden with Norway timber
ly, then 1s. per ton. From the opening of the cut, to May 1847, the
tire amount of dues was £21,247 7s. 11d., or an average of about £1,250
r annum. In 1824, Mr. Henry H. Price, C.E., was employed to examine
d survey the Tees' navigation, and made two reports, with plans, sections,
undings, and estimates for making a cut at Newport and other improve-
ents. On the 19th June, 1828, an act, 9 Geo. IV., c. 97, received the
yal assent, and by its provisions the Tees Navigation Company were em-
owered "to make a navigable cut from the east side of the river Tees, near
ortrack (Blue House Point), in the county of Durham, into the said river
ear Newport, in the township and parish of Acklam, in the north riding of
e county of York." By section 62, the company were authorised to raise
20,000, at an interest of ten per cent per annum; and by section 63, to raise
share capital £30,000, The new cut, which crosses a large curve in the
ver to the north, was opened in due form on the 10th February, 1831; and
about 1,107 yards long, 16 feet deep, and 250 feet wide. By means of it
essels which could not navigate the old channel are now enabled to sail up to
tockton. Its total cost was £25,995 18s. 5d. From 1829 to 1850, there
as expended on the river £65,243 14s., and paid to engineers £3,765 6s. 7d.,
mounting to a total of £69,009 0s. 7d.

"The cut made in 1810," says a recent writer, "with that of 1831, and the
nprovements of the river navigation by the erection of parallel works and
etties in Billingham Reach, Bamblet's Bight, and Cargo Fleet Reach,
hortened, deepened, fixed, and improved the navigable channel between
Stockton and the latter place. A steam dredge-boat was employed, and about
4,550 tons of clay were removed from the bed of the river. In 1808, vessels
rawing only about eight-and-a-half feet of water at ordinary springs could go
p to Stockton; this can now be done by vessels drawing about fifteen-and-a-
alf feet. The lower jetties were run out by H. H. Price, Esq., C.E.; and
nore were afterwards placed by W. A. Brooks, Esq., at first resident, and
fterwards consulting engineer to the Tees Navigation Company. At New-
port, about three miles below Stockton, the river runs east-north-east to
Haverton Hill, and is called Billingham Reach. Hence its course changes
south, having the drops at Port Clarence on the Durham side, and the newly-
formed town and docks of Middlesborough on the Yorkshire side. At the
southern extremity of this latter reach, and also on the Yorkshire side is
Cargo Fleet, from whence the channel of the river, turning eastward, extends
into a wide estuary which is a little contracted at the mouth by a tongue of
land projecting from the north, called Seaton Snook. From this point a sand,
called the North Gare, stretches to the south and east; and nearly opposite to

it is the South Gare, a sort of peninsular shoal from the Bran Sand, which occupies the south side of the harbour mouth. The estuary is nearly five miles long from Cargo fleet to a line drawn from Seaton Snook, on the north side, to Tod Point, on the south; its greatest breadth is three-and-three-quarter miles; and it contains about 8,800 acres. Excepting the central channels, it is nearly all dry at low water; that part of it which lies between the channels and the Durham shore being called the Seal Sand."

The depth of water on the bar, at low spring tides, is about ten or twelve feet; and the rise on the bar, at springs is seventeen feet; at Middlesborough, fourteen feet three inches; and at Stockton, twelve feet. The difference between the time of high water at the bar and at Stockton Quay is one hour. Lights were placed in the river in 1838. There are four towers and one floating light at the entrance; and the channel thence to Middlesborough is lighted by eleven fixed and one floating light. Some of the leading lights are occasionally removed, by persons appointed for the purpose, according to the shifting of the bar or shoals. The lights are so judiciously placed that vessels can come in by night as well as by day.

An act of parliament was passed in June 1852, the preamble of which states the capital of the Tees Navigation Company, created under the acts of 1810 and 1828, at £29,000, in 580 shares at £50 each; and the debt on mortgage and otherwise, at £39,320. It is enacted that the commissioners to be appointed under this, "The Tees Conservancy and Stockton Dock Act, 1852," shall become liable to the liabilities of the company. The commissioners are to consist of five persons elected annually on the 9th November by the Stockton council, five by the Middlesborough improvement commissioners (now by the Middlesborough council), and two by the Yarm ratepayers; five to be a quoram. The body of commissioners are to be conservators of the Tees, vested with the property of the Tees Navigation Company. The following are the works which the commissioners are empowered to execute by the provisions of the above-named act of 1852:—"Firstly. To make a cut and channel from the present channel of the Tees, from the river entrance of the Middlesborough Dock to the ninth buoy anchoring pool in the Tees, and to divert by dikes or otherwise through that cut or channel the waters of the Tees. Secondly. To widen the present channel of the Tees on the south bank, from the east end of the Stockton cut next hereinafter described, along the south bank of the Tees near Newport, in the north riding of the county of York. Thirdly. To make a cut or channel from the southern side of the Tees, from a point near the stone bridge at Stockton, across certain lands in the township of Thornaby, in the parish of Stainton, in the north riding of the county of York, and into the present channel of the Tees, at a point opposite or nearly opposite to the island called Jenny Mill's Island, and there diverting through the Stockton cut of the waters of the Tees. Fourthly. To make in the present bed or channel of the Tees, between these two last-mentioned points, and on the road lying south of the present channel of the Tees, between those points of the Stockton cut, a dock or basin for the accommodation of the shipping in the Tees, with or without flood-gates, at the eastern end of the dock or basin, and all necessary wharfs, quays, landing places, warehouses, works, and conveniences. Fifthly. To embank and fill up the south-west corner of the present channel of the Tees, to the distance of 400 feet or thereabouts, at the commencement of the Stockton cut. Sixthly. To make a road, or to appropriate and make public the existing private road leading out of the high road from or near to the west end of the

tone bridge over the Tees, and the extending of the same across the principal embankment up to the west side of the Stockton cut at the south end thereof. Seventhly. To appropriate and make-public a private road adjoining to or leading from the high road from Stockton to Guisborough, at a point about 330 feet from the east end of that stone bridge, and leading thence to the shipbuilding yard now occupied by Messrs. William Turnbull and Company on the south side of the Stockton cut. Eighthly. To widen, deepen, straighten, dredge, protect, and otherwise improve the bed, channel, and banks of the Tees, as the commissioners may from time to time deem necessary for maintaining and improving the navigation thereof, from High Ford to the outside the bar at the mouth of the Tees. Ninthly. To prevent and remove all obstructions to the navigation of the Tees, and all encroachments therein, and to prevent the erection of piers, quays, jetties, wharfs, and other works on the Tees. Tenthly. To provide, place, maintain, and remove buoys, beacons, moorings, steam-engines, dredges, and other works and machinery, lights, light-ships, and light-houses in or near the entrance of the Tees. Eleventhly. To remove or compel the removal of all wrecks, encroachments, and obstructions, which may in any way prejudice or obstruct the free navigation of the Tees. Twelfthly. To make, amend, repair, maintain, alter, and remove all such works and conveniences whatsoever as the commissioners from time to time may think it proper, for any of the purposes of this act, to make, amend, repair, maintain, alter, and remove; and (subject to the provisions of this act) the commissioners may do all other acts necessary for the conservancy and improvement of the Tees, and the regulation of the navigation thereof; nevertheless doing as little damage as can be, and making full satisfaction (as by this act provided) to all parties interested for all damage by them sustained by reason of the execution by the commissioners of the powers of this act." The shipping places of the Clarence Railway Company are to be protected, and disputes with the company settled by arbitration. The works by the commissioners must be completed within seven years from the commencement of the act. Provision is also made for the maintenance of proper light.

Fisheries.—The Tees produces abundance of excellent fish, such as flounders, eels, smelts, or sparlings, &c., and the river fishery has for centuries been considered an important pursuit. In shallow parts of the river, at Middleton-one-Row and higher up, there is plenty of trout; but the principal fishery is that of salmon. Otters, however, are very destructive to this latter kind of fish; and several of them have been sometimes seen fighting for a salmon. Shrimps are taken in Tees bay by means of small nets fixed to the end of poles. Cockles are gathered on ridges of sand left dry at ebb-tide near the middle of the stream, and a considerable trade is carried on in mussels, of which there is an extensive bed. The bishops of Durham have had for centuries the royalties of the river.

Customs, Port, &c.—The trade of Hartlepool having declined, the chief officers of the customs were removed from that place to Stockton in 1680; and three free quays were appointed by a commission from the Exchequer in 1683. In that document, the port is described as a member of the port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and its limits are stated to be "from the Black Halls, about eight miles from the bar of the Tease, towards the N.N.W., and so into the sea to fourteen fathoms water; and from thence directly, in a supposed line, till it fall opposite to the promontory or point called Huntcliffe-foot about six miles from Tease-bar, towards the E.S.E.; and so directly from the said barr

and limitts up the river Tease S.S.W. to the horse-ferry, commonly called Stockton Ferry, saving the usual and known priviledges by law belonging to the port of Hartinpoole." A more extensive jurisdiction is assigned in a commission returned into the Court of Exchequer, 3 Geo. II. The customs port of Stockton now extends from the south side of the town of Seaton, the limit of the port of Hartlepool, to Huntcliffe-foot, the boundary of the port of Whitby. The parties who are empowered to levy dues within the port are—The Tees Conservancy Commissioners, the municipal corporation of Stockton, the Trinity House of Newcastle, the trustees of Ramsgate Harbour, the warden and assistants of Dover, Bridlington Harbour Trustees, and the Russia Company. * There are twenty-two private quays in Stockton harbour, and four public quays. There are also seven coal staiths. The *Custom House* business is transacted in the Borough Hall, High-street; John Shelly, collector.

SHIPPING.—In 1635, when the tax of ship-money was levied, Stockton, Hartlepool, and Sunderland, were charged with providing one ship of 200 tons for the service of the state, manned with eighty men and double equipage, &c., at an expense of £1,850, levied on the whole county. The shipping of the port was for some time unimportant; but, on the revival of the town from its depression in the seventeenth century, the number of ships began to increase, and has since continued steadily to advance. The number of vessels belonging to this port in January 1795, was 47; tonnage, 5,730. In September 1821, there were 66 vessels; tonnage, 6,880. In January 1827, there were 57 vessels, measuring upwards of 5,465 tons; in 1828, 79 vessels, measuring 6,520 tons; and in 1829, 74 vessels, measuring 7,206 tons. In January 1832, the number had increased to 80 vessels, measuring 7,970 tons; and in 1850, there were 182 vessels, measuring 27,348 tons. At the close of the year 1854, there were 158 vessels, measuring 28,603 tons. The first *Steamboat* entered the Tees in 1822; in 1824, one was built for the use of the port; and in 1844, there were seven belonging to the Tees. In 1854, there were twenty-six registered steam vessels, of from ten to fifty-three tons burden.

COMMERCE.—As a commercial station, Stockton occupies a favourable position for carrying on trade with continental ports, and only requires accommodation for shipping to gain its full proportion in the advantages of such a trade. The chief imports are timber, with deals, &c., iron, hemp, flax, tallow, hides, linseed, &c., besides groceries and colonial produce coastwise. The exports are coal, coke, iron in its various forms, agricultural produce, linen, &c. The receipts of the customs at Stockton varied, during the last century, between £3,819 8s. 3½d. in 1723, and £8,019 7s. 5½d. in 1798. In 1800, the amount was £7,723 14s. 4½d.; in 1816, £5,866 7s. 0¾d; but in the following year, it advanced to £10,483 1s. 6¾d. In 1831, the duties amounted to £43,994 17s.; and since that period, the impulse given to the trade of the port has materially tended to increase those receipts, which, in 1850, were stated to be £83,253. *A Chamber of Commerce* has been established here, since 1850. Its business is conducted by a president, a vice-president, a treasurer, a committee of five persons, and two secretaries.

THE BOROUGH, CORPORATION, &c.—The borough of Stockton comprises

* The Russia Company was established in the reign of Philip and Mary, by letters patent, granted to "certain merchant adventurers for the discovery of lands unknown," and confirmed by act of parliament in the reign of Elizabeth. They are empowered to levy dues in every port in England.

ıly a small portion of the town, by which it is entirely surrounded. "It ctends," according to Fordyce, "from Dovecote-street, on the north, to near ıe south end of High-street, Park Row, &c.; and from the river, on the east, ı West Row, on the west. In 1851, it contained 342 inhabited houses and 5 uninhabited; the population consisted of 888 males and 979 females, or ,867 in all. The jurisdiction of the town consisted of two parts; one, xclusively that of the borough, and the other of that part beyond its boundary; ɔnstables and surveyors of highways being separately appointed for each istrict. There are seventy-two *borough* rights, each consisting of a certain ortion of ground, with the buildings thereon, and laid down on the old plan reserved among the corporation records. The number of the holders of these ights is continually varying; the burgages are not all of equal size, many of hem having been subdivided; but only one vote in the corporation can be iven for each original portion, and this right is exercised in turns, annually, ıy each owner; except in some instances, where, at the division, the borough ight has been reserved to some particular property." By the provisions of ın act of parliament, intituled "The Stockton Extension and Improvement Act," passed in 1852, the boundaries of the borough have been altered and nade co-extensive with the township; and within these limits is divided into our wards, each of which returns six councillors. By the same act, the nayor, aldermen, and burgesses, have power to levy rates, penalties, or other noneys: to supply gas and water to the town, for which purpose they may ease the works of the existing companies; to improve the streets, lanes, and roads; to regulate fairs and markets; and to appoint constables for that purpose. Stockton was formerly governed by a mayor, recorder, and aldermen; but the office of recorder is now abolished. The mayor was elected, on the first Tuesday after the 29th September, by a majority of the burgages or owners of houses; but since the passing of the town extension act in 1852, the franchise is vested in the electors entitled to it under the Municipal Corporation's Act, 5 and 6 William IV., c. 76. The town council now consists of a mayor, eight aldermen, and twenty-four councillors; six of the latter being elected from each of the four wards described in the act, in the same manner as directed by the Municipal Corporation's Act. The corporation is constituted the local Board of Health, with all the powers of the Public Health Act. The revenue of the corporation is derived from the rents of houses and the stallage of the shambles and Market Place, which are all freehold, and from the income of other property held by leases under the Bishop of Durham, and the anchorage and plankage dues.

The magistrates, a list of whom, with the members of the corporation, will be found at the end of the volume, hold their sittings in the Borough Hall, in which also is the police station. The county court is held monthly in the same place. Judge, Henry Stapylton, Esq.; clerk, John Edwin Marshall, Esq.; assistant clerk, T. Crosby; high bailiff, George Taylor; assistant bailiff, Robert Hunter. The present steward of the bishop's court in Stockton is Mr. Joseph R. Wilson.

THE STOCKTON POOR-LAW UNION comprises an area of 83,774 acres, and its population in 1851 was 44,433. It is divided into the sub-districts of Stockton, Yarm, and Hartlepool. The Stockton sub-district contains the parishes of Stockton and Norton, in the county of Durham; and the township of Thornaby, in the parish of Stainton, Yorkshire. The Yarm sub-district comprises the parishes of Long Newton, Elton, part of Redmarshall (the townships of Redmarshall and Carlton), Grindon, and Egglescliffe, in the

county of Durham; and, in the north riding of Yorkshire, the chapelry of High Worsall, in Northallerton parish; the parish of Kirk Leavington, consisting of the townships of Low Worsall, Kirk Leavington, Castle Leavington, and Pickton; the parish of Yarm; the townships of Stainton, Maltby, and Ingleby Barwick, in the parish of Stainton; the parish of West Acklam; and the parish of Middlesborough, comprising the township of that name and Linthorp. The Hartlepool sub-district contains the parishes of Billingham (including Wolviston), Greatham, Stranton, Hart, and Elwick Hall, and the chapelry of Hartlepool. In the year ending Lady Day, 1854, the poor-rate received in Stockton amounted to £3,499 18s.; and the total amount expended for the relief of the poor, was £2,698 13s. *The Union Workhouse* is in Portrack Lane, and was erected in 1851; it will accommodate 260 persons. George Pearson, governor; Margaret Pearson, matron; Mr. Whiteside, surgeon; Jane E. Wilson, schoolmistress; William Best, clerk; Edward Spence, Richard Langdale, and William Banks, relieving officers.

CHARITIES.—*Alms Houses.*—According to a license granted by Bishop Crewe, the alms houses "for the convenient lodging of poor impotent persons belonging to the township of Stockton," appears to have been erected about the year 1682. The principal contributors were Margaret Bailey, John Stope, Matthew Wiggoner, and James Cook. The latter of whom, on December 29th, 1702, bequeathed £100, to be paid to the mayor, vicar, and overseer of the poor, to be placed out at interest at five per cent., or laid out in the purchase of lands or tenements, the yearly produce to be by them distributed amongst the needy and poor people that shall dwell in the alms-houses; but in case this interest or income was not paid, it was to revert to his son and daughter, John Cook and Lucy Dalston, whom he appointed his executors. By indenture, November 27th, 1732, it was stated that the said John Cook, who alone had administered to the will, had died insolvent; but though Mrs. Dalston was advised that she was not liable to the said legacy or any part thereof, she agreed to pay £50 for the purposes directed in the will. This donation was applied as a part of a sum of £200 payable to Ralph Bunting out of the leasehold premises belonging to the charity school; but no interest has been paid upon it for years, nor is it known whether the principal was ever paid off. By will, dated February 16th, 1811, George Brown, Esq., bequeathed to trustees £3,000 to be applied in rebuilding the alms houses. With this sum a new building was erected on the same site on the east side of High street, in 1816, from a plan by Wyatt. It consists of a centre and wings, 1[illegible] feet in length, built of brick, with stone dressings. On the right of the spacious entrance is the committee room, in which also the business of the Stockton Savings Bank is transacted; and on the left are commodious apartments appropriated to the dispensary. The upper floor is approached by a covered gallery; and the entire number of apartments in the building for the residence of poor widows and families, is thirty-six. The alms people are appointed by the vestry.

Bunting's Charity. — Elizabeth Bunting, by will, July 14th, 176[illegible] gave £800 to the vicar and churchwardens of Stockton, for the poor of the parish, not receiving parochial relief. Her personal estate not being sufficient for the payment of her debts, George Hartley and Ann his wife, desirous to perpetuate this charitable donation, invested a like sum, on the 25th February, 1772, in the purchase of £878 13s. 6d. Three-per-cent Consols in the names of trustees. The dividends amounting to £11 7s. per annum are transmitted to the vicar, who distributes the amount amongst poor persons of Stockton, in sums varying from 10s. to 20s., and in some cases to 40s.

Jenkin's Charity.—Major John Jenkins bequeathed, in 1661, 52s. per num to the poor of Stockton, 12d. to be paid every Sunday in white bread. his sum is paid to the churchwardens by the owners of certain lands in the rish, and twelve penny loaves are provided every Sunday, which are given poor widows who attend divine service.

Snowdon's Charity.—John Snowdon, in 1781, bequeathed £100 Three-per-ents Stock for the benefit of four decayed housekeepers of Stockton, oemakers to have the preference.

Sutton's Charity.—George Sutton, April 4th, 1815, bequeathed to trustees 500 Three-per-Cent Consols, the dividends to be paid to the treasurer of the emale benefit Club in Stockton, whereof his late wife and Mrs. Ann Sleigh ere the original patronesses. Also £100 like stock, the dividends to be vested half-yearly, so that the same should accumulate for twenty years, ter which time the dividends of the whole should be paid to the treasurer r the benefit of the other Female Benefit Club in Stockton. He further irected that his executors should set apart £200 like stock, for each of the ve benefit clubs of men in Stockton which should be subsisting at the time his death, the dividends to be paid to the treasurers of such clubs for the me being, under certain specified regulations; and that in case the said ubs of men or women should be discontinued, the stock which would have een appropriated to their benefit should be transferred to the trustees of the lue Coat School, for the purposes of that charity. In respect of the £500 ift for the female benefit club first mentioned, £15 per annum is paid to its reasurer. The yearly sum of £3, in respect of the legacy of £100, was einvested from time to time as directed, and the dividends of the whole are pplied in assisting the income of the other female benefit club. Two of the equests of men's clubs have fallen to the school, and the dividends in respect f the residue, £600 stock, are divided equally, and paid over to the treasurers f three male benefit societies still existing. Mr. Sutton also bequeathed to the ate Mrs. Sutton's Blanket Fund the interest of £200 Five-per-Cent Consols; to he Dispensary, while that establishment shall continue, the interest of £300 Three-per-Cent Consols; to the Sunday-schools, the interest of £100 do.; to he School of Industry, the interest of £300 do.; as an addition to the stipend f the church organist (interest to accumulate for twenty years), £400 do.; owards enclosing a burial ground, if purchased within six years from the estator's death, £600 do.; towards paving, lighting, and improving the town, f an act of parliament should be procured within five years after his death, 200; and to the Bible Society, £100.

Eminent Men.—*Christopher Allison*, a native of Stockton, was a brave nd skilful seaman, who contributed materially to the capture of the *Michault* rivateer, of fourteen-nine-pounders and 182 men, on New Year's Day, 1758, n Dungeness-road, at which time he was master of the *Adventure* armed ship, ommanded by Captain Bray. He died at Stockton on the 11th July, 1808, ged eighty-seven years.

Admiral Sir Thomas Bertie, K.S., was born at Stockton July 3rd, 1758; nd entered the naval service in 1773, on board the *Seahorse*, he irst met, and became the messmate of Nelson and Trowbridge, with whom he formed an intimate acquaintance which lasted through life. He apidly rose in his profession; and at the battle of Copenhagen particularly listinguished himself, for which he received the thanks of Nelson. He became rear-admiral in 1804; but was compelled, by ill-health and an mpaired constitution, to strike his flag in February 1810. He afterwards

passed through the successive gradations of rank, and, in May 1825, attained the honour of admiral. He died in June of the same year, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

Vice-admiral Nathan Brunton was born at Stockton in 1744, and first entered the navy in 1771, as an able-seaman on board the *Marlborough*. He became lieutenant in 1777, and rose successively from rank to rank. In November 1805, when he was made rear-admiral of the blue. He became vice-admiral of the blue in July 1810; and, in June 1814, vice-admiral of the white. He died at Stockton on the 19th November, 1814, aged seventy years.

John Chipchase, a distinguished teacher of mathematics, and a pupil of Emmerson, was a native of this town, where, for half a century, he was engaged in the education of youth for maritime pursuits. He died on May 13th, 1816, at the advanced age of seventy.

Brass Crosby, Esq., the patriotic alderman of London, was born at Stockton, May 8th, 1725. After being placed with a respectable solicitor at Sunderland, he removed to London, where he pursued his profession with great industry and integrity. In 1764 he served the office of sheriff: in 1768 was elected alderman of Bread-street ward; and, in 1770, attained the highest honour of the city, in which capacity, having pursued the same independent course as his predecessors, Beckford and Trecothick, he was committed to the Tower by the house of commons (of which he was a member) for liberating a printer of the debates in parliament, who had been arrested by a messenger of the house, in the city of London, without the authority of a city magistrate. This event involved the question of publishing the debates in the houses, which, previous to this time, had been inserted in the public papers under the titles of the debates in Lilliput, of the Robin Hood society, &c., and the speakers were designated under fictitious names. On the termination of the session of parliament, he left the Tower, accompanied by alderman Oliver (committed under similar circumstances), under a discharge of twenty-one guns belonging to the artillery company, and was escorted to the Mansion House with fifty-three carriages. At night the city was illuminated. On the conclusion of his mayoralty, he received the thanks of the corporation and a silver cup of £200 value, which still remains in the possession of his family. He died on February 14th, 1793, in Chatham Place, and was buried with considerable pomp in Chelsfield Church.

Joseph Ritson, one of the worthies of Stockton, was born October 2nd, 1752; he was bred to the law, but a passion for ancient English poetry, rhyme, and ballad, induced him to become an indefatigable collector, in his way. At one period Ritson possessed a competent property, but, having ventured to speculate with nearly his whole fortune in the funds, the revulsion consequent on the peace of Amiens, swept away most of his capital. Under these circumstances he sold a portion of his valuable library by auction, and the remainder was reluctantly disposed of by his nephew at Leigh and Sotheby's, in December 1803. He had a considerable turn for topography, and assisted both Brewster and Hutchinson in their respective histories. Many of Ritson's works (some of which were printed at Newcastle) have become extremely rare. He died in a deplorable state of mental derangement on the 23rd September, 1803, in the fifty-second year of his age.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Sleigh was a native of Stockton, [illegible] in early life entered the 19th regiment of foot, becoming lieutenant in 1[illegible] and captain in 1780. He served with his regiment in the American [illegible]

was present at two actions. In 1790, he became captain in the 23rd regiment, and lieutenant-colonel of the 83rd in 1794. On retiring from the army, he accepted the commission of major in the Durham militia, and subsequently was appointed inspecting-colonel of volunteer corps in the district of the West Riding, in Manchester, and in Wales. His last service was commander of the volunteer cavalry in his native district; and in all these services he acquitted himself as an experienced and judicious officer. He died at Stockton, at the age of sixty-six, on the 13th February, 1825.

STOCKTON DIRECTORY.

POST OFFICE, HIGH-STREET: Mrs. Isabella Dunne, postmistress.

Letters arrive from Darlington, London, the south and west generally (1st.) and from the north at 7 15 a.m.; from Redcar at 3 20 p.m.; from Darlington, London, and the south and west generally (2nd.) 5 15 p.m.; from the local posts at 6 15 p.m.; and from Middlesbro' (2nd.) and from Redcar 7 20 p.m.

Letters are despatched to Middlesbro' (1st.) and to Redcar at 6 30 a.m., to the local posts at 7 20 a.m.; to Darlington, (1st.) Richmond, Yarm, and the north, at 2 35 p.m.; to Middlesbro' (2nd.) and to Redcar at 4 35 p.m.; to Darlington (2nd.) at 5 40 p.m.; to Darlington (3rd.) London, Yarm, the south and west generally, and the north (2nd.) at 6 30 p.m.

POST OFFICE ORDERS are granted from 9 a.m. to 4 45 p.m., except from 2 35 to 3 p.m., and on Saturdays from 7 15 p.m. to 8 p.m. in addition.

POST OFFICE, SOUTH STOCKTON: Thomas Blenkinsop, postmaster.—Letters arrive here at the same times as the above.

MISCELLANY.

Alcock Miss Fanny, 4 Paradise row
Alderson Mrs. Alice, Starkey st
Alderson John, secretary to the Temperance Society, 64 Brunswick st
Allan William, clerk to Trinity Church, 67 Brunswick st
Anderson John, clerk, Clarence terrace
Anderson Robert, clerk, Britannia st. South Stockton
Armstrong Mrs. Elizabeth, Norton road
Atkinson John, inspector of police, Police Station, West row
Atkinson Mrs. Margaret, 6 Park terrace
Ayre Thomas, tallow chandler, Smith st
Bailes John, clerk, 35 Thistle Green
Baker William B. reporter for the "Sunderland Herald," Portrack lane
Barker Philip, gent. Paradise place
Barker Mrs. Ann, High st
Barnes George, clerk, Regent st
Beadnall John, gent. Britannia st. South Stockton
Beadnall Mr. William, Britannia st. South Stockton
Benington William, grocer, &c. (W. Benington & Co.); ho. North Lodge
Benson John A. grease mnfctr. Portrack la
Best William, superintendent registrar of births, marriages, and deaths for the Stockton district, Borough Hall; ho. Hardwicke terrace
Bird Miss Jane, Queen st
Bissel Andrew, clerk, Bishopton lane
Brady Alfred, banking manager, 49 High st
Briggs Henry, town missionary, Paradise pl
Brown Mrs. Ann, 156 High st
Buddicorn Robt. P. shipng. agt. Blue House
Child William Wilson, banking manager, Finkle st
Clennet John, bookbinder, Dovecot st
Coats Mrs. Margaret, 1 Church row
Coats Edward, bird stuffer, Thistle Green
Cole Mrs. Martha, Thistle Green
Craggs Robert, Esq. Paradise row
Crofton Mrs. Elizabeth, 149 High st
Cullen Rev. Joseph, (Catholic) Major st
Cunningham Mrs. Mary, 2 Park terrace
Cuthbertson Wm. clerk, 53 Brunswick st
Davie Peter, station master, 20 Finkle st
Davison Mrs. Mary, 70 Brunswick st
Davison Rev. Thos. (Independent), Hill Cottage
Dickinson Mrs. Ann Harriet, 14 Middle st
Ditchfield James, North Eastern station-master, Bishopton lane
Dixon James, flour dealer, South Stockton
Dobson Robt. Halliday, gent. Brunswick st
Doughtwaite George, block & mastmaker, Quay side
Drummond Mrs. Dorothy, 8 Clarence ter
Eccles Mr. William, South Stockton
Elcoate Mrs. Catharine, Starkey st
Elgie Mrs. Mary, Smithfield
Ellerington Mr. George, South Stockton
Faber Mrs. Eleanor, 82 High st
Fenny Mr. William, Fenny st
Fletcher Hy. Blyth, plasterer, Norton road
Flockton John, pepper grinder, West row

Foggo William, comptroller, North terrace
Foulsone Mrs. Ann, Thistle Green
Fowler John, civil engnr. 10 Brunswick st
Gill Richard, cowkeeper, Skinner st
Goldie Mrs. Hannah, 2 Skinner st
Graham George, gent. 4 Starkey st
Graham Robert, cattle dealer, 7 Skinner st
Grant Alexander, Dovecroft st
Grant Mrs. Jane, 5 West row
Hall Miss Elizabeth, Skinner st
Hall Mrs. Mary, Lodge st
Halton Thomas, clerk, Lodge st
Harburn Miss Elizabeth, 165 High st
Harker Miss Elizabeth, 2 Church row
Harrison & Atkinson, coach makers, Skinner st
Harrison Thomas, road surveyor, Rose Cottage
Hedley William, agent, Park terrace
Hill Mrs. Elizabeth, 6 Paradise row
Hind Thos. collector of taxes, 164 High st
Hodgson Miss Jane, 3 Brunswick st
Hodgson Jsph. veterinary srgn. Castlegate
Holberry Mrs. Jane, Britannia st. South Stockton
Holt William, inspector at National Bank, Albert place
Hornby Thomas Whitfield, sheriff's officer, Black Lion
Howson Hy. assistant surgeon, 61 West row
Hunter Mr. Robert, High st
Hunton William, clerk, Ramsgate
Lanson John D. agent, Thistle Green
Inglis John T. tobacconist, 3 Silver st., and West Hartlepool
Inglis Rev. Robert, 1 Brunswick st
Jackson Thomas, gent. 65 Brunswick st
James Rev. Francis Joseph, vicar of Stockton, 10 Church row
Johnson Mrs. Margaret, Square
Jopling John, clerk, 2 Brunswick st
Kay Bryan, goods sta. manager, Norton rd
Kennicott Rev. Richard Dutton, B.A. Trinity Parsonage
Kitching James, tobacco pipe maker, Britannia st. South Stockton
Laidler Francis, secretary to gas works, 6 Brunswick st
Laidler Robert Francis, manager at Water Company, Brunswick st
Kirtley John, spirit merchant (John Dixon & Co.); ho. Yarm lane
Lacey Robert, french polisher, George st
Lambert Mr. John, Britannia st. South Stockton
Lambert Thomas, gent. 133 High st
Langdale Richard, registrar of births, marriages, and deaths, and relieving officer, 3 King st
Laverick Mr. John, George st
Levy Rev. William, John st
Lockwood George, shipbuilder (M. Pearse & Co.); ho. Smithfield
Marshall Wm. harbour master, Smithfield
May George, store keeper, Garbutt st
M'Cann Jas. Hunter, foreman, Bishopton la
M'Ewen John, Lloyd's surveyor, 18 High st
M'Lay William, inland revenue officer, Brunswick st
M'Shed Francis, clerk, Skinner st
Mills John & Co. tobacco manufactures, Bishopton lane; ho. Victoria terrace
Mills Thomas, gent. 3 Victoria terrace
Modely Mrs. Brunswick st
Nevin John Joseph, station master, South Stockton
Newton Henry, town surveyor, Town Hall
Newton Thomas, manager, Skinner st
Noad Jas. Saml. engraver, &c. 101 High st
Oakes William, manager, 1 High st
Peacock John Harrison, clerk, South Stockton
Pearson Mrs Mary, 33 West row
Peel Rev. John, incumbent of Thornaby, South Stockton
Percy Thomas, slate dealer, Dovecot st
Pilcher Felix, surveyor of lakes, Manor Villa, South Stockton
Plews Thos. veterinary surgeon, Ramsgate
Price R. & Co. bottle manufacturers, South Stockton
Pybus Mrs. Elizabeth, 6 Clarence terrace
Pybus William, clerk, Brunswick st
Rand Robert Taylor, clerk, 36 Skinner st
Read Rev. Thomas J. 7 Starkey st
Richardson Rev. Geo. Jos. B.A. Thistle Green
Richardson Joseph, chain maker, ho. South Stockton
Richmond Mrs. Elizabeth, 80 High st
Richmond Mr. Thomas, Smithfield
Robinson Allen, contractor, Clarence ter
Robinson Geo. law statnr. 39 Brunswick st
Robinson Mr. James, Ramsgate
Robinson James, clerk, Clarence terrace
Robinson John, clerk, Park terrace
Robinson Wm. tide waiter, 21 Brunswick st
Robson Miss Elizabeth, 17 Starkey st
Robson James, manager, Tees Cottage
Robson Mr. William, Victoria terrace
Rudd Rev. John, curate of Holy Trinity, 79 High st
Rutter Thos. manager, Cleveland Cottage
Sadler Wilfred, secretary to the Stockton and London Shipping Co. 1 Smithfield
Sale Henry, clerk, South Stockton
Samuel Joseph, fishmonger, High st
Sanderson Miss C. D. 159 High st
Scott John, com. traveller, 9 Brunswick st
Scrofton Mr. John, South Stockton
Sephton Eliz. tobacco pipe mkr. West row
Settle John, coroner for Stockton Ward and high constable for the south-west division of Stockton, 74 Brunswick st
Sewell Thomas, blacking maker, Shoulder of Mutton Yard
Seymour Richard, fishmonger, High st
Shadforth William, bookbinder, Ramsgate
Simpson Mrs. Mary Ann, North terrace
Skinner Joseph, coal fitter at Middlesborough; ho. Garbutt st

Skinner William, banking manager, High st
Smith Miss Elizabeth, High st
Smith John, manager, Trafalgar st. South Stockton
Smith John, secretary to the Tees office, Church row
Stratford Mrs. Hannah, 61 Brunswick st
Stuart S. S. landing waiter, Stamp st
Swain Mr. George Hutchinson, 11 Thistle Green
Swenne Mr. William, Wellington place
Tallantyne John, somcl. traveller, Finkle st
Taylor J. H. artist, 158 High st
Thompson Mrs. Ann, 34 Thistle Green
Thompson Mr. Francis, Yarm lane
Thompson Miss Jane, 10 Clarence terrace
Thornton George, game dealer, Silver st
Todd Mrs. Elizabeth, Paradise place
Trenhalm John, tide waiter, Smithfield
Ward James, collector of taxes, 88 Brunswick street
Wade Saml. manager of gas works, High st
Walker Ambrose, clerk, South Stockton
Walker Miss Fanny, Dovecot st
Walker Mr. John, Queen st
Walton William, foreman, 3 Paradise place
Warne Robert Jordan, draughtsman, South Stockton
Watson Mrs. Catharine, Finkle st
Watson Mr. John, Thistle Green
Weatherhill Robert Corney, district auditor, St. Ann's Hill
Wells Mr. Leonard, Skinner st
Whales Mrs. Elizabeth, 87 High st
Whitfield Mr. Robert, 152 High st
Wilkinson Mrs. Elizabeth, 147 High st
Wilkinson Mr. James, Yarm lane
Wilson Mr. John, the Tilery, Norton road
Wilson John, goods station master (Stockton and Darlington); ho. Park row
Wood John, boat builder, Quay side
Young Mr. John, Bishopton lane
Younger Thomas, draughtsman, Smithfield

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

Academies and Schools.

Atkinson Sarah, 22 Thistle Green
Bartram Susannah, 15 Brunswick st
Brady Christiana 12 Starkeyst
Blue Coat Charity, Norton road—W. Nesbit & Jane Hudson, teachers
British, Tennant st—C. & Isabella Simpson, teachers
Cooke Charles, Brunswick st
Corner Eliza Sophia (and boarding) 8 Church row
Garbutt Thos. (& boarding) 11 Brunswick st
Grammar, Skinner st—John Sladden, master
Holy Trinity, Yarm lane—Thos. P. Chick & Ann Read, teachers
——Infants—Mary Ann Chapman
Hunter Elizabeth (boarding), High st
Infant, Regent st—Jane Leng. teacher
Infant, Square—Kevel
Long John, Brunswick st
Middleton Isbla. 17 Churchrw
National, Square—William Russell and — Reilly, teachers
Poclet J. J. B. Cleveland row
Robinson Amelia, Norton rd
St. Mary's (Catholic) Major st—Mary Welsh, teacher
Stratford Jane, Brunswick st
Thornaby National, South Stockton—Chas. Edward Ward & Mary Macardle, teachers
Walker Harriet Ann, 21 East street
Whitehead J. Housewife la
Wilson Emma & Isbla. Square

Agents—Commission.

Ellarby John, 3 West st
Garbut George, Major st
Farndale John, 43 Brunswick st
Hornsby T. W. 131 High st
Scott John, South Stockton
Wall J. 16 Church row
Wright Thos, Green Dragon yard

Ale and Porter Merchant.

Tinkler Thomas, Silver st; ho. 12 Clarence terrace

Auctioneers & Appraisers.

Barker John, 116 High st
Bell Francis, High st
Charlton J. 4 Clarence ter
Henderson R. B. High st
Hornsby Thomas Wm. 131 High st

Bakers and Flour Dealers.

Cass John, 30 Brunswick st
Clephan George, Smithfield
Clephan & Son, Silver st
Michaelin Jas. 160 High st
Powell James, 132 High st

Bankers.

Backhouse Jonathan & Co. 49 High st (draw on Barclay & Co. London)—Alfred Brady, manager
Darlington District Joint Stock Company, Finkle st—Wm. Wilson Child, manager
National Provincial, High st—Wm. Skinner, manager

Basket Makers.

Barker J. 116 High st
Owen J. B. Thompson st
Thompson Wm. High st

Boarding and Lodging House Keepers.

Cooke Ann, Dovecot st
Cowley Elizabeth, High st
Cummings Ann, Smithfield
Duncan Elizabeth, Smithfield
Heavisides Mary Ann, 16 York st
Hopkinson Sarah, Queen st
Hutchinson Jane, 59 Brunswick st
Laidler Alice, 161 High st
Matthewman Isabella, 7 King st
Martin Elizh. 8 Cleveland row
Parker Mary, Square
Patterson Elizh. 40 Skinner st
Pearson Ann, King st
Procter Mary, Brunswick st
Stamp Ann, 21 Thistle green
Staples Ann, 70 High st
Treadyold Jane, 2 King st
Watson Isabella, West row

Booksellers, Stationers, and Printers.

Jennett & Co. 56 High st
Luke Jas. jun. 4 Silver st
Readman Jas. 66 High st

Robinson Wm. 42 High st
Tinkler Robert, 53 High st
Wilkinson John (printer only), Bridge st, South Stockton
Wilson John, 13 High st

Boot and Shoemakers.

Adan Charles, Bridge st, South Stockton
Alderson Richard, Bridge st, South Stockton
Atkinson Geo. SouthStockton
Bamlet Robt. Bishopton st
Bell Michael, 11 Ramsgate
Borron Thomas, Ramsgate
Burdon Robt. 131 High st
Burnand Robt. 7 High st
Cowling James Rendel, 35 High st
Dinsdale Jas. Brunswick st
Emerson Mrs. 15 High st
Fewster Jno. Thornaby lane, South Stockton
Finlay H. William st
Forster Robert, Albion st
Foster Robert, William st
Frith John, 28 Bishop st
Gray James, Bridge st, South Stockton
Henderson John, Tennant st
Hutching John, Dovecot st
JacksonJohn,47 Brunswick st
Kelley Henry; Brunswick st
Laverick Geo. Thistle green
Longstaff John, Smithfield
Longstaff — Albion st
Marwood William, Thornaby lane, South Stockton
Moore Robert, Smithfield
Ornsby Thos. South Stockton
Pilkington Wm. Blue Post yd
Pringle John, Silver st
Pringle Robt. 28 Thistle grn
Proud James, 32 Silver st
Robson Mary, 5 Finkle st
Rymer John, 59 West row
Stockton G. Thornaby lane, South Stockton
Storey John, 8 Finkle st
Walker John, Smithfield
White Jas. 1 Thompson st
Willey George, 3 High st
Wilson John, 68 Brunswick st
Worthy William, Bridge st, South Stockton

Brewers and Maltsters.

Kirk, Brothers & Co. Hunter's lane
Young William, Quayside

Brick Manufacturers
(Marked * are also of Tile).

Crosby & Wilkinson, Norton road
Foss Wm. Mount pleasant
Hunter C. & Son, Portrack lane
*Lumley Thomas, Clarence Brick Works, Norton road; ho. Norton
Mark William, Haffron st
*Wilson William, the Tilery, Norton road

Builders.

Atkinson James, 13 Regent st
Atkinson Saml. 8 Skinner st
Bowron & Heavisides, Princess st
Bowser Matthew, Regent st
Bulmer William, 163 High st
Dawes Henry, Silver st
Fawcett Stepn. 44 Skinner st
Pybus Joseph, 4 Church row
Pybus Thos. Paradise place
Redman Thos. & Jas. Bridge st, South Stockton
Trowsdale J. & Co. Bishopton lane
Wade James, Catholic st
Wardell Jas. 48 Brunswick st
Welsh William & John, Skinner st, and Brunswick st
Welch Matthew, Bishopton lane
Welch Wm. jun. Skinner st

Butchers.

Ayre William, Smithfield
Bourne George, 7 West st
Bowser Wm. 74 High st
Brack Robson, 30 Silver st
Braithwaite Wm. Silver st
Breckon William, Bridge st, South Stockton
Bradley John, 29 Bishop st
Brown James, Bridge st, South Stockton
Bell James (pork), Cross st
Brownless J. Bone st
Bulmer George, High st
Callender George, 5 High st
Chipchase Henry, Dovecot st
Coulson John, Thistle green
Dawson William, 87 High st
Dodsworth Richard, Britannia st, South Stockton
Elcoate John, 7 Dovecot st
Fairbridge Jane, Thornaby lane, South Stockton
Garbutt David, Trafalgar st, South Stockton
Gowland John, 72 High st
Hall William, Oxford st
Hodgins John, Ramsgate
Hanby Matthew, 33 Brunswick st
Hornsby Charles, Ramsgate
Humble John, Cross st
Jackson Edward, Albion st
Medd John, Thornaby lane, South Stockton
Newton William, Square
Pickering Thomas, Cross st
Robinson Thos. 150 High st
Robinson Ths. Thistle green
Stockdale John, Maritime st
Todd George, 15 West row
Watson Geo. 52 Brunswick st
Wilkinson William, Bishop st
Williamson Robt. Finkle st
Wilson Joseph, 14 High st
Wilson William, Bishop st
Wilson William, Bridge st, South Stockton

Canvass Manufacturer.

Harker John & Co. High st

Cartmen.

Higgin Titus, Portrack lane
Short Stephen, Park row
Smith George, Garbutt st

Cartwrights.

Johnson Wm. Brunswick st
Swainson Wm. Bishopton la
Walton John, 1 Yarm lane
Wyley Robert, 6 High st

Carvers and Gilders.

Bell John, 151 High st
Colling Edward, High st, ho. Queen st

Cattle Salesmen.

Graham Robt. 7 Skinner st
Hall J. 30 William st

Chemists and Druggists.

Adamson Wm. 113 High st
Brayshaw Wm. Bolam, 36 High st
Hardcastle Wm. Finkle st
Hodgson Edwd. 105 High st
Sanders Jos. Alfred & Co. 119 High st
Taylor Thomas, 30 High st
Walker John, 59 High st

Chimney Sweepers.

Stoxlay Peter, Cherry lane
Stoxley William, Cherry lane

China, Glass, & Earthenware Dealers.

Carter William, Castlegate
Ellerker Geo. Dovecot st
Hardy Thos. Thistle green
Hughes Ellis, Ramsgate
Nicholson Catherine Ann, High st
Wardell John, Bishop st
Wright William, Finkle st

Clothes Dealers.

nglish Bartholomew, Cross street
eenan Bernard, 84 High st
'Can Edward, Bishop st
itchinson Thos. Bishop st
'eatherhead Thos. 12 High street

Coal Fitters.

ylan Thomas, Quayside
mith John Joseph, Quayside

Coal Merchants.

oates Richd. South Stockton
enwick William (& lime), Clarence Depôt, Norton road
obinson Robson, Clarence Depôt, Norton road
tainton William, Clarence Depôt, Norton road
TOCKTON AND DARLINGTON, Bridge st—Thomas Hutchinson, agent

Confectioners.

obinson Thos. Church row
mith Andrew, 122 High st
mith Davison, 143 High st
Vaters John, 126 High st

Consuls.

Bremen, France, Hamburg, Hanover, Lubeck, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Netherlands—Romyn & Co. 26 Silver st
Portugal—J. Laing, 56 High street
Prussia—C. Martin, Quaysid
Sweden and Norway — O. Lindberg, 69 High st

Corn Millers and Merchants.

Gladstone John, South Stockton
Gibson Wm. (Executors of), Dovecot st
Hodgson William, Norton Mill
Lax Jno. Mount pleasant
Watson Fredk. Portrack lane
Wren Thos. & Sons, High st

Coopers.

Atkinson Geo. 5 Ramsgate
Barker John, 116 High st
Brotherton John, Calvert's la
Chilton William, Quayside
Pratt Nathan, Castlegate
Pringle William, Green Dragon yard

Curriers & Leather Cutters.

Jackson Robt. 27 High st
Leng William, Smithfield
Ord Richard, jun. 112 High st; ho. 1 Park terrace
Passman John, Dovecot st
Wilkinson Thomas, Sleigh's yard, High st; ho. Norton

Dentists—Surgeons.

Fothergill W. & A. High st
Mosely E. & Son, High st

Drapers—Linen and Woollen

Callender Samuel (traveller), Clarence terrace
Cass Robt. & Co. 46 High st
Crighton Archibal, 33 Brunswick st
Currie Wm. (trav.) Regent st
Eccles John, 55 High st
Harrison Henry, Dovecot st
Henderson Edwd. 45 High st
Leng Robt. 145 High st
M'Culloch Js. (trav.) High st
Moffat Jas. (trav.) North ter
Newby Geo. Hy. 41 High st
Watson, Wood, and Co. 48 High st
Weldon Geo. 62 High st
Weldon Wm. & Co. 32 High st
White and Wilkinson, 47 High st
Wilson G. & T. 52 High st

Dyers.

Brewer James, Cross st
Simpson R. P. 58 West row

Earthenware Manufacturers.

Ainsworth Wm. North Shore
Harwood Thomas (brown), Clarence Potteries ; ho. Norton Grove
Skinner George and Co. South Stockton ; houses, Skinner st and at Works
Smith G. F. & Co. North Shore ; houses, Norton rd

Eating-House Keepers.

Riches Isabella, Dovecot st
Skilbeck George, Dovecot st

Farmers.

Armstrong John, Yarm lane
Booth John
Colpitts Wm. Stocktn Grnge
Dawson Robert, Primrose Cottage
Fortune George, Portrack Cottage
Johnson Geo. Portrack lane
Kay Robert, Portrack
Reay Thomas, Portrack
Robinson George, White House
Robson Thomas Newby, Bowes Field
Smith Wm. D. Grangefield House
York Thomas Rowland, Mount Pleasant

Furniture Brokers.

Barker John, 116 High st
Brown William, High st

Greengrocers.

MallabarHannah,22 Silver st
Tweedy James, Dovecot st
Tweedy John, Silver st

Grocers & Tea Dealers.

See also Grocers and Dealers in Sundries.

Bennington William and Co. (wholesale), 39 High st; ho. North Lodge
Braithwaite S.& Son, Silver st
Brayshay William Bolam, 36 High st
Close Thomas and Co. Quayside ; ho. Square
Cooke and Co. Silver st
Crosby John and Co. 106 High st
Dodshon John and Co. Finkle st
Dickinson Thomas Page, 56 High st
Graham William, 20 High st
Jaques and Knowles (wholesale), Bishop st ; houses, Queen st and Finkle st
Jordison Robert and Son, 116 High st
Mills and Wrightson, 40 High st
Mocrat P. & Co. High st
Thorp Henry, High st ; ho. North terrace
Walker J. R. 117 High st
Wren & Co. High st

Grocers & Dealers in Sundries.

Allison Joseph, Silver st
Appleton Jane, 20 Bishop st
Bainbridge John, Henzell st
Baxter John Thos. Lodge st
Blenkinsop Thomas, Thornaby lane, South Stockton
Bradley Miriam, Princess st
Bradley Thomas, Smithfield
Busby James, 17 High st
Cass Edward, 107 High st
Charlton Thos. 67 High st
Clarke Jno. Toulson, Quaysd
Clephan Geo. Smithfield
Clephan & Son, Silver st
Clough Joseph Hyghland, 129 High st
Cowper Jane, Finkle st
Cummins Ann, Dovecot st
Dodsworth Robt. Middle st
Grabham Richd. Dovecot st
Hanson Joseph, 63 High st

Hall John, Bishop st
Harding Robt. Portrack lane
Harrison T. & Son, Smithfield
Hanan Hugh, South Stockton
Hill James, Finkle st
Hill William, Park row
Hird John, South Stockton
Hodgin Cuthbert, South Stockton
Hobson Michael, South Stockton
Hodgson Thos. Thistle Green
Holt Martha, Skinner st
Honton John, Square
Hutchinson Thos. Bishop st
Hunter Wm. Oxford st
Hunton Wm. 14 Church row
Jackson Jonathan, Garbutt st
Jickell J. Elysian place
Laverick Isabella, Haffron st
Manners Frances, Park row
Mark William, Haffron st
Macnay John, High st
M'Intyre Owen, Thompson st
Michaelin Jas. 100 High st
Mitchinson John, Bishop st
Pringle Henry, Brunswick st
Rastrick Jas. South Stockton
Reay Ann, South Stockton
Redhead Joseph, South Stockton
Robinson Thos. Thistle Green
Rodham Robert, South Stockton
Rymer Jane, West row
Slater Thomas, Bishop st
Smith Ralph, Brunswick st
Stainsby Alice, Smithfield
Tinkler Margaret, 4 High st
Tyerman John, Clarence st
Walker Thos. South Stockton
Watson Wm. South Stockton
Webster Jane, 11 High st
Welch Matthew, Bishopton la
Wilson Mary, 8 High st
Wright Mary, Thistle Green

Hairdressers.

Allison William, Dovecot st
Eden S. 101 High st
Elgie Charles, 15 High st
Fenny Jno. Jas. Cross st
Hewitt John, Silver st
Hunter Francis, 100 High st
Simpson William, Dovecot st
Stainton Thomas, 3 High st

Hatters.

Baker & Moses (and men mercers), 177 High st
Lyon Robert, 38 High st
Watson John, 71 High st

Hosiers & Haberdashers.
(See also Drapers).

Darnton William, 76 High st
Gandie Margaret, 94 High st
Leach Dorothy Reed, Silver st
Wheatley and Booth, 121 High st

Hotels, Inns, and Taverns.

Baltic, Stephen Keevell, Quayside
Black Boy, John Hutchinson, Paradise st
Black Lion (& posting ho.), Robert Raine Henderson, High st
Blue Post, Mary Skipsey, Blue Post yard
Bridge, Elizabeth Smith, South Stockton
Britannia, Joseph Hobson, South Stockton
Brown Jug, Robert Jefferson, North road
Brunswick Arms, Richard Wilson, Yarm lane
Buck, Wilson Ward, Silver st
Castle and Anchor, Henry Lee, Town Hall, High st
Clarence ———
Cleveland, Mary Cowen, Cleveland row
Cleveland, Thomas Smith, South Stockton
Collingwood, Andrew Boys, South Stockton
Commercial, Thomas Dixon, Norton road
Crown, William Tomlinson, West row
Custom House, Geo. Thornton, Finkle st
Dun Cow, John Fenny, Norton road
Enterprise, John Colling, Bishop st
George, William Moses, 54 High st
Green Dragon, Charles Sedgwick, Finkle st
Green Man, William Dawson, Ramsgate
Grey Horse, Thomas Livenston, 86 High st
Greyhound, Henry Smith, 125, High st
Half Moon, Paul Malthouse, Square
Hambletonian, Thos. Wilkinson, 110 High st
Locomotive, Thomas Turnbull, Norton road
Mariners' Tavern, Joseph Smith, Quayside
Masons' Arms, James Mellanby, West row
Nag's Head, John Moody, Dovecot st
Oak Tree, Robert Metcalf, 19 High st
Punch Bowl, Robert Allen, Ramsgate
Raby Castle, Mary Sadler, Maritime st
Railway, Robert Boss, Bridge st
Red Lion, John Bourne, Ramsgate
Rokeby, Alexander Smith, South Stockton
Shades, Robert Ainsley, Quayside
Ship, Robert Halton, 115 High st
Ship, Jane Kelly, South Stockton
Ship, James Kitchen, Paradise st
Ship Launch, Charles Wasper, Quayside
Shoulder o' Mutton, George Stockdale, High st
Spotted Cow, William Rodham, Haffron st
Spread Eagle, Isabella Riches, Dovecot st
Stork and Castle, George Manners, Brunswick st
Talbot, Jos. Hall, 9 High st
Three Tuns, Richard Humble, Thistle Green
Turf, Mary Lax, John st
Turk's Head, James Bell Owen, Thompson st
Unicorn, John Gosland, 73 High st
Vane Arms (and posting house), James Hunter, High st
Victoria, Thomas Sowerby, 97 High st
Westmoreland, Jane West, Silver st
Wheat Sheaf, Joseph Wade, 51 High st
White Hart, William Atkinson, Dovecot st
White Swan, Christopher Moody, 34 High st
William IV. John Hind, 63 High st
Spirit Vaults, John Edward Smith, Finkle st

Beer Houses.

Atkinson James. Regent st
Bell John, South Stockton
Bradley William Cornelius, Smithfield
Brown Geo. South Stockton
Craggs Wm South Stockton
Frank Robert, Brunswick st
Humble Jno. South Stockton

ackson Robt. South Stockton
Iitcheson Henry, South Stockton
Iudd John, Park row
Patterrick Hannah, Quayside
Sanderson John, South Stockton
Stephens William, Clarence st
Stephenson Sarah, High st
Styan James, South Stockton
Thompson Wm. Smithfield
Walton George, Bishop st
Whorlton Thos. Thistle Green
Wilson William, Silver st

Insurance Offices, with their Agents.

ANCHOR — Timothy Crosby, Silver st
AGE — Richard Langdale, King st
AGRICULTURISTS' (cattle).—T. Wright, Green Dragon yard
ATLAS — John Settle, 74 Brunswick street; and J. Dodds, Finkle st
CITY OF LONDON (Life)—John Reedman, 66 High street
CLERICAL & MEDICAL (Life)—Thomas Airton, North terrace
COUNTY (Fire)—J. P. Dickinson, High st
FARMERS AND GRAZIERS' MUTUAL (Cattle)—J. Jordison, 116 High st
GUARDIAN—R. T. Rand, 36 Skinner st
HOPE—Thos. Aylan, Quayside
LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION — W. W. Child, Finkle st
NORTH BRITISH — Thomas Hutchinson, West row; and J. Dodds, Finkle st
NORWICH UNION — Francis Laidler, 6 Brunswick st
PHŒNIX (Fire) — T. W. Hornsby, 131 High st
PROVIDENT (Life) — T. P. Dickinson, 56 High st
TIMES (and GUARANTEE)—John Farndale, 43 Brunswick st
UNION — Thomas Wright, Green Dragon yard
YORKSHIRE — E. Hodgson, High st

Ironfounders.

Brown G. & Brothers, Portrack lane
Fossick & Hackworth, Norton road
Maddison & Pigg (brass), Bishopton lane
Mainwaring John and Son (and engine builders and bellows manufacturers), Skinner st
Martin and Heaton, Bishopton lane
Roger Robert, West row, Regent st
White Lynch, South Stockton

Iron Manufacturers.

Holdsworth, Benington, Byers, and Co. Stockton Iron Works

Ironmongers.

Cadle Miles, 57, High st.
Farmer William & Thomas, 50 High st
Hunter Richard, 31, High st
Mears John High st
Palmer John, 75 High st
Smith & Hind, High st

Joiners and Cabinet Makers.

(See also Builders.)

Armstrong Elizabeth, Dovecot street
Bowes Thomas, 88 High st
Bage John, Brunswick st
Butterwick Stephen, South Stockton
Callender Joseph, Park row
Clephan William, Norton rd
Dent Thomas, Cleveland rw
Dunn & Taylerson, High st
Eshelby William, Smithfield
Flockton Joseph Raikes, Smith street
Gregory Benj. Silver st
Harbottle Geo. Portrack la.
Hardy John, Ryan street
Hardy Robert, South Stockton
Hewitt Wm. 17 Skinner st
Hudson Edward, High st
Hunton Wm. Church row
Jickell J. Elysian place
Lynas Wm. South Stockton
Mason Allan, 95 High st
Maughan Robt. Middle st
Nelson Thomas & William, Regent street
Nix Robert, Paradise place
Parkin Robert, John st
Rowntree John, Castlegate
Sadron William, West row
Smith Joseph & Co. High st
Whorlton Henry, Regent st
Wetherell Francis, West st

Land Agents and Surveyors

Bowser Matthew, Finkle st
Parrington Joseph, Finkle st
Reed Anthony, Paradise row
Wright Thomas, Green Dragon yard

Lemonade, Soda Water, and Ginger Beer Manufacturers.

Bland Thos. South Stockton
Jordison Christopher, Blue Post road

Libraries.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, Dovecot street — William Shadforth, librarian
NEWS-ROOM, Town Hall
SUBSCRIPTION, High street—John Anthony Davis, librarian.

Marine Store Dealers.

Carter William, Quayside
Oates George, Quayside
Orton William, Quayside

Master Mariners.

Bainbrough John, Square
Barnes Edward, West row
Briggs Henry, Cleveland rw
Carrell James, 162 High st
Curchin John, Stamp street
Cummins John, Cleveland rw
Dobson John, Yarm lane
Elliott Edward, 51 Brunswick street
Goldsmith Joseph, Smith st
Greenwood Joseph, South Stockton
Hasted Hny. South Stockton
James William, Queen st
Mellanby William, 31 Skinner street
Palmer Geo. South Stockton
Parkinson William, South Stockton
Rippon Nicholas, Stamp st
Robertson Robert, South Stockton
Stamp John, Stamp street
Thompson Chas. Starkey st
Trowzell Robert, Paradise pl
Wales Mark, William st
Watson John, 166 High st
Whitfield John, 99 High st
Wright Matthew, South Stockton
Wright Robinson, Bishopton lane

Merchants.

Close Thomas & Co. Quayside
Benington William & Co., High street

Dennes Porter (corn), Quayside; house, Brunswick st
Ougtred William (corn), South Stockton
Farndale John (corn), 43 Brunswick street
Hutchinson Thomas & Co., (iron) High street; house, Howden
Pybus Wm. & Co. Silver st
Romyn & Co. (corn), Silver street
Turnbull Wm. & Co. Quayside
Walker Richard (flax), West row; house, 148 High st

Milliners and Dressmakers.

Adamson Henry, Dovecot st
Balcraig Elizabeth, Smith st
Davie Martha, Finkle st
Davison Sarah, 108 High st
Dent Elizabeth, Smithfield
Harrison Rachael, Dovecot street
King Ann, 31 Brunswick st
Lang Jane, 26 High street
Newton Jane, South Stockton
Oughtred Honor, Park row
Patterson Elizabeth & Mary, Skinner street
Pearson Elizabeth, Bishop street
Richmond Margt. Norton rd
Stainsby Hannah, Church rw
Mastell Mary & Hannah, 130 High street
Watson Mary Ann, Smithfield
Webster & Smith, 114 High street

Millwrights.

Lax John, West street
Ord John (and machine maker), 60 Brunswick st

Nail Manufacturers.

Burnham William, 44 Brunswick street
Laverick Thos. Tennant st
Mainwaring John & Son (and iron founders, &c.), Skinner street

Painters.

Clennett Robt. Little Brown street
Furness Fras. 14 Regent st
Kelley Walter, 14 Finkle st
Paul Robert, Castlegate
Prince John, High street
Robertson James, Dovecot st
Sedgewick James, Bishop st
Ward Robert, 90 High st
Williams Thomas Reed, Dovecot street

Paper Hangers.

Dawes Henry, Silver street
Dobing Charles, Dovecot st
Wright William, Finkle st

Pawnbrokers.

Harrison T. & Son, Smithfield
Mitchinson John, Bishop st

Plumbers, Glaziers, and Gas Fitters.

Atkinson Thomas, 11 and 12 Regent street
Christopher Robert, Square
Claxton Joseph, 128 High st
Laing Thomas, Regent st
Nesbitt Robt. Little Brown street
Watson James, High st

Professors of Music.

Jewson James, Portland Sq.
Stephenson William, High st
Taylor Thomas John, 158 High street
Walton William George (and music seller and organist) 104 High street; house, North terrace

Provision Dealers.

Bainbridge John, 112 High street
Craggs Thomas, South st
Dale Robert, 111 High st
Dixon John, High street

Rope and Twine Manrfctrs.

Barratt John, Thistle Green
Fentiman Henry, William st
Oughtred Honor, South Stockton
Rider Henry, Bishopton la
Smiles Margaret, South Stockton
Wilson Robert. Ropery st
Newton William, High st
Weatherall Joseph (wholesale and seed merchant and seed crusher), Finkle street; house, 2 Wellington place

Seed Merchant.

Weatherall Joseph (and seed crusher and provision merchant), Finkle street; ho. 2 Wellington place

Saddlers and Harness Mkrs

Orton John, 127 High st
Sanderson Francis, 60 High street
Todd Wm. High street; house, West row

Sawmill Owners.

Brown Thomas, Major st
Carter John, South Stockton
Harwood Brothers, South Stockton
Ventress Joseph, Quayside
Walton & Broadbent, Portrack lane

Ship Builders.

Richardson, Duck, & Co South Stockton
Pearse M. & Co., North Shore
Turnbull William & Co. Quayside

Shipowners.

Knaggs John, 4 Brunswick street
Unthank Barnabas, Smithfield

Sailmaker.

Licklis Thomas, Quayside; house, Brunswick street

Smiths.

Anderson Wm. Brunswick st
Brown Hy. South Stockton
Constable Hy. Thistle Green
Hearfield Jno. Bishopton la
Hind Robert, Shoulder of Mutton yard
Kay William, 24 High st
Robinson Wm. William st
Skilbeck John, Quayside
Sprentall Robert, Bone st
Watson John, Blue Postyard
Williamson John (gun), High st

Solicitors.

Crosby Timothy, Silver st
Dodds Joseph, Finkle st; ho. 8 Paradise row
Dobing A. W. Ship Inn yard
Fenwick Thornton, 81 High st
Hutchinson Jno. Alexr. 85 High st
Newby & Richmond, Finkle st; ho. Paradise row and High st
Skinner Thomas, Finkle st; ho. 79 High st
Williams George, Silver st
Wilson, Faber & Wilson, Silver st
Wright H. R. E. Thistle green; ho. Cleveland row

Straw Bonnet Makers.

Bowser Elizabeth, Park row
Potts Mary, Smithfield
Simpson Ann, Square
Steel Mary Ann, Silver st

Surgeons.

Foss William, 22 High st
Keenlyside Richd (M.D.), Paradise place
Richardson Wm. 65 High st
Trotter Charles, 93 High st
Whiteside James Hutchinson, Bishopton lane

Tailors.

Appleby Wm. Blue Post yard
Appleton Richard, Oxford st
Baker & Moses (& drapers), 77 High st
Blackburn William, Oxford st
Bregan Richd. 101 High st
Clement James, High st
Coulson Joseph, Thistle gren
Devereux T. H. (& draper), High st
Dobson John Joseph, Brunswick st
Dodsworth Robert, Middle st
Dunn Robert, Smithfield
Elgie John, West row
Fernie Solomon, Dovecot st
Grayton Robt. 160 High st
Harwood William, South Stockton
Hewison Geo. South Stockton
Hutchinson John, 22 Skinner st
Jackson Jonathan, Garbutt st
Kirtly Thomas, Lodge st
Middleton John, Quayside
Nelson Thomas, Smith st
Rayne Wm. Thistle green
Richlieu Thos. Dovecot st
Scarfe William, Dovecot st
Sharpe George, Thorp st
Stevenson Edwd. Thistle grn
Taylor William, Clarence st
Walker George, Smithfield

Tea Dealers.

See also Grocers & Tea Dealers.

Douglas James (traveller), Bishopton lane
Mellanby Robert Taylor (trav.), Albert place
M'Millen Robt. (traveller), Brunswick st
Payne Harriet, South Stockton
Taylorson Ann, Church row
Tinkler Miriam & Frances, Dovecot st

Temperance Hotels.

Bell Francis, 17 High st
Hudson Edward, 89 High st

Timber Merchants.

Armstrong & Wise, South Stockton
Byers Joshua, Silver st; ho. Church st
Carter John, South Stockton
Fawcus H. & Son, Quayside
Robinson & Hall, Bridge end; ho. Park ter and Paradise row
Stagg Joshua Currah, Yarm lane
Turnbull W. & Co. Quayside
Walton & Broadbent, Portrack lane

Tin and Iron Plate Workers and Braziers.

Clemmell George, High st
Higginbottam Robt. Finkle st
Hind John, 109 High st
Nelson Henry Jno. South Stockton

Toy Dealers.

Laverick Henry, High st
Morald Mary, Princess st

Turners.

Chapman Joseph, Castlegate
Flockton Joseph, West row
Mellanby James, West row

Watchmakers.

Cattaneo V. & Co. High st
Hurderwill Thomas, High st
Luke James, 4 Silver st
Windle William, 69 High st

Wharfingers.

Ingleden Silverston, Quayside; ho. Paradise place
Martin Christopher, Quaysd

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Dixon John & C. Finkle st
Grey John & Co. 96 High st
Garbutt Thos. jun. West row
Graham William, 78 High st
Kirk Brothers & Co. High st
Robinson Francis, Skinner st
Simpson William, jun. Finkle street
Thompson George, Thistle Green
Thompson Robert & Co. 138 High st

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

ALMS HOUSES, High street
ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Town Hall
BOROUGH HALL, High street
CORONER'S OFFICE, Brunswick street—J. Settle, coroner
COUNTY COURT, Borough Hall, High street—Judge, Henry Stapylton, Esq.; clerk, John Edwin Marshall; assistant clerk, T. Crosby, Silver street; high bailiff, George Taylor; under bailiff, Robert Hunter
COUNTY POLICE STATION, West row—John Atkinson, inspector
CUSTOM HOUSE, Borough Hall, High street—Collector, John Shelly; comptroller, William Foggo
DISPENSARY ALMS HOUSES, High street—R. H. Keenlyside, physician
EXCISE OFFICE, *Vane Arms*, High street—William Priestman, supervisor
FIRE ENGINE HOUSE—Brunswick st
GAS WORKS, foot of High st—F. Laidler, secretary; S. Wade, manager
MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, Dovecot street—Thomas Richmond, Esq. president; William Shadforth, librarian
OVERSEERS' MEETING ROOM, Alms Houses, High street
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, Borough Hall—W. Best, clerk
SAVINGS' BANK, High street
STOCKTON NEWS ROOM, Town Hall
TEES CONSERVANCY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Thistle Green—J. Jackson, receiver of port dues and secretary; J. Fowler, superintendent and engineer
TEMPERANCE SOCIETY
THEATRE, Finkle street
TOWN HALL, High street
UNION WORKHOUSE, Portrack lane—Governor, George Pearson; matron, Margaret Pearson; schoolmistress, Jane Wilson; surgeon, Mr. Whiteside; clerk, William Best; relieving officers, Edward Spence, Richard Langdale, and William Banks

CONVEYANCES.

Railways.

NORTH-EASTERN, Bishopton lane — J. Ditchfield, station master

WEST HARTLEPOOL HARBOUR AND RAILWAY, Bishopton lane — Peter Davie, station master.—Goods Depôt, Norton road—B. Kay, agent

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON, South Stockton—J. J. Nevin, master.—Goods Depôt, Bridge End—John Wilson, agent

Carriers.

Appleton-on-Wiske—William Elliott, from Spread Eagle, Wednesday

Alser—Wilkinson, White Hart, Wednesday

Ayton—Richard Wood, from Shoulder of Mutton, Wednesday; and John Wright, Wheat Sheaf, Wednesday and Saturday

Bishopton—Robert Old, Ship, High street, Wednesday

Castleton—George Balfrod and Thomas Reedsdale, Hambletonian, Wednesday

Darlington and Richmond—Edward Moore, from the Ship, High street, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday

Durham—Stephen Short, Cross street, by rail daily; Robert Robson, White Swan, Wednesday and Friday

Easington and Sunderland—Edward Thubron, Blue Post, Wednesday

Elwick—Anthony Couey, and Mary Blackburn; George, Wednesday and Saturday

Eston—Margaret Richardson, Hambletonian, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday

Greatham—John Robson, White Hart, Wednesday

Guisbro'—Alice Benson, White Swan, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; Richard Ord, Shoulder of Mutton, Monday and Wednesday

Hartbushes—Hodgson, White Hart, Wednesday.

Hartlepool, Robert Harrison, from Town Hall, daily; William Irving, Wednesday

Hemesley and Kirby Moorside—Matthew Bulmer, Nag's Head, Monday

Hilton—Mary Sherwood, Shoulder of Mutton, Wednesday

Hutton Rudby—Robert Richardson, Hambletonian, Wednesday

Lazenby—John Jackson, Unicorn, Wednesday

Lofthouse—George Conn, Victoria; John Oliver, Hambletonian, Wednesday

Marske—William Hull, Hambletonian, Wednesday and Saturday

Middlesbro'—George Coverdale, Hambletonian, and George Davis, Ship, High street, daily

Newcastle and Shields—John Raine, Wednesday; Green Dragon, Monday and Thursday

Northallerton—James Pearson, Ship, Mon. and Friday

Osenosturly—William Alger, White Lion, Wednesday and Saturday

Seaton—John Proctor, from the Greyhound, by rail, daily; and John Robinson, Spread Eagle, Wednesday and Saturday

Sedgefield—Robert Robson, White Swan, Wednesday and Friday

Skelton—Robert Robinson, Blue Post, Wednesday and Saturday

Stokesley—John Brignall, Blue Post, Thomas Tate, Ship, High street, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and Francis Peacock, Town Hall, Wednesday and Friday

Sunderland—John Raine, Green Dragon, Monday and Thursday; William Mitchinson, Unicorn, and Isaac Wilkes, Victoria, Wednesday

Swainby and Stokesley—Robert Atkinson Blue Post, Wednesday and Saturday

Swainby and Thirsk—George Mohun, Blue Post, Wednesday

Thirsk and Stokesley—John Storey, Ship, Wednesday and Saturday

West Hartlepool—W. Witton, Ship, High street, Wednesday and Saturday; and J. Thompson, Town Hall, by rail, daily; the Unicorn, Wednesday

Wolviston—William Wilson, Spread Eagle, Wednesday

Yarm—James Smith, from the Greyhound, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday

Conveyance by Water.

Hull, &c. &c.

London

Newcastle and Glasgow—S. Ingledew & C. Martin, Wharfingers.

EASINGTON WARD.

Easington Ward occupies the central part of the eastern side of the ounty of Durham, and is nearly oblong in form, one of its sides, which ex-ends from the parish of Hart to the mouth of the Wear, being about fifteen iiles in length from south to north, and bounded by the German Ocean. 'he average width of the ward from east to west is from seven to eight miles. t is bounded on the north by Chester Ward, from which it is separated by he Wear, and on the west partly by the windings of the Wear, and partly by he parish of Pittington. The southern boundary is formed by an imaginary ine, proceeding from the sea through the parish of Hart, and which passes he extreme verge of Trimdon chapelry. Its western boundary is marked by he chapelry of Croxdale and the lands of Sherburn Hospital. The general ppearance of the country in this ward is hilly, but without any remarkable levations. The soil is not so fertile as that of Stockton Ward and the astern portion of Darlington Ward; and, except the Wear, on its verge, here are no streams of any magnitude. "But it is below the soil," says a ecent author, "that the great wealth of this important ward is found. Nearly its whole extent is one immense bed of the best household coal; and ts surface is characterised by the numberless steam-engines and other appa-atus by which the mines are drained, their produce exhumed, and their vealth conveyed for use or shipment. The southern boundary of the coal-ield passes across the ward from Hartlepool docks and railway through Monk Hesleden, near Castle Eden Pit, and to the south of Hutton Henry. Lime-tone is also extensively quarried and burnt in many places, and is another aluable natural production of the ward. Public and private railways meet nd intersect each other in various directions; and the district may be con-idered as one great mining and manufacturing laboratory. Though contain-ng a large population, Easington Ward possesses only one market town—Sunderland. Villages, large enough for market towns, however, form the entral points of populous colliery districts; and the facilities of modern ransit afford an easy communication with the markets of Durham, Sedgefield, Darlington, Stockton, and Hartlepool." Formerly, this ward contained, in vhole or in part, fifteen parishes, and four extra-parochial places; but the arishes of Pittington, St Giles, St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Mary-the-Less, and St. Nicholas, the Castle Precincts, and the College, in the city of Durham, with the xtra-parochial places Sherburn Hospital and Whitwell House, the townships of Coxhoe, Quarrington and Cassop, in Kelloe parish, and the townships of Moorsley and Moorhouse, in Haughton-le-Spring parish, were severed from it nder the powers of the act of 6 George IV., c. 43, and annexed to Durham Ward. Easington deanery is, however, co-extensive with the ward as it xisted previous to these alterations, and includes the parishes, parochial laces, and townships annexed to Durham Ward on the west; whilst the arish of Monkwearmouth and its dependant chapelries, though annexed to Sunderland for parliamentary and municipal purposes, remain incorporated vith Chester deanery.

SOUTH DIVISION.

This division of Easington Ward comprises the parishes of Castle Eden, Easington, Kelloe (part of), Monk Hesleden, and the chapelries of Thornley, Trimdon, and Wingate Grange.

CASTLE EDEN PARISH.

This parish, which comprises no dependant townships, is bounded on the north by Easington parish, on the west by the chapelry of Wingate (formed of portions of the parishes of Castle Eden and Kelloe), and on the south and east by Monk Hesledon. It comprises an area of 1,935 acres, and its annual value is £4,518. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 362; in 1811, 257; in 1821, 281; in 1831, 260; in 1841, 558: and in 1851, 491. The Hartlepool branch of the North Eastern Railway extends into this parish, and has a station near the village. Eden is twice mentioned, under the name of *Joden* or *Yoden*, before the conquest; and after that period, it became the lordship of Robert de Brus, who granted the chapel to the monks of St. Cuthbert, with all tithes and parochial dues, upon condition that within four years the prior of St. Cuthbert should build a chapel within the vill, and procure its consecration. This is supposed to be the origin of the parish church of Eden; and that a castle, or manorial residence, supplied the addition to the name. About the year 1150, William de Sancta Barbara, Bishop of Durham, demised half of the tithes of Castle Eden to Guisborough priory, and the manorial rights were bestowed upon that institution by Ivo, son of Adam de Seton. By virtue of these grants, the prior and convent of Guisborough possessed this parish till the dissolution, after which Henry VIII., in 1541, presented to the church here as to a vicarage; but the church and manor were subsequently granted out by the crown, and afterwards purchased from Mr. Bromley, of Warwickshire, by Rowland Burdon, Esq., in whose family they still remain.

The Village of Castle Eden is situated two-and-a-half miles from the sea, a little off the main road from Stockton to Sunderland, about fifteen miles north off the former, and twelve miles south of the latter place. It consists of about seventeen cottages, with flower gardens in front.

The Parish Church, dedicated to St. James, is situated north of the village and was erected in 1764, by Rowland Burdon, Esq. It is a neat and commodious structure, capable of accommodating about 450 persons; and has been enlarged, and otherwise improved at various periods. The spire contains a clock, and forms a pleasing object in the surrounding scenery. The font, an oval basin of marble, with a bible, by Baskerville, two folio prayer books, a silver chalice and paten, were all the gifts of the patrons. The living, formerly a curacy, but now a rectory, is in the patronage of Rowland Burdon, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. Henry B. Tristram, M.A.

Castle Eden House, the seat and property of Rowland Burdon, Esq., is a noble mansion, pleasantly situated in a spacious park to the north east of the church. Its exterior is plain; but the dimensions and arrangement of the interior are chaste and elegant, while the surrounding plantations and pleasure grounds are extensive, and the magnificent conservatory, erected about two years ago, is constructed after the most approved models. Great improvements have been effected here of late years, and Castle Eden Dene has been rendered one of the most romantic spots in the north of England. A recent writer speaking of the dene, says, "A winding and safe road, throughout the whole extent of the defile, serves admirably the purpose of displaying its endless beauties to the many hundred visitors, who, during the summer, are admitted by the liberal proprietor to the enjoyments of this magnificent region, containing some of the finest scenery in the county of Durham. Seen from the upper part of the dene, not far from where a stream of water springs from

ıe crevice of a rock, and, forming a natural cascade, falls into the Gunner's ool, the road can be traced to a considerable distance through the valley ·low. Snake-like, and in broad coils it rushes down the deep sides towards the ›ttom of the dell, which is too much steeped in gloom to reveal its own :crets. Here and there the road is seen for a moment to right itself upon a vel in the shape of a platform, or to wind round a steep bank covered with :ushwood; but it soon again takes a downward course, and proceeds to its :stination, caves gloomy and unfathomable; masses of rock, detached and ›lled down precipices—among which a stream of water frets and murmurs—ıd trees of every species that place themselves in the soil of Great ritain—such are some of the features that strike the attention of the visitor, ho, in general prefers approaching the dene, and exploring it, from the lowest : sea shore entrance."

Castle Eden Colliery is about a mile distant from the village of Castle ıden. It is very extensive and affords employment to a considerable number ' persons; the coal is shipped at Hartlepool. Mr. John A. Forster, viewer ıd manager. *(See also Monk Hesleden parish).*

Factory is a village in this parish, about half a mile south of Castle Eden, ıd is so called from an extensive cotton mill which was formerly carried on ere. It contains a large and commodious inn, called the Castle Eden Inn, ı which petty sessions for the south division of Easington Ward are held very month, before one or more of the following magistrates, viz.:—Rowland ›urdon, Esq., J. A. Park, Esq, and the Rev. Henry G. Liddell. A school ›r boys is supported here by Mr. Burdon; and one for girls by Mrs. Burdon, nd the quarterly payments of the children. There is also a literary and :ading society, which is well supported. Here is a station on the North-:astern Railway, at which trains stop several times daily.

Post Office: Simon Spencer, postmaster.—Letters arrive at 7 20 a.m., and are espatched at 5 20 p.m.

ıird Mary, shopkeeper
›oydell Rev. E. N. V. Wingate Parsonage
›urdon Rowland, Esq. J.P. Castle Eden House
›urdon The Misses, Castle Eden Cottage
'astle Eden Coal Company, Castle Eden Colliery — John A. Forster, viewer and manager
:lstob Robert, butcher, Factory
'orster John A. Esq. viewer and manager of collieries, South Field House
›rieves Mrs. Ann
Iardy William, boot and shoemaker
Iornsby William, blacksmith
nnes James, vict. *Castle Eden Inn* and posting house
ameson John, machine maker, cabinet maker, and joiner and cartwright, Factory
ıax John, boot and shoemaker, Factory
ıaidlaw William, gardener, The Lodge
ıivingston Richard, market gardener
Iarch John, clerk, South Field House
Morrison John, surgeon, Well Field House
Nimmo John, brewer and spirit merchant, Castle Eden Brewery
Nimmo William, road surveyor and collector of taxes
Richardson Thomas, coal owner, Hudworth House
Pattison Thomas, station master, Railway Station
Smith Robert, ropemaker
Stewart John, boot and shoemaker
Thompson Henry, joiner and cartwright
Tristram Rev. H. B., M.A. rector
Wilson Robert, M.D. and surgeon

Farmers.

Clark William, Catchgate
Corner Mary Ann
Coverdale Thomas, Dean Leazes
Harding Joseph, Mill Hill
Innes James
Nimmo John
Watson Peter, Eden Vale

EASINGTON PARISH.

The parish of Easington is bounded on the north by Dalton-le-Dale, on the north-west by Houghton-le-Spring, on the west by the chapelry of Shadforth

and the parish of Pittington, on the south-west by Thornley chapelry, on the south and south-east by Castle Eden and Monk Hesleden, and on the east by the sea. It comprises the townships of Easington, Haswell, Hawthorn, and Shotton.

EASINGTON township contains 5,217 acres, and its annual value is £5,012. The population in 1801 was 487; in 1811, 542; in 1821, 593; in 1831, 693; in 1841, 812; and in 1851, 916 souls. The manor of Easington is first mentioned in a grant to Ealfrid, the son of Britulfine, by Bishop Cutheard. "Essington," says Lambard, "a manor perteyninge of auncient tyme to the byshopryke of Durham; for, when one Nicholas resigned in time of Henry III., he had this towne, Howden, and Stocton, appointed for his sustentation duringe his life." Easington is mentioned jointly with Thorpe in Boldon Book. There were thirty-one villains, who held their lands and performed their services, like those of Boldon. By that record it appears there were only two free tenants, who held each half a caracute of land, and served on the bishop's embassies. The carpenter, smith, and punder, each held lands for their services; and the two vills rendered 30s. cornage, and provided two milch cows. The demesne was let out, but the pasture and sheep stock were in the hands of the bishop. In Hatfield's Survey, the demesne is said to consist of 300 acres of land, which were leased at a great rent of 18d. Nine free tenants are named in that record; and twenty-nine bond tenants; each held two oxgangs of fifteen acres. Six persons from Easington joined the northern rebellion in 1569, two of whom were afterwards executed. The manorial property has always been vested in the see of Durham, under which a great portion of the lands are still held by copy of court roll. Between the years 1656 and 1665, the moors of the parish were enclosed, and divided amongst the freeholders, copyholders, and leaseholders. The present landowners are Christopher Mordue, Esq., Matthew Woodifield, Esq., John Leighton, Esq., the Marchioness of Londonderry, Hodgson Hinde, Esq., George Pearson, Esq., Rev. Henry George Liddell, Esq., Benjamin W. Stafford, Esq., Henry Longstaffe, Esq., Mr. John Harding, Messrs. John and Richard Cooper, Messrs. Jordison and Clarke, Mr. Thomas Jackson, and others. The remains of an ancient road, bearing the name of *Salter's Way*, passes through this parish, as well as along the greater part of the eastern coast of the county of Durham. The *Hett Basaltic Dyke* traverses the Durham coal-field, in a west-south-west direction from the sea in this township. It passes between Shotton and Haswell Collieries, and those of Thornley and Ludworth; passing Hett, it continues between Ferryhill and Sunderland Bridge, close by the north end of the village of Tudhoe, across the Wear, and a little to the north of Willington Colliery, apparently running into the Butterknowle slip dyke.

The Village of Easington, which gives name to the ward and deanery, is situated on the turnpike road between Stockton and Sunderland, seventeen miles north of the former, and ten south of the latter place. It stands on elevated ground, which gradually slopes towards the sea, and its church tower affords a good landmark to sailors in the neighbourhood of the coast.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of aisle, nave, chancel, and square western tower, the latter is in the Norman style, and the other portions of the church are in the early English and decorated styles. The tower, which is about sixty feet high, is supported by a circular arch, concealed by a modern flat ceiling, and a strong exterior buttress on the south-west. The entrance

the church is on the south side of the tower, the original south door of the ıve having been built up. Several fragments of old armour are preserved in ıe tower. The nave is fifty-seven feet long and twenty-two wide; and the sles, which are of equal length with the nave, are eleven feet wide. The ıancel, which was entirely rebuilt and restored, with the exception of the ɔrth wall, in 1853, is forty-one feet in length by twenty-one in breadth; and ɔntaining a fine eastern window of five lights, filled with stained glass, repre-ɜnting the Annunciation, Baptism, Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Christ ɔpearing to the three Maries. The other windows in the chancel are also lled with stained glass. Within the communion rails are two recumbent gures, supposed to represent some members of the Conyers family, of Horden. here is a neat marble tablet on the north wall, erected to the memory of the ɔungest daughter of the present rector. The beautiful decorated screen, hich formerly separated the nave and chancel, has been removed, so that an ninterrupted view of the entire edifice may now be obtained. This ɜreen, which is carefully preserved, is of about the year 1660, as are also the ırved bench ends with which the body of the church is completely fitted. A ortion of those in the south aisle are called the Pesspool Seats. The roof of ıe nave is an open arch of stained oak; and the clerestory, which had been locked up by the plastered ceiling, is now opened out. In 1855, the interior f the church was thoroughly cleaned and painted. The chancel was rebuilt t the expense of the rector, and the restorations and repairs of the other ortions of the edifice were defrayed partly at the expense of the parish and artly by the rector. There were formerly two chantries in this church, viz. t. Mary's, valued at £4 11s. 4d., and Our Lady of Pittie's, valued at £5. 'he parish register commences in 1571. The living is a rectory, valued in he Liber Regis at £100; gross income, £1,437. The tithes were commuted ı 1837. Patron, the Bishop of Durham; rector, the Venerable Henry ɜorge Liddell, M.A., for whom the Rev. William Liddell officiates as curate.

The Rectory House, which stands a little to the north of the church, shaded y a grove of sycamores, was erected at the same time as the nave of the hurch; but has been much improved by the present rector.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here.

The Parochial School, for children of both sexes, is a commodious stone ɔuilding, near the church, erected by subscription in 1814, and has an average ıttendance of about 120 pupils. Archdeacon Prosser gave £1,000 towards he support of this school, which was invested in the Three-per-cents, and ɔroduces upwards of £33 per annum; to which sum the trustees of Lord 'rewe's Charity give £10 a year, and the remaining expenses are made up by ɔontributions from the rector, and the payments of the children. John Dote, ɜacher.

Charities.—In 1771, *Richard Wardell* gave £100 to the poor of this parish; ınd about seventy years ago, a close in Hawthorn, the rents of which were ɜiven to the poor, was sold for £100. These two sums are secured, with ınterest at five per cent, on mortgage of the tolls of the turnpike road between Newcastle and Monkwearmouth, and the interest is distributed in the church ɔn Candlemas-day and St. Thomas'-day, amongst the poor, by the parish ɔfficers, in sums of about 2s. 6d. each. See also the other townships of the parish.

The Easington Poor Law Union comprises an area of 38,943 acres, and its population in 1851 was 21,795 souls. It includes the parishes of Castle Eden, Dalton-le-Dale, Easington, Monk Hesleden, and Seaham; the

townships of Kelloe, Thornley, and Wingate, in the parish of Kelloe; the township of Nesbitt, in the parish of Hart; and the township of Burdon, in the parish of Bishopwearmouth. The receipts of the union for the year ending Lady day, 1855, amounted to £4,597 3s., and the expenditure was £4,429 [illegible]. *The Union Workhouse*, situated to the east of the village, is a good stone building, in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1850, at a cost of about £2,[illegible] by Messrs. Bulmer and Brown, builders, of Easington, from designs furnished by Messrs. J. and B. Green, of Newcastle. There are four classifications in the establishment, which at present (1855) contains thirty-one inmates. Governor and relieving officer, John Mason; matron, Mary Mason; surgeon, Samuel Broadbent; clerk, John Dote.

Horden Hall, situated about a mile from Easington, is one of the few remaining specimens of old domestic architecture remaining in the country. Its exterior appearance is somewhat plain, consisting of gables to the east and west, with a projecting porch to the south. Above is a bay-window, with plain mullions. A shield of arms above the entrance appears to fix the date of the building about the time of Christopher Conyers, in the age of Queen Elizabeth or James I. The staircase is of oak, and the balustrade is round but spiritedly carved with foliage and figures. The drawing room is panelled and contains a carved oaken chimney-piece, bearing some grotesque busts and a profusion of tracery and foliage in relief. The arms of Claxton and Conyers occupy the centre of two compartments. After the accession of Henry [illegible] Bishop Flambard gave Horden, Ravensworth, Blakiston, and Hetton to his nephew, Richard, from whose descendant, Marmaduke, the family assumed the name of Fitz-Marmaduke. From the Fitz-Marmadukes, Horden passed to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who granted it to Sir Thomas Holland, by whom it was leased to the De Menvilles. It was afterwards transferred by marriage to the Latons, and subsequently, in a similar manner, to the Claxtons and Conyers.

Little Thorpe, or *Thorpe-Nigh-Easington*, is a hamlet, about a mile south of Easington, and is included in the same manor.

Post Office: John Beadnell, receiver.—Letters arrive from Castle Eden at 11 a.m. and are despatched at 2 30 p.m.

Beadnell John, vict. *Liberality Tavern*
Blacklock George, gardener, Thorp
Brown Thomas, vict. *Masons' Arms*
Brown Thomas, jun. mason
Brown Thompson, joiner and cartwright
Bulmer Bertram, brewer and maltster, Easington Brewery
Bulmer John, vict. *King's Head*
Clark Henry, boot and shoemaker
Clark William, shopkeeper
Cowley Mark, boot and shoemaker
Delaney William, boot and shoemaker
Dote John, schoolmaster and clerk to the board of guardians
Ferry Mrs. Jane
Ferry William, corn miller
Glendining Mr. John
Harding Jno. corn miller, Thorp Moor Mill
Harrison Christopher, blacksmith
Harrison George, boot and shoemaker
Harrison Mr. John
Harrison John, joiner and cartwright
Haslewood Rev. Boulby, B.A. curate of Shotton
Hornsby John, blacksmith
Hudson John, mason
Jackson Thomas, jun. corn miller
Liddell Rev. Henry George, M.A. rector
Liddell Rev. William W. curate
Liverseed Mr. John
Lowes Thomas, boot and shoemaker
Malvin Mr. Robert
Malvin Robert, jun. grocer and boot and shoemaker
Mason John, governor and relieving officer, Easington Union
Mason Mrs. Mary, matron of the union
Mawston William, tailor
Metcalfe Thomas, watchmaker
Miller William, boot and shoemaker
Oyston William, cattle doctor, grocer, draper, druggist, and general dealer
Percy Robert, tailor and draper

roud John C. vict. *Shoulder of Mutton*, and gardener
obinson Joseph, joiner and cartwright
obinson Thomas Temple, Esq.
iarp Mrs. Margaret
iaith George, mason
ddle John, butcher
ephenson John, butcher
ephenson Robert, boot and shoemaker
ephenson Thomas, butcher
ubbs Peter, tailor
ubbs William, tailor
irtees Robert, Esq.
van Mary, shopkeeper
hompson Mr. Samuel
iplady Mr. Edward, Easington Lee
alls Nelson, corn miller, Easington Steam Mill
ard Matthew, vict. *Half Moon*
inskill James, boot and shoe maker

Farmers.

itkenhead James, Thorp Moor
lderson James, Hordon Hall
llison William, Easington Lee
ell John, Paradise
ryan Thomas, Beacon House
urnip John, Duncomb Moor
ooper John and Richd. Little Thorp Lee
obson John, Easington Lee
Dryden Hugh, Ling Close
Dryden Robert, White House
Elliott Thomas, Blue House
Ford James, Thorp
Harding John, Thorp Moor Mill
Harding Hannah, Thorp Moor
Harding William and Thomas, Thorp Moor
Hardy George, Cow Close
Hodgson Robert, Thorp
Humble John, Easington
Hutchinson Thomas, Strawberry Hall
Jackson James, Easington
Jackson Thomas, Easington
Jackson William, Easington
Jordison Thomas, Easington Lee
Kay Thomas, West Hordon
Liverseed Thos and Ralph, Low Grounds
Mawston George, Ling Close
Nixon Thomas, Rise Bridge
Pearson John, Easington Lee
Robinson George, Holme Hill
Robinson Thomas, Temple, Easington
Scott Joseph, Thorp Lee
Smith Anthony and George, Thorp
Stafford Joseph, Milburn Hall, Field
Stephenson John, Easington
Storey George, Thorp
Surtees Robert, Easington
Thompson George, Thorp
Ward Matthew, Easington

CARRIER.—Edward Thubron, to Sunderland, on Thursday and Saturday; and to Stockton, on Tuesday.

HASWELL township comprises 3,108 acres, and its annual value is 8,689 4s. 7d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 93; in 1811, 114; in 1821, 115; in 1831, 263; in 1841, in consequence of the opening out of new coal mines, it had increased to 3,981; and, in 1851, it had attained to 4,356 souls. The Hartlepool, and the Durham and Sunderland Railways, extend into this township. Haswell was anciently held by a family bearing the local name. In 1338, Talbot de Northallerton granted a rent-charge out of the lands of Great Haswell to John, son of Adam de Menville and Agnes his wife, and their heirs. From the De Menvilles this estate passed to the Claxtons, and, with Pesspool, Boysfield, and half the manor of Fishburn, was allotted to Felice, youngest daughter of Sir William Claxton, who became the wife of Sir Ralph De Widdrington. In the reign of Elizabeth, Great Haswell was held by the Bellasis family, from whom it was purchased by John Duck, alderman of Durham, whose lady, in 1695, devised it to Thomas Nicholson, Esq., of West Rainton; and, upon his demise, in 1727, it became the property of his three daughters and co-heiresses. The principal landowners at present are John H. B. Baker, Esq., and Mrs. Pemberton.

High Haswell, about three miles from Easington, contains three farm-houses and a few cottages. *Low Haswell* is about a quarter of a mile to the north-west, and consists of a farm-house. *Haswell Lane* is a considerable village, consisting of a long line of houses, shops, and public-houses; and adjacent is the junction station of the Durham and Sunderland, and Sunderland and Hartlepool Railways, where trains stop three times each way daily. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have convenient chapels here.

There is also a village school. *Haswell Colliery* village consists exclusively of pitmen's houses; the colliery school is supported by the coal company, and is attended by ninety boys and sixty girls. James Dand and Ann Reid, teachers. Haswell Colliery is very extensive, and affords employment to several hundred men and boys. The five-quarter seam of coal, three feet six inches thick, is at the depth of ninety fathoms from the surface; thirty fathoms lower is the main coal; sixteen fathoms lower, the low main, three feet seven inches thick; and twenty fathoms beneath it, the Hutton seam, four feet four inches; being a total depth of 156 fathoms. The coals are shipped at Sunderland, Seaham, and the Victoria Dock at Hartlepool. One of the most fatal cases of explosion on record in the north of England occurred in the "Little Pit" in this colliery, on the afternoon of Saturday, September 28th, 1844, when no fewer than ninety-five lives were lost, either by the explosion itself, or by the "after-damp." Mr. John Taylor, viewer.

South Hetton is a large colliery village in this township, where there is an extensive colliery, worked by the South Hetton Coal Company, who employ upwards of 1,000 workmen. The five-quarter seam is not at this place under the limestone, and lower red sandstone; but the main coal is of good quality and thickness at 140 fathoms. The depth of the Hutton seam is 151 fathoms, where it exists in great perfection. The coals are shipped at Sunderland, Seaham Harbour, and the Victoria Dock, Hartlepool. Here is a Church or Chapel of Ease, a neat stone building, in the Gothic style, and capable of accommodating 400 persons. It is in the patronage of the Rector of Easington, and incumbency of the Rev. Henry Langton. There is also a Wesleyan Chapel, which was erected in 1836. The Colliery School was erected in 1840, by the proprietors of South Hetton Colliery, by whom also it is supported. The average attendance is eighty boys and seventy girls. William Fleck and Dorothy Greenwell, teachers. South Hetton Literary and Reading Society was established in 1848, and now possesses a library of 700 volumes in the various departments of literature. The number of members is about seventy. Thomas William Dugdale, secretary and treasurer.

POST OFFICE, HASWELL: George Southern, postmaster.—Letters arrive at 10 30 a.m. and are despatched at 2 40 p.m.

Alderson George, blacksmith
Broadbent Samuel W. surgeon, South Hetton
Bulmer Robert, boot and shoemaker
Caygill George, boot and shoemaker, South Hetton
Chapman Ralph, boot and shoemaker, South Hetton
Charlton John, overman, South Hetton
Chisholm John, overman
Dand James, schoolmaster, Haswell Colliery School
Davison John, boot and shoemaker
Davison Ralph, boot and shoemaker
Dawson Henry, joiner, South Hetton
Dixon William, grocer, draper, and hatter
Dodds William, tailor and assistant overseer, South Hetton
Donnison James, joiner
Douglas Wm. bookseller & schoolmaster
Dove Ralph, grocer and carrier
Dugdale Thomas W. clerk, South Hetton Colliery
Elliott Mathw. grocer & draper, South Hetton
Fishburn George, blacksmith
Fleck Wm. schoolmaster, South Hetton
Fletcher Joseph, overman
Forest William, tailor
Forster Matthew, shopkeeper
Forster William, tailor, South Hetton
Green Henry, agent, South Hetton Colliery
Greenwell Dorothy, teacher, South Hetton
Hair Thomas, engineer, Haswell Colliery
Hall Edward, land agent to Haswell Coal Company, High Haswell
Halliman Robt. beer retailer, South Hetton
Hardy William, grocer
Hedley John, engineer, South Hetton Colliery
Henderson George, grocer, South Hetton
Henderson Roseley, ovrman. South Hetton
Holt Jane, milliner and dressmaker
Hornsby Geo. under viewer, Haswell Colly
Hopkinson Henry James, surgeon, Haswell Colliery

nter John, colliery agent, Haswell Colliery
nting Charles, veterinary surgeon, South Hetton
tchinson Jane, beer retailer
neson James, joiner and cartwright
ferson Robert, decorative painter
nson William, painter and glazier
mp John, butcher
dler Percival, grocer, South Hetton
ngton Rev. Henry, curate, South Hetton
ghtfoot Thomas, tailor
son William, painter and glazier
tthew Richard, F. viewer, South Hetton Colliery
tchelson Mary, grocer & draper, South Hetton
ore Matthew, stationmaster
organ John, tailor
ewby George, tailor
ince Sweeting, grocer and draper
ralph Anderson, mason
eed Ann, schoolmistress, Haswell Colliery School
bson Edward, boot and shoemaker
erlock Robert, butcher
nith George, boot and shoemaker
nith Robert, boot and shoemaker
ulsby William, tailor, South Hetton
UTH HETTON COAL COMPANY, South Hetton Colliery
outhern George, grocer and draper
park Henry, cabinet maker
tevenson John, butcher, South Hetton
aylor John, viewer and manager of Haswell Colliery, Haswell Lodge
'hompson John, grocer and draper
'hompson William, butcher, South Hetton
'odd William, overman, South Hetton
Vatson Peter, beer retailer, South Hetton
Villis James, master blacksmith, Haswell Colliery
'oung George, butcher

Farmers.

Best William, Hastings House
Blackburn William, Tut Hill
Burnip John, Pesspool Hall
Fawell John, Fallow Field
Gent William, Low Haswell
Hart Byers, North Pesspool
HASWELL COAL COMPANY, High Haswell—Edward Hall, agent
Humble George, High Haswell
Kemp John, Haswell
Laws John, Haswell
Moody William, Holy Cross
Rain Peter, Haswell Moor
Richardson Thomas, East Fallowfield
Robson John, High Haswell

Hotels, Inns, and Taverns.

Bradyll's Arms, William Elliott, South Hetton
Bridge, Anthony Teasdale, South Hetton
Butchers' Arms, John Reed, South Hetton
Dun Cow, Thomas Mavin
Dun Cow, William Dodds, South Hetton
George, Thomas Robinson, Blue House
Grey Horse, James Rowling, South Hetton
Grey Horse, Robert Sayers
Haswell Tavern, Sarah Salkeld
Hope and Anchor, Henry Robinson, South Hetton
Masons' Arms, Ralph Frater
Odd Fellows' Arms, Robert Smith
Pemberton Arms, William Curry, Haswell Moor
Plough, Robert Jackson, Haswell Moor
Railway, Robert Stoker
Railway, Henry Watson, South Hetton
Railway Coach, Thomas Errington
Three Horse Shoes, George Young
Travellers' Rest, John Bainbridge
Wheat Sheaf, Robert Sherlock
White Lion, John Mather

CARRIER.—Ralph Dove, to Newcastle, on Tuesdays and Saturdays

HAWTHORN township comprises an area of 1,552 acres, and the value of property assessed to the county-rate, in 1853, was £1,291. The population in 1801 was 114; in 1811, 118; in 1821, 140; in 1831, 162; in 1841, 177; and in 1851, 183 souls. This township appears to have been granted by Bishop Flambard to William, son of Ranulf; and Bishop Pudsey confirmed the donation to Thomas, son of William. The family afterwards assumed the name of Herrington. The Merleys, Lumleys, and other families held lands here at an early period; and, subsequently, the Menvilles, Claxtons, and Radclyffes successively held the manor. The manorial rights now belong to Lord and Lady Deerhurst. The landowners at present are the Hon. H. A. Coventry, the South Hetton Coal Company, the trustees of the late James Freeman, Esq., Joseph Parkin, Esq., Richard Pemberton, Esq., Thomas Ogden, Esq., John Warning, Esq., Mr. Thomas Henderson, Mr. John Henderson, Mr. Thomas Snowdon, and several others. "*Hawthorne Dene*," says a recent topographer, "is one of those deep ravines which descend to the

eastern coast of the county of Durham. Near its embouchure, Admiral M[illegible] bank built a summer retreat, which he called *Sailors' Hall*, now partly in ruins, and belonging to Mr. Mark Snowdon. When the estate was purchased by Major Anderson, of Newcastle, he erected an elegant Gothic mansion near the same site, designating it *Hawthorne Hive Cottage*, which now belongs to his representatives. It commands an imposing view of the wild and rocky coast, which here consists of rude cliffs, broken by the action of the sea into deep caverns; whilst the offing is also nearly filled with dangerous rocks and shoals, over which the waves break furiously during storms from the east and north-east. At a little distance, there is a fine bay, called *Hawthorne Hive*, or *Hythe*, formed by a natural rocky projection, called the *Skaw*, and off which the light colliers of Sunderland frequently await the flow of the tide in fine weather."

The Village of Hawthorn is pleasantly situated upon an eminence about half a mile north of Easington.

Hawthorn School.—By an instrument, dated November 24th, 1736, Robert Forster directed that £200 should be put at interest by the Durham meeting of the Society of Friends, and paid to a schoolmaster or mistress at Hawthorn, for teaching twenty-four poor children. In respect of this charity the sum of £255 in the new four-per-cents now stands in the name of trustees, producing an annual dividend of £10 4s. A school and dwelling-house, with a small garden, were given by the above Robert Forster, and are kept in repair by the Society of Friends. The sum of £10 a-year is paid to a schoolmistress, for which she teaches fourteen children reading, writing, and accounts, and the girls needle-work in addition.

Anderson Mrs. Lucy Ann, Hawthorn Cot.
Brough Hannah, schoolmistress
Elliott James, blacksmith
Fair Collin, gardener and seedsman
Galley Mr. John
Snowdon Mr. Thomas
Thornton Elizabeth, vict. *Plough Inn*

Farmers.

Clough Francis Batterlaw
Doxford John
Dunn Ralph, West Batterlaw
Elliott Thomas, Coophouse
Fenwick Joshua
Froud Thomas (and assistant overseer)
Henderson Thomas and John, Peak House
Nesbit Robert C.
Pattison John, Coophouse
Proud William and Anthony
Raine Joseph
Thompson John
Thompson Joseph
Wilkinson Dorothy (and corn miller)
Young Thomas

SHOTTON township, the principal proprietors of which are Cotsford Burdon, Esq., Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., John Gregson, Esq., Henry Bell, Esq., Cuthbert Thompson, Esq., the executors of the late Anthony Wilkinson, Esq., the Haswell and Shotton Coal Companies, and others, contains 3,853 acres, and its annual value is £4,450. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 250; in 1811, 286; in 1821, 264; in 1831, 272; in 1841, 603; and in 1851, 1,607. The Hartlepool branch of the North-Eastern Railway extends into this township. At the time of the compilation of Boldon Book, there were sixteen villains here, holding, paying, and working like those of Boldon. The smith held an oxgang of fifteen acres for his service; the whole vill paid 11s. for cornage, and provided one milch cow. The punder held eight acres, and paid 40 hens, 300 eggs, and 4s. The demesne was farmed with a stock of 8 draughts and 200 sheep, and paid 24 chalders of corn, as many of oats, and 12 of barley; and four marks for the stock of sheep. In 1350, Edmund de Denum died seised of a messuage and 24 acres in Shotton, held of the bishop

by fealty and 4s. exchequer rent. By decree, August 16th, 1673, a division of common lands was made.

The Village of Shotton is about two miles south from Easington, and twelve from Sunderland. The school was founded by *Edward Whalton*, Esq., who, by will, dated 1768, bequeathed a house and garden in Shotton as a school-room and residence for the master; and endowed it with a share of £2,000 (see Bishop Auckland, page 282) for teaching twenty poor children. *William Dunn*, of Easington, in December 1760, gave £40 to the township of Shotton, to be applied to the education of the poor children of the township. This bequest produces £2 per annum, which, with £20 from Walton's Charity, is paid to the schoolmaster, who has the use of the house and garden, and the payments from the children who are not under the endowment. The school, which has an average attendance of fifty children of both sexes, is efficiently conducted by Mr. Henry Fenwick.

Shotton Hall, a commodious mansion, situated east of the village, is the property of the Haswell Coal Company, and is at present the residence of Robert Calverley Bewick, Esq.

New Shotton is an extensive colliery village in this township, consisting principally of workmen's houses. In 1845, it was proposed to the ecclesiastical commissioners that the townships of Shotton and Haswell should be formed into a district parish, under the church endowment act; and subscriptions were at once commenced to raise the necessary funds for the erection of a church and parsonage. The foundation-stone of the church was laid on the 11th September, 1852, and the edifice was consecrated July 11th, 1854. It is dedicated to St. Saviour, and is expected to be a distinct chapelry district; but no permanent endowment has yet been made, and it is at present a chapel of ease to the mother church of Easington. It is an elegant structure, in the early English style, and consists of nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a porch and vestry, but without either tower or spire, and will accommodate about 400 persons. The rector of Easington is patron, and the Rev. Boulby Haslewood, curate.

The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have commodious chapels here.

The Colliery School, which is large and convenient, is supported by the colliery company, and attended by about 160 children. There is an excellent library in connection with the school, which contains upwards of 1,000 volumes. Robert Dote, teacher.

Shotton Grange Colliery was commenced by the Haswell Coal Company in 1841, and, up to 1849, the undertaking had cost nearly £120,000, from which neither profit nor interest had been derived. The Hutton seam was found to be inferior in quality, and hence the five-quarter was worked first; after which the Beaumont, or Harvey seam, below the Hutton, was sunk to. A drift was also made through the Hett dyke, and the good Hutton seam on the north side was thus reached, by means of which a direct under ground communication was made between the Shotton and Haswell Collieries. The five-quarter seam, three feet, six inches thick, is at the depth of 127 fathoms; the main, four feet thick, is 14 fathoms lower; the low main, three feet seven inches, 20 fathoms; and the Hutton seam, four feet, 19 fathoms deeper; being 180 fathoms in all. The depth to the Harvey seam is 210 fathoms. The coals are called in the market, Shotton Wallsend, and Shotton Unscreened.

Letters arrive at Mr. John Robinson's at 8 a.m.; and are despatched at 3 40 p.m.

Atkinson Thomas W. grocer and draper, Shotton Colliery
Bewick Robert C. Esq. barrister at law, Shotton Hall
Brown Geo. underviewer, Shotton Colliery
Burdess Anthony, grocer, Shotton Colliery
Dixon Jos. grocer & draper, Shotton Colliery
Dote Robt. schoolmaster, Shotton Colliery
Edger Llewellyn, surgeon, Old Shotton
Errington Richd. overman, Shotton Colliery
Fair Richard Dunn, gardener to R. C. Bewick, Esq. Shotton Hall
Featonby Newrick, overman, Shotton Colliery
Fenwick Henry, schoolmaster, Old Shotton
Fenwick Michael, butcher, Old Shotton
Hair John, engineer, Shotton Colliery
Hogg Wm. beer retailer, Shotton Colliery
Hornsby Thomas, blacksmith, Old Shotton
Jackson Mary, vict. *Black Horse*, & grocer, Old Shotton
Jameson Anthony, cartwright, Old Shotton
Keen Robert, tailor, Old Shotton
Liddell Thomas, butcher, Shotton Colliery
Maclarn John, brick and tile manufacturer, Shotton Tile Works
Martin George, surgeon, Shotton Colliery
Mason Eliz. beer retailer, Shotton Colliery
Percy George, vict. *Sportsmans' Arms*, Shotton Colliery
Preston John L. vict. *Oddfellows' Arms*, Shotton Colliery
Raine Thomas, vict. *New Shotton Inn*
Robinson John, vict. *Admiral Napier*, Old Shotton
SHOTTON COLLIERY—William Clark, Esq. and partners, proprietors
Stephenson George, boot and shoemaker, Shotton Colliery
Swan Wm. grocer & draper, Shotton Colliery
Tarbet Henry, joiner, Shotton Colliery
Taylor Aaron, agent, Shotton Colliery
Thompson Miss Eleanor, Low Hills
Turnbull John, grocer, Old Shotton
Turner Charles, vict. *Colliery Inn*, New Shotton
Walker Francis, joiner, Old Shotton
Walker Teasdale, corn miller, Shotton Mill

Farmers.

Bell Henry Storey, Fleming Field
Clark John, Eden Hall
English George, Howletch
Fenwick Thomas, Old Shotton
Ford John, Black Hills
Harding George, Cotsford Grange
Holburn Anthony, Little Eden
Hutchinson William, Old Shotton
Kirton John, Shotton Hall Farm
Kirton Thomas, Oakerside
Lister Edward, Acre Ridge
Nattress William, Old Shotton
Selby Charles, Edder Acres
Thompson Cuthbert, Low Hills

KELLOE PARISH.

This parish comprises the townships of Kelloe, Cassop, Coxhoe, and Quarrington, the three latter of which were severed from Easington Ward and joined to that of Durham by the act of 6 George IV., c. 43.

CASSOP township is principally the property of William Jones, Esq., R. H. Philipson, Esq., John Gibson, Esq., and Messrs. John and William Reed. Its area is 1,622 acres, and its rateable value £3,217 7s. Its population in 1801 was 53; in 1811, 59; in 1821, 78; in 1831, 69; in 1841, 1,076; and in 1851, 1,769 souls. This great and rapid increase is owing to the opening and working of new mines. Here are two collieries, affording employment to great numbers of the inhabitants. The coals are conveyed to Hartlepool by rail, where they are shipped for London, and other places. Cassop was anciently included in Quarringdonshire; and we learn from Boldon Book that William de Kent held four ox-gangs of land here, for which he served on embassies. At the time of Hatfield's Survey the same lands were held by Thomas Clerk, of Elvet, by similar service, and rendered 6s. 8d. The vill has since been held by lease under the see of Durham.

The Village of Cassop is situated about four miles south-east-by-east of Durham, and is principally occupied by farmers.

New Cassop, a colliery village, in this township, is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, and commands interesting views of the neighbouring country. Here is a *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, a neat stone building, erected in 1842, at a cost of £200, and will accommodate about 300 persons. There is a day school in connection with this chapel, which is conducted by Mr.

Henry Hinchcliffe. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel here, which was erected in 1842, at an expense of £150; and the Wesleyan Methodist Reformers have also a place of worship.

Tursdale, a manor in this township, situated to the west of Cassop, was anciently the property of the Botelers, De Trillesdens, and Elmedens; from the latter of whom it was transferred by marriage to the Bulmers. It was subsequently held by the Howard family. The site of the old manor-house is now occupied by a farmstead.

Bell Mr Thomas, colliery viewer, New Cassop
Henkinsop Thomas, vict. *Prince Albert*, New Cassop
Bulmer John, vict. *Board*, New Cassop
Cairns James, mechanical engineer, Cassop Collieries, New Cassop
Carr Wm. vict. *Railway Tavern*, New Cassop
Curry James, under viewer, New Cassop
Curry Robert, stone mason, Old Cassop
Curry Robert, jun. mason, New Cassop
Curry William, mason, New Cassop
Dawson Richard, overman, New Cassop
Forster Jas. vict. *Black Bull*, New Cassop
Hall Geo. grocer and draper, New Cassop
Hardy Richard, overman, New Cassop
Heron Thos. vict. *Good Intent*, Cassop Hill
Huddert Mary, schoolmistress, New Cassop
Hudson George, tailor, New Cassop
Hatthew Wm. grocer & draper, New Cassop
Hoody Andrew, blacksmith, New Cassop
Philipson R. H. colliery viewer, Old Cassop
Purdy Ann, vict. *Cassop Moor Inn*
Richardson John, constable rural police, New Cassop
Richardson John, vict. *Victoria*, New Cassop
Robinson Joseph, butcher, New Cassop
Robson Edward, vict. *Cassop Colliery Inn*
Sayer Charles, boot and shoemaker, New Cassop
Smith Matthew, vict. *Half Moon*, Cassop Hill
Stokoe Matthias, grocer and draper, New Cassop
Temple Jas. boot & shoemaker, New Cassop
Willis Henry, vict. *Foresters' Arms*, New Cassop

Farmers.

Brown William John, Tursdale
Gibson William (yeoman), Old Cassop
Jones William (yeoman), Old Cassop
Philipson R. H. (yeoman), Old Cassop
Reed William (yeoman), Old Cassop
Robinson Joseph, New Cassop
Storey Myles, Hoggersgate

COXHOE township comprises an area of 1,055 acres, and its rateable value is £4,869. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 117; in 1811, 171; in 1821, 132; in 1831, 154; in 1841, in consequence of the working of new mines, 3,904; and in 1851, 4,101. This township is not mentioned in Boldon Book. In the tenth year of the episcopacy of Bishop Beaumont, John Denum died seised of a moiety of the vill, with a mine of coal there, which he held of the bishop *in capite*, and also a messuage and twelve acres, which he held of Thomas de Cornford. The family of Blackiston acquired considerable possessions here before the time of Bishop Hatfield, though it appears, by that prelate's survey, that a resident family had assumed the local name. The Blackistons held the manor till 1621, when it passed by marriage to William Kennett, Esq., from whose descendants it was purchased by John Burdon, Esq., in 1749. The principal landowners at present are, the trustees of the late James Farrish, Esq., of London. The South Hetton Coal Company have extensive collieries here, the produce of which are shipped at Hartlepool; there are also iron works, and a brick and tile manufactory.

The Village of Coxhoe is situated five miles south-south-east of Durham, on the road from that city to Sedgefield. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels here, and also at *East Hetton*, a colliery village in this township. *Quarrington Hill*, another village in Coxhoe township, also contains a Wesleyan chapel. Schools are attached to each of these places of worship.

POST OFFICE, East Hetton; Eleanor Allison, postmistress.—Letters arrive here from Ferryhill at 10 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 3 p.m.

Allison Cuthbert, brewer and maltster, East Hetton
Allison Eleanor, vict. *Bradyll's Arms*, East Hetton
Allison John, vict. *Kelloe Vale Inn*
Anderson James, tailor, Blackgate
Anderson Thos. grocer & draper, Coxhoe
Bell Joseph, stone mason, Coxhoe
Bell Roger, vict. *Newcastle Arms*, East Hetton
Best Jas. boot and shoemaker, Blackgate
Burn George, beerhouse, East Hetton
Carnaby Ralph, brick and tile manufacturer, Cornforth Villa
Carnes John, surgeon, Blackgate
Carr Aaron, tailor, Blackgate
Carr George, butcher, Blackgate
Coxhoe Colliery—South Kelloe Coal Company, proprietors
Coxhoe Iron Works—John Green, mngr
Crowe Margaret, vict. *Grey Horse*, East Hetton
Cummings Ths. vict. *Black Horse*, Blackgt
Cusson Nicholas, vict. *Board*, and brewer
Embleton Robert & Son, grocers & drapers, East Hetton
Featherston Ths. vict. *Three Tuns*, Coxhoe
Fidler Thomas, vict. *Commercial Inn*, Coxhoe
Fisher Samuel, corn miller, Coxhoe Mill
Foster Joseph, quarry owner, Coxhoe
Gates Thomas, vict. *Coxhoe Colliery Inn*
Gettins John, vict. *Masons' Arms*, East Hetton
Hay Alexander, surgeon, Blackgate
Heightley Robt. tailor, Quarrington Hill
Hindmarch Robert, vict. *Black Dog*, Quarrington Hill
Huntley John, vict. *Red Lion*, and blacksmith, Blackgate
Liddell Joseph, grocer & draper, Coxhoe
Lockey James, butcher, Blackgate
Lynn Mary, vict. *Tyne Side Inn*, Coxhoe
Mohun Nicholas, wheelwright, Blackgate
Napier Andrew, vict. *Anchor*, Blackgate
Oliver Eliz. boot & shoemaker, Blackgate
Picken John, butcher, Blackgate
Picken William, blacksmith, Blackgate
Powell Anthony, vict. *Victoria*, East Hetton
Race John, grocer, Quarrington Hill
Richardson John, vict. *Grapes*, Coxhoe
Robinson Wm. grocer & draper, Coxhoe
Robson Thomas, vict, *Oak Tree*, Quarrington Hill
Scott Thomas, vict. *Bridge Inn*, & station-master, Coxhoe Station
Sedgwick George, grocer and draper, Coxhoe
Siddell John, vict. *Turk's Head*, East Hetton
Smith Thos. B. colliery agt. Coxhoe square
Strofair William. vict. *Clarence*, Coxhoe
Struthers John, schoolmaster, Coxhoe
Swinbank Christopher, vict. *Greyhound*, Blackgate
Taylor James, vict. *Cross Keys*, Quarrington Hill
Teasdale Joseph, tailor, draper, and grocer, Coxhoe
Thompson Thomas, vict. *Colliery Inn*, Quarrington Hill
Thubron William, tailor, Coxhoe square
Vasey George, grocer and draper, Coxhoe and Quarrington Hill
Waddell John, grocer, Coxhoe
Welch John, watchmaker, Coxhoe
Whittaker William, vict. *Davy Lamp*, Lane End, Coxhoe
Wilson George, vict. *Grey Horse*, Coxhoe
Wood Thos. colliery viewer, Coxhoe Hall
Woodward Vincent, vict. *Dun Cow*, Quarrington Hill

Farmers.

Furneis Charles, West House, Coxhoe
Furneis John, East House, Coxhoe

Kelloe township comprises an area of 1,592 acres, and its rateable value is £2,727 9s. The population in 1801 was 80; in 1811, 72; in 1821, 101; in 1831, 102; in 1841, 156; and in 1851, 149 souls. The principal landowner is the Marchioness of Londonderry, who is also the possessor of the manorial rights and privileges. "There were formerly two Kelloes," says Mackenzie, "*Kellaw Magna* and *Kellaw Parva*. The former is identified with the freehold manor and vill lying north of Kelloe Beck, and includes the site of the modern village." The township, at an early period, was held by a family bearing the local name, from whom it passed in the eleventh year of the episcopate of Bishop Langley to the Fossours. It subsequently came into the possession of the Tempests, from whom it has descended to the present proprietor. The Nevilles also appear to have held lands here.

Kelloe township contains the village called *Kelloe Town*, and the hamlet called *Church Kelloe*; the latter of which is situated half a mile west of the former, and contains the parish church. It is five-and-a-half miles south-south-east of Durham, and five miles north of Sedgefield.

The Church, dedicated to St. Helen, stands in a deep valley, to the north of Kelloe Beck, and is an ancient structure, with a square tower at the west end, containing two bells. A new chancel was added to the east end in 1854, at a cost of £600; and the edifice will now accommodate about 240 persons. "John Fitz-Henry de Kellaw and Elizabeth, his sister, by indenture with Thomas Hoton, chaplain, in 1347, founded a chantry at the altar of the Blessed Mary in the church of Little Kellaw, for the daily celebration of mass for the good estate of the same John and Elizabeth, and for the souls of their parents and all the parishioners of Kellaw." In 1352 this family appropriated all their lands in Thornlaw, of £10 value, to the support of this chantry. The parish register commences in 1693. The living is a vicarage, valued in the Liber Regis at £20; gross income, £231. The tithes were commuted in 1839, aggregate amount £175 15s. 7d. Patron, the Bishop of Durham; vicar, the Rev. Rowland Webster, M.A.

The Vicarage is a handsome structure, close to the church, erected in 1854. The old vicarage is occupied as a private school, which is conducted by Miss Anne Appleby.

Kelloe Hall, which now serves as a farm house, is occupied by Mr. Edward Gibson.

Charity.—Henry Airey, by will, February 1st, 1680, bequeathed to the poor of the parish of Kelloe £5, to be put out on good security, and the interest thereof to be distributed amongst the said poor by the minister and churchwardens there yearly, on the anniversary of his decease. A sum of 5s. a year on account of this charity is distributed yearly amongst the poor of the old parish of Kelloe.

Allison John, vict. *Kelloe Vale Inn*
Baker John, tailor
Longstaff Henry, black and shoeingsmith
Spedding Jonathan, vict. and shoemaker, *Winyard Hall*
Spedding Jonathan, jun. butcher
Webster Rev. Rowland, M.A. Vicarage

Farmers.

Crowe Robert, Low Raisby
Crowe William, Southern Laws
Gibson Edward, Kelloe Hall
Nicholson James, North Laws
Pearson Anthony, Carr House

QUARRINGTON township is principally leasehold property, and the Bishop of Durham is lord of the manor. Its area is 1,589 acres, and the rateable value £3,294. It contained in 1801, 112 inhabitants; in 1811, 143; in 1821, 177; in 1831, 173; in 1841, 732; and in 1851, 1,063 souls. Heugh Hall, Bowburn, and Crow Trees Collieries are in this township, and afford employment to the greater portion of the inhabitants. Quarrington is supposed to derive its name from the quarries in the neighbourhood. About the year 1183, the village was the capital of a district called Queringdonshire, which included Sherburn, Shadforth, and Cassop; the punder of which had twenty acres as the fee of his office, and rendered six score hens and 1,000 eggs. In the time of Bishop Pudsey, four caracutes of Queringdon demesne, with the sheep, stock, and pasture, were in the lord's hands. The greve held an ox-gang of land for his service, and the smith twelve acres. This shire paid 64s. for cornage, and provided three milch cows. At the time of Hatfield's Survey, Queringdon Grange, with its demesnes, meadows, and pasture, was held by the master of Sherburn Hospital, under the yearly rent of £18 18s.

The Village of Quarrington is situated about five miles south-east of the city of Durham.

Bell John, vict. Crow Trees
Carr William, vict. *Bridge Inn*, and blacksmith, Four Mile Bridge
Curry John, vict. *West Hetton Inn*
Elliott William, boot and shoemaker
Forster Ann, vict. *Hough Hall Inn*
French John, wheelwright, Four Mile Bdge
Heron Eleanor, vict. *Pit Laddie*, Crow Trees
Heron William, blacksmith, Crow Trees
Johnson Richard S. colliery viewer, West Hetton Lodge
Kellett George, under viewer
Lowe Teresa, school mistress, Crow Trees
Mezies George Dixon, land agent for West Hetton Coal Company, Quarrington Hill
Newton Jas. grocer and draper, Coxhoe
Newton John, vict. *Hare and Hounds*, and shoemaker, Bowburn
Siddle Robert, butcher

Farmers.

Bell John (yeoman,) Crow Trees
Forster Ann
Lee William, Hough Hall
Harrison Anthony
Humphrey Alfred, Stand Alone
Quelch John G. (yeoman), Bowhams Vills
Reed John (yeoman), Park Hill
Story William

MONK HESLEDEN PARISH.

This parish includes the townships of Hulam, Hutton Henry, Monk Hesleden, and Sheraton. It is bounded on the north by Castle Eden, on the north-west by Trimdon chapelry, on the west by Kelloe, on the south by Hart and on the east by the German Ocean.

HULAM is a small township, situated about a mile south of Castle Eden, its acreage, annual value, &c., are returned with Sheraton. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 7; in 1811, 11; in 1821, 16; in 1831, 15; in 1841, 11; and in 1851, 19. It appears to have been anciently called Holme, and was held at an early period by the Claxton family, who were its possessors till the reign of Elizabeth, when it was sold to Edmund Perkynson, of Newcastle, coming afterwards to the Strodes and Carrs, from the latter of whom it passed to the Wilkinsons, the present proprietors. It is occupied by Mr. Francis Emmerson.

HUTTON HENRY township comprises an area of 1,987 acres, and its rateable value is £2,299 10s. The population in 1801 was 156; in 1811, 155; in 1821, 174; in 1831, 162; in 1841, 287; and in 1851, 1,067 souls. This great increase is attributed to the opening of collieries. The principal land owners are F. A. Millbank, Esq. (who is also lord of the manor), R. S. D. L. Roper, Esq., W. Snowball, Esq., Marshall Fowler, Esq., Rowland Burdon Esq., Lord Howdon, Mr. Charles Ellison, Rev. F. A. Slater, Rev. G. F. Fox, the trustees of the late Anthony Wilkinson, Esq., and others. From Boldon Book we learn that Hutton paid 35s. for cornage, provided one castleman and one milch cow, and paid to the bishop eight chalders of malt, and the like quantity of meal and of oats. In Hatfield's Survey, Henry de Esh is mentioned as a free tenant, holding the vill of Huton, and four parcels of land there, by foreign service, rendering 53s. 6d.; and he with several others are stated to hold lands in drengage. The family of Esh continued the proprietors till the reign of Elizabeth, when Richard Esh sold it to William Wyvill, by whom it was afterwards conveyed to the family of Maire. It is now possessed by the gentlemen above mentioned.

The Village of Hutton Henry occupies an elevated situation, about two miles south of Castle Eden, and contains a Chapel of Ease to Monk Hesleden. There is a neat Catholic Chapel, dedicated to Sts. Peter and Paul, with a dwelling-house adjoining, called Hutton House, which were erected in 1854 by the present priest, the Very Rev. Canon Slater. There is also a Primitive Methodist Chapel.

Rodridge is a considerable village in this township, where there is a large olliery and fire brick works, which afford employment to a considerable umber of persons.

Beatson Joseph, clerk, Rodridge
Berkin Robert, brick and tile maker, Rodridge Moor
Christie Thomas, beer retailer, Rodridge
Christopher Richard, boot and shoemaker
Christopher William, vict. *Half Moon*
Codling Joseph, vict. *Colliery Inn*, Rodridge
Colling Robert, grocer
Colling William, grocer and draper, Rodridge
Cummings Thomas, mason
Dixon Simon, vict. *Board*, Rodridge
Dobson Mr. Thomas
Eigie Henry, blacksmith, Rodridge
Lonsdale Robert, beer retailer, Rodridge
Magee Edward, draper
Middleton Diana, beer retailer, Rodridge
Peacock Mathw. grocer & btchr. Rodridge
Postgate Mrs. Elizabeth
Robson Jonathan, blacksmith
RODRIDGE COAL AND FIRE BRICK WORKS—Martin Seymour, Esq. proprietor
Seymour Martin, Esq. Rodridge House
Sedgwick Isaac, tailor, Rodridge
Shutt Wm. boot & shoemaker, Rodridge
Slater Very Rev. T. A. (Catholic), canon of Hexham, Hutton Henry House
Smith Mr. Jonathan
Smith William, schoolmaster, Rodridge
Stokell John, grocer and draper
Storey Arthur, vict. *Plough Inn*
Taylor John, schoolmaster, Rodridge
Taylor Martin, overman, Rodridge
Thubron George, vict. *Raby Arms*
Thubron George, tailor
Thubron William, joiner and cartwright
Wilkinson Thomas, corn miller

Farmers:

Brown Thomas, Blakeley Hill
Dunlop Robert, White House, Rodridge Moor
Ellison Charles, Hutton Henry
Moor George, Hutton Henry
Reed John, West Moor
Short William, Hart Bushes
Stephenson Benjamin, Fleet Shot
Stokell Matthew, Lamb's Close
Storey Robert, Herdman's Close
Stratford Anthony, Red Barns
Thompson Robert, Hutton Henry
Thubron John, Blue House
Thubron William, Hutton Henry
Walton Ralph, Rodridge Moor
Watson George, Woodlands Close

MONK HESLEDEN township is principally the property of the representatives f the late Mrs. Burdon, F. A. Millbank, Esq., Rowland Burdon, Esq., Lady Sharp, the representatives of the late Anthony Wilkinson, Esq., and the epresentatives of the late Emmerson Jackson, Esq. Its area is 2,458 acres, nd its annual value £4,310. The population in 1801 was 150; in 1811, 48; in 1821, 164; in 1831, 176; in 1841, 490; and in 1851, 1,495 souls. This increase is attributable to the formation of the Hartlepool Railway, which extends into this township, and the opening of new collieries. The Butterknowle Slip-dyke runs eastward from the sea at Hesleden Dene, arallel with the Hett Dyke *(see page 594)*, and at an average distance of hree miles to the south. This dyke throws the strata forty fathoms downwards, and affords the only instance in which the new red sandstone is thus hrown in. Bishop Carileph granted Monk Hesleden to the prior and convent f Durham, who continued its possessors till the dissolution of the greater nonasteries, when it became vested in the crown. The advowson of the icarage and the great tithes were restored to the new cathedral church at Durham; and Queen Elizabeth granted Hesleden Hall to Robert Bowes, Esq., of Barnes. The estate was subsequently much divided, and is now eld by the persons above-mentioned.

The Village of Monk Hesleden is situated in a deep wooded dene or valley, bout a mile-and-a-half from the sea, and two-and-a-half miles east-south-east f Castle Eden.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a plain, unadorned structure, consisting of nave, chancel, and a low tower. The baptismal font and pulpit are n keeping with the building. The parish register commences in 1578. The

St. Godric's (Catholic) Church is a plain building, containing sittings for 400 persons; it has a school attached which is well attended. The church is served from Sedgefield by the Rev. William Markland.

The Thornley Colliery School, which is patronised and partly supported by the coal company, is attended by about 120 children of both sexes. Mr. Usher and Jane Thompson, teachers.

Thornley Colliery is very extensive, and gives employment to about [illegible] persons. Thomas Wood, Esq., and partners, proprietors.

POST OFFICE: Elizabeth Crossgrove, sub-postmistress.—Letters arrive from Ferry H[illegible] at 8 40 am., and are despatched at 8 25 p.m.

Arrowsmith John, grocer and draper
Bagley James, bookseller, stationer, and news agent
Bannon Michael, marine store dealer
Beecroft George, grocer and draper
Beecroft Thomas, butcher
Bulmer Stephen, mason
Clark Edward, butcher
Clarke Robert, engineer
Cole John, master wasteman
Coxon James, master sinker
Crofton William, grocer, and boot and shoemaker
Crossgrove John, beer retailer
Defty James, underviewer
Dunlop Thomas, mason
Elliott John, grocer
Ellison Mrs. Mary, Gore Hall
Farrow Bartholomew, overman
Garthwaite William, vict. *New Inn*, and brewer
Graham Joseph, tailor
Greenwell Richard, grocer and draper
Heron William, grocer and draper
Hoggett Hilary, mason
Jackson Edwd. colliery agnt. Thornley Hall
Jackson John, grocer and draper
Jackson Robert, auctioneer, grocer, and draper
Jackson William, colliery agent, Thornley Colliery
Johnson Mary, grocer
Lazenby John, schoolmaster
Liddell John, grocer
Liddell William, blacksmith
Liddell William, grocer and draper
Lonsdale Robert, tailor and beer retailer
Mandling James, overman
Martin Matthew, grocer and draper
Norman William, grocer and draper
Oliver John, tailor
Patton Mary, beer retailer
Piggford Robert, grocer and carrier
Pollard John, grocer and draper
Raine Mr. James
Ramsay Thomas, joiner
Robinson William, boot and shoemaker
Robson John, beer retailer
Sayers James, marine store dealer
Scott George, vict. *Robin Hood Inn*, and brewer and butcher
Scott William, surgeon
Sharp Thomas H. watchmaker
Shute Rev. William Ashley, M.A. Parsonage House
Simpson William, butcher
Smith Joseph, jun. viewer, Thornley Hall
Smith Philip, tailor
Spedding Jonathan, butcher
Spencer John, overman
Storey Robert, beer retailer
Swinburne Robert, butcher
Teasdale James, stationer & news agent
Thompson Mrs. Jane, teacher
Thompson Thomas, general dealer
THORNLEY COAL COMPANY, Thornley Colliery—Thomas Wood, Esq. manager, partner
Usher John, schoolmaster
Walker Joseph, rural police
Young John, grocer

Farmers.

Ellison Edward, Gore Hall
Pattison William, Thornley Moor
Thompson John (& agent for the Thornley Coal Company, Thornley Hall), Crows House

Inns, Hotels, and Public-Houses.

Black Bull, William Carter
Black Horse, Richard Brown
Board, Jane Tate
Board, John Smith, Old Thornley
Dun Cow, Robert Gledson
Engine Tavern, John Garbutt
Grapes, John Fletcher, Lane Ends
King's Head, William Binks
New Inn, William Garthwaite
Queen's Head, John Arrowsmith
Robin Hood, George Scott
Spearman's Arms, Joseph Elliott
Thornley Colliery Inn, Richard Smithson
Three Horse Shoes, William Liddell

CARRIER—Robert Piggford to Durham on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

TRIMDON PARISH.

Trimdon parish, which comprises no dependant townships, is bounded on north by Kelloe, on the west by Garmondsway Moor, on the south by lgefield, and on the east by Kelloe. It comprises an area of 2,280 acres, l its rateable value is £4,120 5s. The principal landowners are R. S. D. Roper, Esq., Robert Hoggott, Esq., the Hon. Hamilton Russell, George rdy, Esq., Anthony Darling, Esq., Rev. H. Williamson, and Major-general ckwith, who is also lord of the manor. "At Trimdon, King Canute coming pilgrimage to holy St. Cuthbert, lighted from his horse, and having his wn shaven, travelled barefooted and bareheaded to the holy shrine." shop William de Sancta Barbara, with the consent of his chapter, gave the rch of Trimdon to Guisborough Priory about the year 1146; and Bishop or, with like consent, gave the manor to that priory in free and perpetual ns, which was confirmed by the king. After the suppression of the nastic establishments, the manor and patronage of the church were sold t, and became the property of the Ropers, who had their family mansion use here. There are extensive collieries in this township, in which the eater portion of the inhabitants are employed. The population in 1801 was 8; in 1811, 274; in 1821, 302; in 1831, 276; in 1841, 382; and in 51, 1,598 souls. The building of two villages in this parish consequent the opening of new collieries, accounts for the increase in the number of habitants.

The Village of Trimdon is situated on an eminence, three-and-a-half miles rth-by-east of Sedgefield.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a small dilapidated ilding, erected in the fifteenth century, and occupies the centre of the llage. It consists of nave and chancel, and will accommodate about 100 rsons. The living is a perpetual curacy, of the certified value of £21 5s.; oss income, £103. The tithes were commuted in 1839, aggregate amount 184 17s. 2d. The parish register commences in 1720. Patron, Major-neral Beckwith; incumbent. Rev. George Sproston.

The Parochial School will accommodate about fifty pupils, and is supported r an endowment from land. Henry Airey also left £5 a year for the gratui-us education of ten poor children; this latter endowment, however, has een stopped by the present incumbent. William Broader, teacher.

New Trimdon, a colliery village in this parish, contains a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, formed out of two houses, purchased in 1845, and which ill accommodate about 300 persons.

Trimdon Grange is another colliery village, containing an excellent school, rected by the proprietors of the colliery in 1852, and used as a place of orship on Sundays by the Primitive Methodists. It is attended by about 50 children of both sexes, and is efficiently conducted by Joseph Howard nd Miss B. Maughan, teachers. There is also a Mechanics' Institute stablished here in a room, the property of the colliery owners, which possesses library of 200 volumes, and numbers eighty members. Robert Swinburn, ecretary; James Hall, librarian.

Charities.—In addition to the school endowments, Trimdon possesses the llowing charities, viz.:—By the will of *John Airey*, it appears that the nterest of £50 (part of a sum of £200 advanced on certain property in Trimdon) should be applied for the putting out the poor children of the parish,

yearly, apprentices. *Henry Airey*, by will, February 1st, 1680, left to the poor of the town of Trimdon £50, to be invested by the minister, churchwardens, and four of the parishioners, the interest to be by them distributed amongst the poor of the said town yearly, on the day of his death, reserving 5s. yearly to the parish for the commemoration; and it is stated in the parliamentary returns of 1786 that, in 1718, *Ann Lister* bequeathed to the poor £40, that *John Woodifield* left £20, and that £40 was advanced by the township, to complete the purchase of some lands left by Ann Lister, 1715. These consist of three closes, containing between eleven and twelve acres, and are now let at the yearly rent of £32. The trustees receive the rent, and pay it over to the minister, churchwardens, and overseers, for distribution. One-fourth of the sum is set apart in respect of the gift of John Airey, for placing out apprentices. One other fourth part is given away on the 10th July, under the name of Ann Lister's Benefaction. Of the remaining half of the rent 5s. is paid to the minister for preaching a sermon on the 28th February, in commemoration of Henry Airey, and the residue given away on the same day, or soon afterwards, to the poor of the parish. In the parliamentary returns of 1786 it is stated that *Bryan Roper* gave land to the poor of this parish. A piece of ground in Trimdon, called the Paddock, containing about an acre, is supposed to have been the land bequeathed. The rent of this land, about £5 per annum, is distributed by the churchwardens amongst the poor of the parish.

POST OFFICE, TRIMDON: Valentine Allison, postmaster.—Letters arrive here from Ferry Hill at 8 30 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 3 30 p.m.

Alcock Henry, beerhouse, Trimdon Grange
Alderson Mary, shopkeeper, Old Trimdon
Allison Valentine, boot and shoemaker, Old Trimdon
Atkinson William, station master, Five Houses, or Trimdon Grange
Badnell Robert, joiner and cartwright, Old Trimdon
Bainbridge James, grocer and draper, New Trimdon
Birkett Adam, butcher, New Trimdon
Black Robert, beerhouse, Trimdon Grange
Broader William, master Parochial School, Old Trimdon
Brodie Walter, vict. *Fox and Hounds*, and blacksmith, Old Trimdon
Brydon Mr. Anthony, Trimdon Hall
Burnett Thomas, boot and shoemaker, New Trimdon
Bushby William, tailor, New Trimdon
Carter John, vict. *Grey Horse*, New Trimdon
Carter Robert, beerhouse, New Trimdon
Caygill Matthew, grocer and boot and shoe maker, New Trimdon
Cook Thomas, butcher, Old Trimdon
Coulthead Thos. wheelwright, OldTrimdon
Davison Jas. beerhouse, Trimdon Grange
Elliott Edward, foreman carpenter, Trimdon Grange Colliery
Green William, tailor, Trimdon Grange
Greenwood William Curry, vict. *Locomotive Inn*, New Trimdon
Hall James, vict. *Red Lion*, Old Trimdon
Hall Michael, beerhouse, New Trimdon
Hamilton Joseph, victualler, *Grange Inn*, Trimdon Grange
Henderson John, vict. *Masons' Arms*, and mason, Old Trimdon
Howard Joseph, master Colliery School, Trimdon Grange
Howe James, beerhouse, New Trimdon
Humble George, shopkeeper, New Trimdon
Kay Margaret, shopkeeper, Old Trimdon
Knott John, vict. *Black Bull*, Old Trimdon
Maughan Miss B. mistress Colliery School, Trimdon Grange
Marley Robert, butcher, Trimdon Grange
Moore Thomas, shopkeeper, Old Trimdon
Parkin Thomas, vict. *Colliery Inn*, New Trimdon
Peel Thomas, beerhouse, New Trimdon
Richardson Thos. beerhouse, Old Trimdon
Routledge John, tailor
Sheraton John, joiner and cartwright, Trimdon
Simpson Robert, overman, Trimdon Grange Colliery
Slack Wm. W. beerhouse, New Trimdon
Smith James, blacksmith, Old Trimdon
Smith John, lime manufacturer, West Moor Kilns; house, North Moor
Soulsby John, vict. *Colliery Inn*, Trimdon Grange
Sproston Rev. George, Old Trimdon
Stewart Wm. beerhouse, Trimdon Grange

w Cuthbert H. shopkeeper, Trimdon
range
mpson John, foreman carpenter, Trim-
on Colliery
mpson Joseph, boot and shoemaker,
rimdon Grange
ibron James, overlooker, Trimdon
olliery
lale George, grocer and draper, dealer
British wines and patent medicines,
ew Trimdon
p Wm. shopkeeper, Trimdon Grange
nbull Joseph, foreman smith, Trimdon
range Colliery
er Thomas, tailor, New Trimdon

Farmers.

Bewick Joseph, Carr Side
Darling Anthony, (yeoman), Trimden Grange House
Farra John, Old Trimdon
Fordy Robert, Old Trimdon
Glazenby Richard, Old Trimdon
Hardy George, Trimdon East House
Hardy Robert, Trimdon East House
Mann John, Bearley Carr
Newby Eleanor, Old Trimdon
Robinson George (yeoman), Old Trimdon
Smith John, North Moor
Swainbank L. H. Carr Side
Walton John, Glebe Farm, Old Trimdon
Wearmouth Robert, Old Trimdon

WINGATE GRANGE CHAPELRY.

This chapelry district was formed from the parishes of Kelloe and Castle en, by order in council, 3rd June, 1842. It comprises an area of 4,154 es, and the rateable value is £4,815. The population in 1801 was 135; 1811, 151; in 1821, 131; in 1831, 115; in 1841, in consequence of the rease of mining operations, it had attained to 2,625; and in 1851, 2,456 ls. Here is an extensive colliery, worked by Lord Howden, and employing ut 400 men and boys. The pit is eighty-five fathoms deep. The North-stern Railway extends into this township, and has a station about a quarter a mile from the village. Hugh, the son of Pinton, is mentioned in a rter of Bishop William as proprietor of Wingate. Bishop Pudsey gave place to the monastery of Finchale, to which the greater part of it seems ave belonged till the dissolution of the religious houses. *Wingate Grange* nerly belonged to the convent of Durham, and was valued at £12 13s. 4d. annum; but Queen Elizabeth, in the 41st year of her reign, granted it to stchurch and Best, two gentlemen of London. The principal landowners resent in the township are Frederick A. Milbank, Esq., Lord Howden, r. Thomas Wilkinson, the trustees of the late Anthony Wilkinson, and the r. R. H. Williamson.

The Village of Wingate lies to the east of Thornley, ten miles east-th-east of Durham. *Wingate Grange* is now a considerable colliery age.

The Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a neat stone edifice, erected the year 1841, and, with the school, cost £2,000, which was defrayed tly by subscriptions, and partly by grants from the ecclesiastical commis-ners. It comprises nave, with aisles, and chancel, and contains 450 ings, 225 of which are free and unappropriated. Patron, the Bishop of rham; incumbent, the Rev. E. N. V. Boydell, who resides at the sonage, a short distance from the church.

The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have also chapels here. Wingate liery School, which is under the patronage of the Wingate Grange l Company, is attended by 100 boys and 40 girls. John Lonsdale, cher.

OST OFFICE, WINGATE; William Bellerby, sub-postmaster.—Letters arrive at 7 10 a.m., are despatched at 5 10 p.m.

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wardens amongst the

POST OFFICE, TRIMDON
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Alcock Henry, beerhouse,
Alderson Mary, shopkee
Allison Valentine, boot
Old Trimdon
Atkinson William, stati
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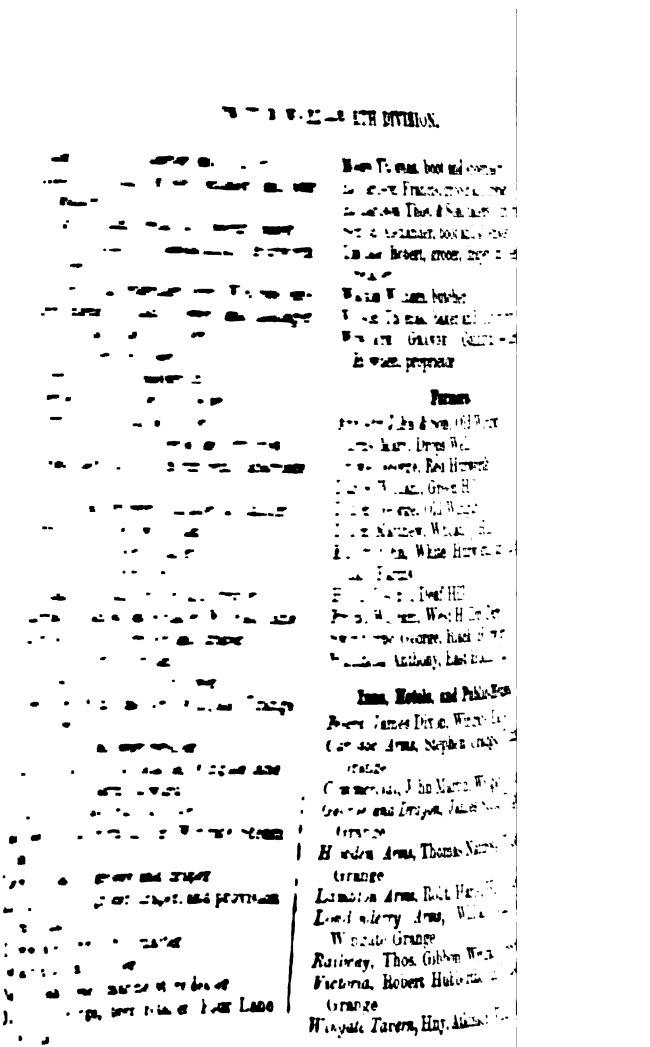
Badnell Robert, joiner a
Trimdon
Bainbridge James, groce
Trimdon
Birkett Adam, butcher,
Black Robert, beerhous
Broader William, maste
Old Trimdon
Brodie Walter, vict. *Fo*
blacksmith, Old Trin
Brydon Mr. Anthony, T
Burnett Thomas, bo
New Trimdon
Bushby Willi
Carter Jo
Trimd
Carow
Cayr
t
Collier
n, tailor,
William C
Trimdon



EASINGTON WARD—NORTH DIVISION

Easington Ward comprises the parishes of
Dalton, Houghton-le-Spring, Monkwearmouth,
and the chapelries or district parishes of All Saints
Hetton, Lanchester, St. Thomas, Seaham Harbour

ALL SAINTS DISTRICT PARISH.

BISHOPWEARMOUTH PARISH.

[illegible] parish includes the townships of Bishopwearmouth, [illegible] Pans, Burdon, Ryhope, Silksworth, and Tunstall. It is [illegible] north by the river Wear, on the west by Houghton-le-Spring, [illegible] Seaham, and on the east by the German Ocean.

[illegible] township contains 2,165 acres, and its rateable value is [illegible] population in 1801 was 6,125; in 1811, 7,[illegible]; in 1821, [illegible]31, 14,[illegible]; in 1841, 25,[illegible]; and in 1851, 31,261. For [illegible] of this township, see Sunderland, of which it forms a part.

[illegible] a village in this township about two miles west-by-north of [illegible]

[illegible] Pans township, which adjoins the above, comprises [illegible] The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 364; in 1811, 476; [illegible]; in 1831, 363; in 1841, 298; and in 1851, 316.—See Sun[illegible] Directory, &c.

[illegible]ownship is principally the property of John Gregson, Esq., and [illegible]ough, the former being lord of the manor. Its area is 1,109 [illegible]s rateable value £1,229 12s. 4d. The population in 1801 was [illegible]1, 107; in 1821, 149; in 1831, 162; in 1841, 114; and in [illegible]ouls. This township was formerly held by a family bearing the [illegible] but they never passed the rank of yeoman.

[illegible]age of Burdon is situated on an eminence 4 miles south-by-[illegible]underland.

[illegible]s. Elizabeth, Burdon House
[illegible]mes Septimus, Esq. solicitor, [illegible] Lodge; office, 2 William st. B.
[illegible]d

Farmers.

[illegible]rt, Old Burdon
[illegible]mas, Thristley House
Coulter William
Dobson Edmund, Pacific Hall
Harland George
Hedley Christopher
Parton James
Robinson Dinah, Thristley House
Robinson Thomas, Thristley House
Tweddell Richard, Burn Hall

[illegible] township is principally the property of John Abbs, Esq., Rev. John [illegible]Smith, John Hutchinson, Esq., Mrs. Lilliburn, Joh[illegible]row, [illegible]s. Skipsey, Messrs. John and He[illegible]riman, th[illegible] of [illegible]Lingstall, Esq., Mr. Martin Moor[illegible]obinson [illegible] Esq., Mrs. Clarke, and Thomas [illegible] Th[illegible] is 1,876 acres, and its rateable va[illegible] [illegible]d. [illegible]801 was 254; in 1811, 255; in 18[illegible] [illegible]d in 1851, 475 souls. Here are t[illegible] [illegible]he property of the Sunderland Dock Co[illegible] [illegible] George Moir. This to[illegible]s formerl[illegible] [illegible]om it passed to the F[illegible] the Bol[illegible] [illegible]hop of Durham had i[illegible] Burdon [illegible] [illegible] were similar to those o[illegible] [illegible] *Village* of Ryhope is de[illegible] near t[illegible] [illegible]three-and-a-half miles sou[illegible] and is [illegible] the bathing season. The Ch[illegible] [illegible] all but neat building, erected [illegible] [illegible] and small chancel. It is in t[illegible] [illegible]

Appleby John & So
Cairns Mary, Drop
Crowe George, Re
Dance William, G
Dixon George, O
Dixon Matthew,
Elliott John, W
dale Farms
Hogg Joseph,
Proud William,
Swinburne Ge
Whitfield Anth

Inns, Ho
Beard, James
Caradoc Ar
Grange
Commercial
George or
Grang
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Gra
Lamb
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W
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Fi

Thomas Long to Durham on S

EASINGTON WAR

his division of Easington W
sh, Dalton-le-Dale, Houghto
derland; and the chapelrie
on-le-Hole, Hylton, Painsh
West Rainton.

ALL SA

is district parish, for
ng part of Sunderland
at a subsequent page

BISHOPWEARMOUTH PARISH.

ishopwearmouth parish includes the townships of Bishopwearmouth, opwearmouth Pans, Burdon, Ryhope, Silksworth, and Tunstall. It is ded on the north by the river Wear, on the west by Houghton-le-Spring, he south by Seaham, and on the east by the German Ocean.

ISHOPWEARMOUTH township contains 2,665 acres, and its rateable value is ,000. The population in 1801 was 6,126; in 1811, 7,060; in 1821, '6; in 1831, 14,462; in 1841, 23,693; and in 1851, 31,261. For tory, &c., of this township, see Sunderland, of which it forms a part.

'allion is a village in this township about two miles west-by-north of derland.

ISHOPWEARMOUTH PANS township, which adjoins the above, comprises acres. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 564; in 1811, 476; 821, 483; in 1831, 363; in 1841, 298; and in 1851, 316.—See Sun- and for directory, &c.

URDON township is principally the property of John Gregson, Esq., and John Brough, the former being lord of the manor. Its area is 1,109 s, and its rateable value £1,229 12s. 4d. The population in 1801 was in 1811, 107; in 1821, 149; in 1831, 162; in 1841, 114; and in 1, 123 souls. This township was formerly held by a family bearing the l name; but they never passed the rank of yeoman.

'he Village of Burdon is situated on an eminence 4 miles south-by- t of Sunderland.

gson Mrs. Elizabeth, Burdon House
inson James Septimus, Esq. solicitor, unstall Lodge; office, 2 William st. B. underland

Farmers.

on Robert, Old Burdon
ton Thomas, Thristley House
Coulter William
Dobson Edmund, Pacific Hall
Harland George
Hedley Christopher
Paxton James
Robinson Dinah, Thristley House
Robinson Thomas, Thristley House
Tweddell Richard, Burn Hall

RYHOPE township is principally the property of John Abbs, Esq., Rev. John lliam Smith, John Hutchinson, Esq., Mrs. Lilliburn, John S. Barrow, q., Mrs. Skipsey, Messrs. John and Henry Merriman, the executors of omas Lingstall, Esq., Mr. Martin Moor, William Robinson, Esq., George idson, Esq., Mrs. Clarke, and Thomas Benson, Esq. The area of the nship is 1,876 acres, and its rateable value £3,093 7s. 11d. The popula- n in 1801 was 254; in 1811, 255; in 1821, 368; in 1831, 365; in 1841, 3; and in 1851, 475 souls. Here are two corn mills; and a limestone arry, the property of the Sunderland Dock Company, for whom it is worked Mr. George Moir. This township was formerly held by a residen[illegible] m whom it passed to the Freemans. In the Bolde[illegible] it is e Bishop of Durham had in Ryhope and Burdo[illegible] rvices were similar to those of Boldon.

The Village of Ryhope is delightfull[illegible] out three-and-a-half miles south of [illegible] ring the bathing season. The Chap[illegible] a small but neat building, erected [illegible] ave and small chancel. It is in

St. Godric's (Catholic) Church is a plain building, containing sittings for 400 persons; it has a school attached which is well attended. The church is served from Sedgefield by the Rev. William Markland.

The Thornley Colliery School, which is patronised and partly supported by the coal company, is attended by about 120 children of both sexes. John Usher and Jane Thompson, teachers.

Thornley Colliery is very extensive, and gives employment to about 900 persons. Thomas Wood, Esq., and partners, proprietors.

POST OFFICE: Elizabeth Crossgrove, sub-postmistress.—Letters arrive from Ferry Hill at 8 40 am., and are despatched at 3 25 p.m.

Arrowsmith John, grocer and draper
Bagley James, bookseller, stationer, and news agent
Bannon Michael, marine store dealer
Beecroft George, grocer and draper
Beecroft Thomas, butcher
Bulmer Stephen, mason
Clark Edward, butcher
Clarke Robert, engineer
Cole John, master wasteman
Coxon James, master sinker
Crofton William, grocer, and boot and shoemaker
Crossgrove John, beer retailer
Defty James, underviewer
Dunlop Thomas, mason
Elliott John, grocer
Ellison Mrs. Mary, Gore Hall
Farrow Bartholomew, overman
Garthwaite William, vict. *New Inn*, and brewer
Graham Joseph, tailor
Greenwell Richard, grocer and draper
Heron William, grocer and draper
Hoggett Hilary, mason
Jackson Edwd. colliery agnt. Thornley Hall
Jackson John, grocer and draper
Jackson Robert, auctioneer, grocer, and draper
Jackson William, colliery agent, Thornley Colliery
Johnson Mary, grocer
Lazenby John, schoolmaster
Liddell John, grocer
Liddell William, blacksmith
Liddell William, grocer and draper
Lonsdale Robert, tailor and beer retailer
Mandling James, overman
Martin Matthew, grocer and draper
Norman William, grocer and draper
Oliver John, tailor
Patton Mary, beer retailer
Piggford Robert, grocer and carrier
Pollard John, grocer and draper
Raine Mr. James
Ramsay Thomas, joiner
Robinson William, boot and shoemaker
Robson John, beer retailer
Sayers James, marine store dealer
Scott George, vict. *Robin Hood Inn*, and brewer and butcher
Scott William, surgeon
Sharp Thomas H. watchmaker
Shute Rev. William Ashley, M.A. Parsonage House
Simpson William, butcher
Smith Joseph, jun. viewer, Thornley House
Smith Philip, tailor
Spedding Jonathan, butcher
Spencer John, overman
Storey Robert, beer retailer
Swinburne Robert, butcher
Teasdale James, stationer & news agent
Thompson Mrs. Jane, teacher
Thompson Thomas, general dealer
THORNLEY COAL COMPANY, Thornley Colliery—Thomas Wood, Esq. managing partner
Usher John, schoolmaster
Walker Joseph, rural police
Young John, grocer

Farmers.

Ellison Edward, Gore Hall
Pattison William, Thornley Moor
Thompson John (& agent for the Thornley Coal Company, Thornley Hall), Crows House

Inns, Hotels, and Public-Houses.

Black Bull, William Carter
Black Horse, Richard Brown
Board, Jane Tate
Board, John Smith, Old Thornley
Dun Cow, Robert Gledson
Engine Tavern, John Garbutt
Grapes, John Fletcher, Lane Ends
King's Head, William Binks
New Inn, William Garthwaite
Queen's Head, John Arrowsmith
Robin Hood, George Scott
Spearman's Arms, Joseph Elliott
Thornley Colliery Inn, Richard Smithson
Three Horse Shoes, William Liddell

CARRIER—Robert Piggford to Durham on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

TRIMDON PARISH.

Trimdon parish, which comprises no dependant townships, is bounded on the north by Kelloe, on the west by Garmondsway Moor, on the south by Sedgefield, and on the east by Kelloe. It comprises an area of 2,280 acres, and its rateable value is £4,120 5s. The principal landowners are R. S. D. R. Roper, Esq., Robert Hoggott, Esq., the Hon. Hamilton Russell, George Hardy, Esq., Anthony Darling, Esq., Rev. H. Williamson, and Major-general Beckwith, who is also lord of the manor. "At Trimdon, King Canute coming on pilgrimage to holy St. Cuthbert, lighted from his horse, and having his crown shaven, travelled barefooted and bareheaded to the holy shrine." Bishop William de Sancta Barbara, with the consent of his chapter, gave the church of Trimdon to Guisborough Priory about the year 1146; and Bishop Poor, with like consent, gave the manor to that priory in free and perpetual alms, which was confirmed by the king. After the suppression of the monastic establishments, the manor and patronage of the church were sold out, and became the property of the Ropers, who had their family mansion house here. There are extensive collieries in this township, in which the greater portion of the inhabitants are employed. The population in 1801 was 278; in 1811, 274; in 1821, 302; in 1831, 276; in 1841, 382; and in 1851, 1,598 souls. The building of two villages in this parish consequent on the opening of new collieries, accounts for the increase in the number of inhabitants.

The Village of Trimdon is situated on an eminence, three-and-a-half miles north-by-east of Sedgefield.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a small dilapidated building, erected in the fifteenth century, and occupies the centre of the village. It consists of nave and chancel, and will accommodate about 100 persons. The living is a perpetual curacy, of the certified value of £21 5s.; gross income, £103. The tithes were commuted in 1839, aggregate amount £184 17s. 2d. The parish register commences in 1720. Patron, Major-general Beckwith; incumbent. Rev. George Sproston.

The Parochial School will accommodate about fifty pupils, and is supported by an endowment from land. Henry Airey also left £5 a year for the gratuitous education of ten poor children; this latter endowment, however, has been stopped by the present incumbent. William Broader, teacher.

New Trimdon, a colliery village in this parish, contains a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, formed out of two houses, purchased in 1845, and which will accommodate about 300 persons.

Trimdon Grange is another colliery village, containing an excellent school, erected by the proprietors of the colliery in 1852, and used as a place of worship on Sundays by the Primitive Methodists. It is attended by about 150 children of both sexes, and is efficiently conducted by Joseph Howard and Miss B. Maughan, teachers. There is also a Mechanics' Institute established here in a room, the property of the colliery owners, which possesses a library of 200 volumes, and numbers eighty members. Robert Swinburn, secretary; James Hall, librarian.

Charities.—In addition to the school endowments, Trimdon possesses the following charities, viz.:—By the will of *John Airey*, it appears that the interest of £50 (part of a sum of £200 advanced on certain property in Trimdon) should be applied for the putting out the poor children of the parish,

yearly, apprentices. *Henry Airey*, by will, February 1st, 1680, left to the poor of the town of Trimdon £50, to be invested by the minister, churchwardens, and four of the parishioners, the interest to be by them distributed amongst the poor of the said town yearly, on the day of his death, reserving 5s. yearly to the parish for the commemoration; and it is stated in the parliamentary returns of 1786 that, in 1718, *Ann Lister* bequeathed to the poor £40, that *John Woodifield* left £20, and that £40 was advanced by the township, to complete the purchase of some lands left by Ann Lister in 1715. These consist of three closes, containing between eleven and twelve acres, and are now let at the yearly rent of £32. The trustees receive the rent, and pay it over to the minister, churchwardens, and overseers, for distribution. One-fourth of the sum is set apart in respect of the gift of John Airey, for placing out apprentices. One other fourth part is given away on the 10th July, under the name of Ann Lister's Benefaction. Of the remaining half of the rent 5s. is paid to the minister for preaching a sermon on the 28th February, in commemoration of Henry Airey, and the residue is given away on the same day, or soon afterwards, to the poor of the parish. In the parliamentary returns of 1786 it is stated that *Bryan Roper* gave land to the poor of this parish. A piece of ground in Trimdon, called the Paddock, containing about an acre, is supposed to have been the land bequeathed. The rent of this land, about £5 per annum, is distributed by the churchwardens amongst the poor of the parish.

Post Office, Trimdon: Valentine Allison, postmaster.—Letters arrive here from Ferry Hill at 8 30 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 3 30 p.m.

Alcock Henry, beerhouse, Trimdon Grange
Alderson Mary, shopkeeper, Old Trimdon
Allison Valentine, boot and shoemaker, Old Trimdon
Atkinson William, station master, Five Houses, or Trimdon Grange
Badnell Robert, joiner and cartwright, Old Trimdon
Bainbridge James, grocer and draper, New Trimdon
Birkett Adam, butcher, New Trimdon
Black Robert, beerhouse, Trimdon Grange
Broader William, master Parochial School, Old Trimdon
Brodie Walter, vict. *Fox and Hounds*, and blacksmith, Old Trimdon
Brydon Mr. Anthony, Trimdon Hall
Burnett Thomas, boot and shoemaker, New Trimdon
Bushby William, tailor, New Trimdon
Carter John, vict. *Grey Horse*, New Trimdon
Carter Robert, beerhouse, New Trimdon
Caygill Matthew, grocer and boot and shoe maker, New Trimdon
Cook Thomas, butcher, Old Trimdon
Coulthead Thos. wheelwright, OldTrimdon
Davison Jas. beerhouse, Trimdon Grange
Elliott Edward, foreman carpenter, Trimdon Grange Colliery
Green William, tailor, Trimdon Grange
Greenwood William Curry, vict. *Locomotive Inn*, New Trimdon
Hall James, vict. *Red Lion*, Old Trimdon
Hall Michael, beerhouse, New Trimdon
Hamilton Joseph, victualler, *Grange Inn* Trimdon Grange
Henderson John, vict. *Masons' Arms*, and mason, Old Trimdon
Howard Joseph, master Colliery School Trimdon Grange
Howe James, beerhouse, New Trimdon
Humble George, shopkeeper, New Trimdon
Kay Margaret, shopkeeper, Old Trimdon
Knott John, vict. *Black Bull*, Old Trimdon
Maughan Miss B. mistress Colliery School, Trimdon Grange
Marley Robert, butcher, Trimdon Grange
Moore Thomas, shopkeeper, Old Trimdon
Parkin Thomas, vict. *Colliery Inn*, New Trimdon
Peel Thomas, beerhouse, New Trimdon
Richardson Thos. beerhouse, Old Trimdon
Routledge John, tailor
Sheraton John, joiner and cartwright, Old Trimdon
Simpson Robert, overman, Trimdon Grange Colliery
Slack Wm. W. beerhouse, New Trimdon
Smith James, blacksmith, Old Trimdon
Smith John, lime manufacturer, West Moor Kilns; house, North Moor
Soulsby John, vict. *Colliery Inn*, Trimdon Grange
Sproston Rev. George, Old Trimdon
Stewart Wm. beerhouse, Trimdon Grange

ıew Cuthbert H. shopkeeper, Trimdon Grange
ıompson John, foreman carpenter, Trimdon Colliery
ıompson Joseph, boot and shoemaker, Trimdon Grange
ıubron James, overlooker, Trimdon Colliery
.ndale George, grocer and draper, dealer in British wines and patent medicines, New Trimdon
ılip Wm. shopkeeper, Trimdon Grange
ırnbull Joseph, foreman smith, Trimdon Grange Colliery
iper Thomas, tailor, New Trimdon

Farmers.

Bewick Joseph, Carr Side
Darling Anthony (yeoman), Trimdon Grange House
Farra John, Old Trimdon
Fordy Robert, Old Trimdon
Glazenby Richard, Old Trimdon
Hardy George, Trimdon East House
Hardy Robert, Trimdon East House
Mann John, Bearley Carr
Newby Eleanor, Old Trimdon
Robinson George (yeoman), Old Trimdon
Smith John, North Moor
Swainbank L. H. Carr Side
Walton John, Glebe Farm, Old Trimdon
Wearmouth Robert, Old Trimdon

WINGATE GRANGE CHAPELRY.

This chapelry district was formed from the parishes of Kelloe and Castle Eden, by order in council, 3rd June, 1842. It comprises an area of 4,154 acres, and the rateable value is £4,815. The population in 1801 was 135; in 1811, 151; in 1821, 131; in 1831, 115; in 1841, in consequence of the increase of mining operations, it had attained to 2,625; and in 1851, 2,456 souls. Here is an extensive colliery, worked by Lord Howden, and employing about 400 men and boys. The pit is eighty-five fathoms deep. The North-Eastern Railway extends into this township, and has a station about a quarter of a mile from the village. Hugh, the son of Pinton, is mentioned in a charter of Bishop William as proprietor of Wingate. Bishop Pudsey gave this place to the monastery of Finchale, to which the greater part of it seems to have belonged till the dissolution of the religious houses. *Wingate Grange* formerly belonged to the convent of Durham, and was valued at £12 13s. 4d. per annum; but Queen Elizabeth, in the 41st year of her reign, granted it to Eastchurch and Best, two gentlemen of London. The principal landowners at present in the township are Frederick A. Milbank, Esq., Lord Howden, Rev. Thomas Wilkinson, the trustees of the late Anthony Wilkinson, and the Rev. R. H. Williamson.

The Village of Wingate lies to the east of Thornley, ten miles east-south-east of Durham. *Wingate Grange* is now a considerable colliery village.

The Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a neat stone edifice, erected in the year 1841, and, with the school, cost £2,000, which was defrayed partly by subscriptions, and partly by grants from the ecclesiastical commissioners. It comprises nave, with aisles, and chancel, and contains 450 sittings, 225 of which are free and unappropriated. Patron, the Bishop of Durham; incumbent, the Rev. E. N. V. Boydell, who resides at the Parsonage, a short distance from the church.

The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have also chapels here. Wingate Colliery School, which is under the patronage of the Wingate Grange Coal Company, is attended by 100 boys and 40 girls. John Lonsdale, teacher.

POST OFFICE, WINGATE; William Bellerby, sub-postmaster.—Letters arrive at 7 10 a.m., and are despatched at 5 10 p.m.

St. Godric's (Catholic) Church is a plain building, containing sittings for 400 persons; it has a school attached which is well attended. The church is served from Sedgefield by the Rev. William Markland.

The Thornley Colliery School, which is patronised and partly supported by the coal company, is attended by about 120 children of both sexes. John Usher and Jane Thompson, teachers.

Thornley Colliery is very extensive, and gives employment to about 900 persons. Thomas Wood, Esq., and partners, proprietors.

POST OFFICE: Elizabeth Crossgrove, sub-postmistress.—Letters arrive from Ferry Hill at 8 40 am., and are despatched at 3 25 p.m.

Arrowsmith John, grocer and draper
Bagley James, bookseller, stationer, and news agent
Bannon Michael, marine store dealer
Beecroft George, grocer and draper
Beecroft Thomas, butcher
Bulmer Stephen, mason
Clark Edward, butcher
Clarke Robert, engineer
Cole John, master wasteman
Coxon James, master sinker
Crofton William, grocer, and boot and shoemaker
Crossgrove John, beer retailer
Defty James, underviewer
Dunlop Thomas, mason
Elliott John, grocer
Ellison Mrs. Mary, Gore Hall
Farrow Bartholomew, overman
Garthwaite William, vict. *New Inn*, and brewer
Graham Joseph, tailor
Greenwell Richard, grocer and draper
Heron William, grocer and draper
Hoggett Hilary, mason
Jackson Edwd. colliery agnt. Thornley Hall
Jackson John, grocer and draper
Jackson Robert, auctioneer, grocer, and draper
Jackson William, colliery agent, Thornley Colliery
Johnson Mary, grocer
Lazenby John, schoolmaster
Liddell John, grocer
Liddell William, blacksmith
Liddell William, grocer and draper
Lonsdale Robert, tailor and beer retailer
Mandling James, overman
Martin Matthew, grocer and draper
Norman William, grocer and draper
Oliver John, tailor
Patton Mary, beer retailer
Piggford Robert, grocer and carrier
Pollard John, grocer and draper
Raine Mr. James
Ramsay Thomas, joiner
Robinson William, boot and shoemaker
Robson John, beer retailer
Sayers James, marine store dealer
Scott George, vict. *Robin Hood Inn*, and brewer and butcher
Scott William, surgeon
Sharp Thomas H. watchmaker
Shute Rev. William Ashley, M.A. Parsonage House
Simpson William, butcher
Smith Joseph, jun. viewer, Thornley House
Smith Philip, tailor
Spedding Jonathan, butcher
Spencer John, overman
Storey Robert, beer retailer
Swinburne Robert, butcher
Teasdale James, stationer & news agent
Thompson Mrs. Jane, teacher
Thompson Thomas, general dealer
THORNLEY COAL COMPANY, Thornley Colliery—Thomas Wood, Esq. managing partner
Usher John, schoolmaster
Walker Joseph, rural police
Young John, grocer

Farmers.

Ellison Edward, Gore Hall
Pattison William, Thornley Moor
Thompson John (& agent for the Thornley Coal Company, Thornley Hall), ho. Crows House

Inns, Hotels, and Public-Houses.

Black Bull, William Carter
Black Horse, Richard Brown
Board, Jane Tate
Board, John Smith, Old Thornley
Dun Cow, Robert Gledson
Engine Tavern, John Garbutt
Grapes, John Fletcher, Lane Ends
King's Head, William Binks
New Inn, William Garthwaite
Queen's Head, John Arrowsmith
Robin Hood, George Scott
Spearman's Arms, Joseph Elliott
Thornley Colliery Inn, Richard Smithson
Three Horse Shoes, William Liddell

CARRIER—Robert Piggford to Durham on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Here is a *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, erected in 1824, and containing 350 sittings, 150 of which are free. The Primitive Methodists have also a chapel here.

The National and Barrington School is a stone building, erected by subscription in 1834, at a cost of £350, and is attended by about 200 scholars. It is under the patronage of the Hetton Coal Company, the Hon. Mrs. Russell Barrington, Colonel Shepherdson, and the Rev. George T. Fox. — Wilson and Mary Ann Hall, teachers.

Hetton-le-Hole Reading Room, opened in November 1849, contains about 300 volumes, and is well supplied with the leading papers and periodicals. Rev. J. S. Nichol, M.A., and J.P., president; Mr. John Bustin, treasurer; Robert Errington, secretary; John Swallow and Robert Lawson, librarians.

Easington Lane is a village in this township, about a mile in length, where the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have each a chapel; that belonging to the former body was rebuilt and enlarged in 1853, at a cost of £400. Bethel chapel, belonging to the Independents, is a small structure, erected in 1832, and enlarged in 1842. There is a reading room here, which was established on the 25th September, 1850. The library contains nearly 200 volumes, and is supplied with the leading papers of the day, together with the various periodicals. It is supported by sixty members, who contribute 6d. a month. John Hunter, president; Stephen Roxly, treasurer; William Anderson, secretary; George Greenwell, librarian. Here is an academy, conducted by Mr. William Kirke, and opened on the 29th May, 1854, in which youths are instructed in the necessary branches of learning, to qualify them for public offices, commerce, the various branches of trade, and other pursuits.

Lyons is a village in this township, and close to Lyons Colliery. The Hetton Gas Works, established in 1855, by the Hetton Coal Company, are situated here, and contain one gasometer, capable of holding 14,000 cubic feet of gas, which is supplied to the villages of Easington Lane and Hetton-le-Hole at 3s. 6d. per 1,000 cubic feet. The cost of the works was £1,600. Mr. J. H. Little, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, engineer and contractor.

POST OFFICE, HETTON-LE-HOLE: Elizabeth Lambton, postmistress.—Letters arrive here from Fence Houses at 9 30 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 2 45 p.m.

POST OFFICE, EASINGTON LANE: Robert Farrow, postmaster.—Letters arrive here from Fence Houses at 9 30 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 2 45 a.m.

Blakelock Mr. John, Four Lane Ends
Charlton Ralph, overman, Hetton Colliery, Lyons
Dent Mrs. Isabella, milliner & dressmaker, Easington lane
Cockburn Geo. clerk, Hetton Colry. Office
Douglas William, saddler, Easington lane
Fishwick Christr. rope maker, Easington la
Fogg Rev. —— (Indpt.), Hetton-le-Hole
Forrest Hannibal, earthenware dealer, Easington lane
Forster Anthony, station master, Hetton station
Forster William, saddler, Hetton Colliery, Lyons
Hann Mr. Wm. colliery agent, Hetton Colliery office
HETTON COLLIERY COMPANY
Hopper Michael, foreman smith, Hetton Colliery, Lyons
Jobson Mr. Thos. superintendent of rural police
Kendall John, overman, Elimore Pit
Kirke Mr. William, Easington lane Academy
Knaggs Thomas, stationer and hardware dealer, Easington lane
Lambton Elizabeth, chemist & druggist
Lavereck George W. colliery viewer, Elimore Pit
Little Mr. J. H. gas engineer, Easington la; ho. 3 Clayton st. Newcastle-on-Tyne
Lowden George, overman, Hetton Colliery Lyons
M'Cabe Abraham, medicine vendor, Easington lane

yearly, apprentices. *Henry Airey*, by will, February 1st, 1680, left to the poor of the town of Trimdon £50, to be invested by the minister, churchwardens, and four of the parishioners, the interest to be by them all distributed amongst the poor of the said town yearly, on the day of his death, reserving 5s. yearly to the parish for the commemoration; and it is stated in the parliamentary returns of 1786 that, in 1718, *Ann Lister* bequeathed to the poor £40, that *John Woodifield* left £20, and that £40 was advanced by the township, to complete the purchase of some lands left by Ann Lister in 1715. These consist of three closes, containing between eleven and twelve acres, and are now let at the yearly rent of £32. The trustees receive the rent, and pay it over to the minister, churchwardens, and overseers, for distribution. One-fourth of the sum is set apart in respect of the gift of John Airey, for placing out apprentices. One other fourth part is given away on the 10th July, under the name of Ann Lister's Benefaction. Of the remaining half of the rent 5s. is paid to the minister for preaching a sermon on the 28th February, in commemoration of Henry Airey, and the residue is given away on the same day, or soon afterwards, to the poor of the parish. In the parliamentary returns of 1786 it is stated that *Bryan Roper* gave land to the poor of this parish. A piece of ground in Trimdon, called the Paddock, containing about an acre, is supposed to have been the land bequeathed. The rent of this land, about £5 per annum, is distributed by the churchwardens amongst the poor of the parish.

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Badnell Robert, joiner and cartwright, Old Trimdon
Bainbridge James, grocer and draper, New Trimdon
Birkett Adam, butcher, New Trimdon
Black Robert, beerhouse, Trimdon Grange
Broader William, master Parochial School, Old Trimdon
Brodie Walter, vict. *Fox and Hounds*, and blacksmith, Old Trimdon
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Burnett Thomas, boot and shoemaker, New Trimdon
Bushby William, tailor, New Trimdon
Carter John, vict. *Grey Horse*, New Trimdon
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Green William, tailor, Trimdon Grange
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Henderson John, vict. *Masons' Arms*, and mason, Old Trimdon
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Kay Margaret, shopkeeper, Old Trimdon
Knott John, vict. *Black Bull*, Old Trimdon
Maughan Miss B. mistress Colliery School, Trimdon Grange
Marley Robert, butcher, Trimdon Grange
Moore Thomas, shopkeeper, Old Trimdon
Parkin Thomas, vict. *Colliery Inn*, New Trimdon
Peel Thomas, beerhouse, New Trimdon
Richardson Thos. beerhouse, Old Trimdon
Routledge John, tailor
Sheraton John, joiner and cartwright, Old Trimdon
Simpson Robert, overman, Trimdon Grange Colliery
Slack Wm. W. beerhouse, New Trimdon
Smith James, blacksmith, Old Trimdon
Smith John, lime manufacturer, West Moor Kilns; house, North Moor
Soulsby John, vict. *Colliery Inn*, Trimdon Grange
Sproston Rev. George, Old Trimdon
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'urnbull Joseph, foreman smith, Trimdon Grange Colliery
'iper Thomas, tailor, New Trimdon

Farmers.

Bewick Joseph, Carr Side
Darling Anthony (yeoman), Trimdon Grange House
Farra John, Old Trimdon
Fordy Robert, Old Trimdon
Glazenby Richard, Old Trimdon
Hardy George, Trimdon East House
Hardy Robert, Trimdon East House
Mann John, Bearley Carr
Newby Eleanor, Old Trimdon
Robinson George (yeoman), Old Trimdon
Smith John, North Moor
Swainbank L. H. Carr Side
Walton John, Glebe Farm, Old Trimdon
Wearmouth Robert, Old Trimdon

WINGATE GRANGE CHAPELRY.

This chapelry district was formed from the parishes of Kelloe and Castle Eden, by order in council, 3rd June, 1842. It comprises an area of 4,154 acres, and the rateable value is £4,815. The population in 1801 was 135; in 1811, 151; in 1821, 131; in 1831, 115; in 1841, in consequence of the increase of mining operations, it had attained to 2,625; and in 1851, 2,456 souls. Here is an extensive colliery, worked by Lord Howden, and employing about 400 men and boys. The pit is eighty-five fathoms deep. The North-Eastern Railway extends into this township, and has a station about a quarter of a mile from the village. Hugh, the son of Pinton, is mentioned in a charter of Bishop William as proprietor of Wingate. Bishop Pudsey gave this place to the monastery of Finchale, to which the greater part of it seems to have belonged till the dissolution of the religious houses. *Wingate Grange* formerly belonged to the convent of Durham, and was valued at £12 13s. 4d. per annum; but Queen Elizabeth, in the 41st year of her reign, granted it to Eastchurch and Best, two gentlemen of London. The principal landowners at present in the township are Frederick A. Milbank, Esq., Lord Howden, Rev. Thomas Wilkinson, the trustees of the late Anthony Wilkinson, and the Rev. R. H. Williamson.

The Village of Wingate lies to the east of Thornley, ten miles east-south-east of Durham. *Wingate Grange* is now a considerable colliery village.

The Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a neat stone edifice, erected in the year 1841, and, with the school, cost £2,000, which was defrayed partly by subscriptions, and partly by grants from the ecclesiastical commissioners. It comprises nave, with aisles, and chancel, and contains 450 sittings, 225 of which are free and unappropriated. Patron, the Bishop of Durham; incumbent, the Rev. E. N. V. Boydell, who resides at the Parsonage, a short distance from the church.

The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have also chapels here. Wingate Colliery School, which is under the patronage of the Wingate Grange Coal Company, is attended by 100 boys and 40 girls. John Lonsdale, teacher.

POST OFFICE, WINGATE; William Bellerby, sub-postmaster.—Letters arrive at 7 10 a.m., and are despatched at 5 10 p.m.

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road. At Middle Herrington there is a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, a small stone building, erected in 1839, at a cost of £250.

Appleton Richard, blacksmith, Middle Herrington
Barker Joseph, boot and shoemaker, Middle Herrington
Bailey Mrs. Elizabeth, Middle Herrington
Crosby Robert, boot & shoemaker, Middle Herrington
Hood William, boot & shoemaker, Middle Herrington
Panton Mr. Thomas W. manager Bishopwearmouth Iron Works, and agent for the Norwich Fire and Life Insurance Co. Herrington Hall
Ramshaw Jacob, joiner and cartwright, and vict. *Board*, Middle Herrington
Stonehouse William, blacksmith, Middle Herrington
Wilson Wm. fruiterer, Middle Herrington

Farmers.

Angus William, East Herrington
Cumming William, Herrington Cottage
Brown Michael, East Herrington
Errington Robert, Middle Herrington
Raine George, Middle Herrington
Rutter Barnabas, East Herrington
Seymour Messrs. Jameson, Luke, & Elizabeth, Low Haining

HERRINGTON (WEST) township contains 969 acres, and its rateable value is £2,202 15s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 209; in 1811, 253; in 1821, 329; in 1831, 381; in 1841, 343; and in 1851, 344. The principal landowners are the Earl of Durham and the Marchioness of Londonderry. There is a copperas manufactory in this township, close to the river Wear, now carried on by Mr. George Lindsay. In 1326 John de Denum died seised of the *Wodchale*, in West Herrington, with one caracute of land and five acres of woodland, held of the bishop by homage and fealty: and of one messuage and six acres in West Herrington, held of John Darcy, Knt., by homage, fealty, and suit at West Herrington Mill. The property here was afterwards much divided, and is now held by the persons mentioned above.

The Village of West Herrington is about four-and-a-half miles west-south-west of Sunderland. Here is a Chapel of Ease, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, a small neat building, in the Gothic style, erected in 1840, and contains about 200 sittings, the whole of which are free and unappropriated. This and Newbottle Church are attended by the Rev. George Snowden, one of the curates of Houghton-le-Spring. There is a parochial school attached to the chapel. Miss Ellen Armstrong, teacher.

Herrington Burn is a hamlet in this township where there are two flour mills.

Allen John, stone merchant and vict. *Odd Fellows' Arms*, Cox Green
Atkinson Richard, butcher, Cox Green
Clark John, vict. *Shoulder of Mutton*
Dickinson James, butcher, Cox Green
Dixon Edward, stone merchant, Cox Green Cottage
Douglas Anthony, grocer, Cox Green
Edwards Nathaniel, corn miller, Herrington Burn
Fittis William, boot and shoemaker
Forster Mr. William, land agent, Herrington Hill House
Harrison Mr. Robert
Hume George, vict. *Royal Oak*, Offerton Wood side
Jemmison John, tailor
Johnson William, ship builder, and vict. *Board*, Cox Green
Lindsay George, copperas manufacturer, Cox Green Copperas Works; ho. 38 West Sunniside, Bishopwearmouth, Sunderland

Farmers.

Atkinson Richard, Cox Green
Forster William, Herrington Hill House
Gibson John
Nicholson George & Sons, Flinton Hill

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING township is principally the property of the Earl of Durham, the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Hon. and Rev. John Grey, Thomas W. U. Robinson, Esq., M. D. C. Moneypenny, and Mr. Back. Its area is 1,475 acres, and its rateable value £8,081 10s. The population in

1801, was 996, in 1811, 1,356; in 1821; 2,905; in 1831, 3,917; in 1841, 3,433; and in 1851, 4,075 souls. This increase is attributed to the progress of collieries, and to the opening of a stone quarry. There is a coal pit at Newbottle lane, close to the town, the property of the Earl of Durham, which, together with a colliery, and coke ovens at Chilton Moor, in this township, the property of the same nobleman, afford employment to the majority of the inhabitants. The parish abounds in coal of the best description. The manor of Houghton was anciently held by the Le Spring family, from whom its additional designation was derived. The last male heir of this family was murdered in his own manor house by Robert Lascelles; soon after which Ralph Lord Neville, of Raby, was excommunicated by Bishop Kellaw, 1313, for seizing and retaining the armour of the murdered Sir John Spring. Houghton was afterwards held by the Belasyse family; but is at present one of the manors of the see of Durham, and includes Burdon, Tunstall, Ryhope, the Herringtons East and West, Newbottle, Wardon, and Bishopwearmouth; and the inhabitants attend the Bishop's court.

THE TOWN of Houghton-le-Spring is situated at the head of a beautiful vale, opening to the west, and sheltered from northern and eastern winds by the hills of Houghton and Wardenlaw. Within the last half century, it has undergone great improvement, and it now contains many large and handsome houses. Its population in 1851 was 3,224, of which 1,605 were males, and 1,619 females. There were at the same period 591 inhabited houses, 15 uninhabited, and 11 in course of erection. The weekly market, established in 1825, is held every Friday; and an annual feast is held on the Sunday after Michaelmas Day. Petty sessions are held here every alternate Tuesday; and the Bishop of Durham, lord of the manor, holds copyhold courts by his halmote clerk, twice in the year. The trade of this place depends mainly upon the numerous mines in the vicinity, the produce of which is sent by railway to different parts of the country.

The Church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a large and handsome cruciform structure, with a low tower springing from the intersection of the nave and transepts, and stands in a spacious church-yard, finely shaded with avenues of lime-trees. A porch, now used as a vestry, projects from the chancel parallel with the south transept; the tower contains six bells; and there is a gallery at the west end. Several of the windows have recently been filled with stained glass, by the present rector, who has also made considerable changes in the sittings and interior arrangements. The tomb of Bernard Gilpin, the apostle of the north, stands in the south transept; and is a massy altar tomb of freestone, with some ornaments of chain work on the sides, and on the west end the arms of Gilpin in bas-relief; viz., a boar under a tree. On each side of the escutcheon in raised letters, we read: BERNARD GILPIN' RECTOR HUJUS ECCLESIÆ OBIIT QUARTO DIE MARTII AN. DOM. 1583. Besides this tomb, there are a number of others in the church, that bear names of some note; there are memorials of the family of Belasyse, of Major Thomas Lilburne, one of the builders of the almshouses; of the Conyers, Ironsides, Lambtons, Carrs, Blacketts, &c., all eminent names in the north. There were in former ages, two guilds instituted in this church; one dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and the other to the Blessed Virgin; there was also a chantry, dedicated to St. Catherine, of the yearly value of £3 15s. The parish register commences in 1563. The living is a rectory in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, and valued in the Liber Regis at £124; gross income,

£2,553. Rector, the Hon. and Rev. John Grey, M.A.; curates, Rev. Robert Kirwood, Rev. Alfred John Blagdon, and Rev. George Snowden.

The Rectory is situated to the west of the church, and possesses ample and pleasant grounds.

St. Michael's (Catholic) Church is a neat and substantial building in the Gothic style, erected in 1837, and consists of a nave and chancel, with gallery and organ at the west end. At the north side of the high altar, stands a beautifully decorated altar of the Blessed Virgin. The church possesses sittings for about 500 persons. There is a spacious and well-ventilated school-room beneath the church, which will accommodate 200 children; and a handsome and convenient presbytery is attached. Rev. A. Watson, priest.

Besides these there is a *Baptist Chapel*, in Sunderland street, a small stone building, erected in 1823, at a cost of £400; a *Presbyterian Chapel*, in Newbottle-lane, erected in 1825, Rev. Alexander Shannen, minister; a *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, in Sunderland-street, opened in September 1855; and a *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, in William-street, a stone building, erected in 1837, at an expense of £900, Rev. John H. Faull, minister.

The Royal Kepier Grammar School, situated at the top of the churchyard, was founded by the Rev. Bernard Gilpin, rector of Houghton-le-Spring, and John Heath, of Kepier, under the great seal of Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1574; and its income, including subsequent benefactions, now amounts to about £150 per annum. The terms for instruction in classics, mathematics, and the usual branches of a liberal English education are:—Board for pupils under thirteen years of age, thirty-five guineas per annum; above thirteen years of age, forty; washing, three guineas; tuition fee, eight guineas; modern languages, with the exception of German, are extras. There are six boys on the foundation, who may be prepared for the universities or any profession, free of expense, except the extra charges. A foundation scholarship, now vacant, tenable for three years at the University of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham, has recently been founded. The present representatives of the founders are the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry, and the rector of Houghton-le-Spring. Governors, Earl Vane and Viscount Dungannon; head master, the Rev. Gerard Moultrie, B.A., chaplain to the Marchioness of Londonderry; English and arithmetic master, George Calbraith; engineering and surveying master, Richard Wilson; French master, Mons. Bamberga; drawing master, G. J. Grant.

The Girls' Blue Coat School, in Newbottle-lane, founded by Sir G. Wheeler, for clothing and educating twenty-eight girls, was enlarged in 1803; twelve additional scholars being now educated at the expense of the ladies of Houghton, who remunerate the teacher by an annual contribution.

St. Michael's National or Parochial School is a neat stone building, erected in 1833, and contains apartments for boys and girls, with class rooms, &c. It will accommodate 300 children. James Young and Isabella Forbes, teachers.

The Wesleyan Methodist Day and Sunday School, close to the chapel, is a handsome stone building, in the Gothic style, erected in 1851, at a cost of £300. Henry P. Priddon, teacher. *For other schools see Directory.*

The Mechanics' Institution, situated on Quality Hill, is a commodious stone building, with square tower over the entrance, and was erected in 1851, at an expense of £500. The library contains nearly 900 volumes, many of which are standard works, and is supplied with the London and local papers, periodicals, &c. Thomas W. U. Robinson, Esq., president; Mr. George

Elliott, vice-president; Mr. William Hopper, secretary; Mr. Robert T. Burn, treasurer; and Robert Wilkinson, librarian.

Houghton-le-Spring Church Institute, situated in Church-street, was established in 1864; it contains about 200 volumes, and is supplied with the leading newspapers, periodicals, &c. The Earl of Durham, patron; the Hon. and Rev. John Grey, M.A., president; Mr. James Young, secretary and librarian.

The Gas Works, established by a private company in 1833, are situated in Newbottle Lane, and produce daily about 15,000 cubic feet of gas, which is supplied to thirty-six public lamps at £2 each per annum; and to the colliery in Newbottle Lane, with the churches, chapels, houses, and shops in the town, at 4s. 6d. per 1,000 cubic feet. E. D. Welford, treasurer and managing director; Thomas Hewitson, secretary.

Houghton-le-Spring Poor Law Union comprises an area of 16,202 acres, and its population in 1851 was 19,564 souls. It comprises the sub-districts of Houghton-le-Spring and Hetton-le-Hole, the former of which includes the townships of Silksworth, East and Middle Herrington, West Herrington, Offerton, Painshaw, Newbottle, Morton Grange, Houghton-le-Spring, and Wardenlaw; and the latter, those of Great Eppleton, Little Eppleton, Hetton-le-Hole, East Rainton, West Rainton, Moorsley, and Moorhouse. The receipts for the year ending September 23rd, 1855, amounted to £5,253 16s. 2d., and the expenditure to £4,463 16s. 10d. *The Union Workhouse* is in Sunderland-street, and was established in 1839. The present number of paupers is 24. Henry Fairbairn, master; Mary Fairbairn, matron. John R. Legge, clerk to the board of guardians.

Davenport and Lilburne's Alms Houses stand in the Churchyard, to the south of the Grammar School, and were commenced in 1666, by George Lilburne, of Offerton, who built the north wing of the hospital, and endowed it with £10 per annum, issuing out of freehold tenements in Sunderland, for the maintenance of three poor persons. George Davenport, rector of Houghton, added the south wing, and not having lived to complete the endowment, left £160 to the governors of the Grammar School to purchase lands, or a yearly rent-charge of £10 per annum, for the maintenance of three poor persons, to be chosen out of the poor inhabitants of the parish by the governors, with the advice of the rector. Dr. Bagshaw's and Sir G. Wheler's bequests to Davenport's part of the hospital will be found noticed in the account of the charities. Miss D. Spearman having acquired the estate of her relative, the Rev. W. Sharp, vicar of Sherborne, in Derbyshire, a native of Houghton-le-Spring, purchased £600 stock in the Three-per-cents Consols, and settled it upon Lilburne's end of the alms house, raising the three pensioners there to an equality of income with those in Davenport's end.

Charities.—The Rev. Henry Bagshaw, D.D., by will, November 10th, 1708, bequeathed to trustees certain lands, the rents of which were to be applied in the following manner, viz.:—£3 yearly to the principal schoolmaster of Houghton, and 40s. to the usher, and 40s. yearly to Davenport's part of the hospital, and the residue to be distributed to the poor of Houghton. This charity is distributed in accordance with the intentions of the donor. *Sir George Wheler*, Knt., D.D., by his will, bearing date 23rd May, 1719, bequeathed to trustees £600, which he directed to be expended in the purchase of land, out of the rents of which they were to pay £10 yearly to the schoolmistress of the charity school at Houghton, £2 10s. yearly to the usher of the free school at the same place, provided he should teach the charity children every Thursday afternoon writing and arithmetic; £10 yearly for

buying clothes for the twelve charity female children belonging to the township of Houghton only, and £2 10s. for repairing the Gate House where the charity school was then kept, or providing another place, if necessary; and he directed that the remainder of the rent should be applied in providing books, &c. With the exception of some slight alterations, which have been made to increase the efficiency of this charity, the directions of the donor have been faithfully adhered to. *William Carr*, as stated in the will of the Rev. Bernard Gilpin, bearing date 17th October, 1582, gave out of his lands in Cocken a rent of five marks yearly, whereof 40s. was assigned to be bestowed upon the school, or upon the scholars of the school, and the other four nobles were appointed to be bestowed yearly upon the poor of Houghton parish. The agent of the estate at Cocken pays the yearly sum of £2 to the master of the Free Grammar School, and £1 6s. 8d. yearly to the churchwardens of Houghton, for the benefit of the poor. This last-mentioned sum is given away, with the other charity money, on New Year's Day. The mayor of Newcastle, under the will of *John Frankeleyn*, transmits to the churchwardens of Houghton £1 6s. 8d., which is paid to the poor. *Dame Isabella Carr*, by will, dated 7th March, 1721, gave £60, the interest thereof to be distributed yearly at Christmas to the poor of Houghton-le-Spring and Cocken. Among other documents belonging to the charities in the possession of the rector, there is a memorandum signed by Ralph Carr, Esq., Dr. Secker, the then rector, and other persons, bearing date 26th March, 1727, stating that it was agreed that the annual interest of £40, part of Lady Carr's legacy of £60, should be distributed yearly to the poor of the township of Houghton; and the annual interest of £20, the remainder thereof, to the poor of Cocken, by the direction of Ralph Carr, Esq., and his heirs, and the said Ralph Carr thereby acknowledged the receipt of the said £20, the interest whereof was to be distributed as aforesaid. The sum of £40, with the amount of other benefactions, the origin of which could not be ascertained by the commissionners, is probably comprised in a sum of £200, put out on security of the tolls of the turnpike-road from Durham to Sunderland. Interest is paid on this sum at five per cent., and the amount is added to the produce of other charities, and divided at a vestry meeting amongst the overseers of the different townships of the parish, except Cocken, in proportion to the population. The sum paid to each overseer is distributed by them to their respective poor. With respect to the sum of £20, which was paid to Ralph Carr, Esq., for the poor of Cocken, nothing appears to have been paid to the poor specifically as the interest of this money for many years. *John Tempest*, Esq., by his will, bearing date 1st April, 1794, gave to trustees such a sum of money as should be sufficient to purchase in their names £1,200 Three-per-cent Consols, upon trust, to pay the dividends yearly in such proportions as they should think fit, to the widows of six pitmen for their lives, whose husbands should have been usually employed as pitmen in the time of the testator's father or his own time, working the Painshaw and Rainton collieries, such six widows to be nominated by the trustees; and, in case the collieries should cease to be worked, so that there should be no such widows to be nominated, that the trustees should nominate six widows whom they should think fit objects of charity, and pay them the dividends in like manner. The dividends, amounting to £36 a year, are divided as the testator directed.

Biography.—Bernard Gilpin was born in Westmoreland, in 1517, and from his youth was thoughtful and serious. He was sent to Oxford at an early age, where he publicly disputed against Hooper and the celebrated Peter

Martyr, "who," says Howit, "were not only struck with his learning and ability, but much more with his obvious conscientious honesty; and they prayed earnestly for his conversion. This, from further enquiries, became the case." He afterwards travelled on the continent, spending three years in Holland, Germany, and France, whence he returned during the reign of Mary, and was presented by his uncle, Tunstall, with the rectory of Easington, and made archdeacon of Durham. These he shortly afterwards resigned, and accepted the rectory of Houghton, where he preached and laboured with the greatest zeal. Being afterwards accused of heresy, he was cited to appear in London, but Mary dying before his arrival in that city, he returned to his parish, amid the joyful acclamations of his people, where he continued to live and labour in all good works. He established schools, obtaining his masters from Oxford, and when he met a boy upon the road he would make a trial of his capacity by a few questions; and, if he found him to his mind, he sent him to school, and if he there kept up his first promise, afterwards to the university. His hospitable manner of living was the admiration of the whole country, and strangers and travellers met with a cheerful reception. Every Sunday, from Michaelmas to Easter, was a sort of public day with him; and during this season he expected to see his parishioners and their families, whom he seated according to their ranks, at three tables; and when absent from home, the same establishment was kept up. Lord Burleigh, when Lord Treasurer, visited Gilpin on his way into Scotland, and made him great offers of advancement, which he respectfully, but firmly declined, "feeling persuaded," says one of his biographers, "that he was in a far more useful sphere than a bishopric." Loved as he was, he still had numerous enemies, who poisoned the mind of Bishop Barnes against him, and obtained his suspension from all his ecclesiastical offices. He was afterwards summoned to meet the bishop and the rest of the clergy in the church at Chester-le-Street, where, being freed from his suspension and positively ordered to preach, he fearlessly exposed the enormities which the bishop allowed in his diocese, and when he descended from the pulpit, his friends were grieved at the hold he had given his enemies, who rejoiced at his discourse, thinking his doom was now sealed. The sequel is best told by Carleton, who says, "The clergy dined with the bishop, and Gilpin's friends and enemies silently awaited the event. Gilpin came to take his leave of the bishop, and to return homewards. 'It shall not be so,' answered the bishop, 'for I will bring you to your house.' And when they were now come to Master Gilpin's parsonage, and walked within the parlour, the bishop, on a sudden, caught Mr. Gilpin by the hand. 'Father Gilpin,' said he, 'I do acknowledge you are fitter to be Bishop of Durham than myself to be parson of this church of yours. I aske forgivenesse for errors past; forgive me, father. I knowe you have hatched some chickens that now seeke to pecke out your eyes, but so long as I shall live Bishop of Durham be secure—no one shall hurt you.' All good men rejoiced, and Gilpin reaped in peace and security the fruit of a pious life in all plentifull manner." His worthy biographer adds, "meanwhile age began to grow upon him. After his lean body was quite worn out with diversity of painstaking, at the last even, feeling beforehand the approach of death, he commanded the poor to be called together, unto whom he made a speech. and took his leave of them. Afterwards he did the like to others. He used many exhortations to his scholars, to his servants, and divers others, and fell asleep in great peace in the sixty-sixth year of his age, in the year of our Lord 1583."

Chilton Moor is a hamlet one mile west of Houghton town, inhabited by

persons employed in the various mining departments. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, erected in 1820, by the colliery owners. There is also a reading-room, which was established in 1849, and now contains upwards of 200 volumes. Mr. George Elliott, president; George Southern, treasurer; Edward Charlton and Thomas Lee, librarians.

Colliery Row is another hamlet in this township, about three-quarters of a mile west of Houghton-le-Spring

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING TOWNSHIP DIRECTORY.

POST OFFICE, SUNDERLAND-STREET: Robert T. Burne, postmaster.—Letters arrive here from the south at 7 a.m., and from the north at 7 a.m., and 8 p.m., and are despatched to the south at 4 45 a.m. and 6 10 p.m., and to the north at 4 45 a.m.—Money Orders are granted and paid here from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

MISCELLANY.

Aird John S. cattle dlr. Houghton Grange
Anderson Mr. John, Quality Hill
Anderson Mr. William, mechanical engineer, Chilton Moor
Armstrong Mrs. Houghton terrace
Bamberga Moms, French master, Grammar School
Banella Clement travelling jeweller, Newbottle lane
Blagdon Rev. J. A. curate of St. Michael's
Calbraith George, assistant master, Grammar School, The Quay
Castles James, foreman Gas Works, Newbottle lane
Cawdell Miss Mary Ann, Quality Hill
Charlton Edwd. undervwr. Chilton Moor
Charlton John, auctioneer, Newbottle lane
Croudace Mr. Christopher, Quality Hill
Donkin Wm. com. traveller, Nesham place
Dunn Mrs. Isabella, William st
Dunn Mr. Philip James, Quay
Elliot Mr. George, mining engineer and coal owner, Houghton Hall
Elliott Mr. Mark, ironfounder, Houghton Villa
Fairbairns Henry, master Union Workhse
Faull Rev. John H. (Wesleyan), William st
Goodricke Mrs. Isabella, Neasham Hall, Quality Hill
Grant G. J. drawing master, Grammar School
Green Mr. G. H. colliery viewer, Chilton Moor
Grey Hon. & Rev. John, M.A. Rectory
Griffith Mr. John, Sunderland st
Hodgson Mrs. Mary, Quay
Howe Mr, George. Church st
Ironside Miss Frances E. Quay
Joyce Robert, foreman smith, Chilton Moor
James James Robert, estate and land agent, Newbottle lane
Kirwood Rev. Robt. curate St. Michael's
Laws Benjamin W. baker, Sunderland st
Legge Mrs. Elizabeth, The Grove
Liddle Mrs. Ann, Mount Pleasant
Lewis Wm. inland revenue ofcr. William st
Mitchinson Geo. leather cutter, Newbottle la
Morley Mrs. Houghton terrace
Moultrie Rev. Gerrard, M.A. head master Grammar School, Churchyard
Nixon Mr. Thomas, agent to the Marchioness of Londonderry, Houghton terrace
Ord William, sand merchant, Market place
Parkin James marine store dealer, Newbottle lane
Pogson Rev. John (Wesleyan), Sunderland street
Pratman Mr. William L. Market place
Robinson Mrs. Elizabeth, Church st
Robinson Thomas William Usherwood, Esq. Captain North Durham Militia, Durham road
Robson Thomas, farm bailiff, Chilton Moor
Shannen Rev. Alexander (Presbyterian), Houghton terrace
Southwell George, storekeeper Rainton Collieries, Chilton Moor
Spoors Mrs. Margaret, Church st
Stokoe Mr. Joseph, overman, Newbottle la
Swalds Robert, earthenware dealer, Grey Horse lane
Watson Mr. D. Market place
Watson Rev. A. (Catholic), Presbytery, Durham road
Wilson Richard, assistant master, Grammar School
Wilson Thomas, lemonade manufacturer, Market place

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

Academies and Schools.
Curry The Misses, Dorothy and Julia, Church st
Dickson Eliza, Church st

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Churchyard, Rev. G. Moultrie, M.A.
Goodricke Mrs. Isabella, (boarding), Neasham Hall, Quality Hill
Hewitson Ths. Sunderland st
Lawson James, Market place

M'Kenzie Jas. Sunderland st
NATIONAL — James Young, master, Miss Eliz. Forbes, mistress
ROMAN CATHOLIC, Durham road—John Kean, master
Shanks William, Quality Hill
Snowball Mary, Newbottle la
Urquhart Mrs. Mary, Quality Hill
Widdowfield Hannah, Market place

Blacksmiths.

Harrison Thos. Newbottle la
Horton John (and whitesmith), Market place
Horton Thomas, Church st
Smith Thomas (and machinist), Sunderland st
Todd William, Sunderland st

Booksellers.

Morton Robert (& printer), Sunderland st
Richard Wm. Sunderland st

Brewers.

Bromley William, Newbottle lane; ho. Market place
Tames J. R. Newbottle lane
Liddle Ann, Kirtley lane
Robinson Thomas William Usherwood, Durham road

Brick and Tile Manufacturers.

Hopper Geo. Sunderland st
Lynn Thomas, William st

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Atkinson Thos. Newbottle la
Boddy Thos. Sunderland st
Cole Wm. Mount Pleasant
Craggs Benj. Newbottle la
Craggs Stepn. Sunderland st
Crofton William, Church st
Dixon Michael, Kirtley lane
Hall Thomas, Sunderland st
Henderson Robt. Newbottle la
Lewins Philip, Newtown
Oswald Thompson, Newbottle lane
Robson Robert, William st
Robson Thos. Sunderland st
Smallwell Geo. Sunderland st
Watson Ralph, Sunderland st
Watson Ralph, Market place

Butchers.

Coxon Samuel, Church st
Liddle John, Sunderland st
March Robt. Newbottle lane
Minto Peter, Sunderland st
Mitchinson Hny. Newbottle la
Phillips James, Newbottle la
Robinson Jane, Colliery row, Chilton Moor
Sedgewick Francis, Sunderland street
Watson Ralph Meggison, Market place
Wier Robert, Market place
Wilkinson Edward, Colliery row, Chilton Moor

Cabinet Makers.

Elstob Geo. Sunderland st
Elstob John, Sunderland st
Heron Wm. Newbottle lane

Chemists and Druggists.

Burne Robert Thos. Sunderland st
Burrell John, Newbottle lane

Clock and Watch Makers.

Gardner Edw. Sunderland st
Henderson Thomas, Sunderland st
Welch James, Quality Hill

Confectioners.

Armstrong William, Sunderland st
Turnbull Maria, Durham rd
Watson Elizabeth, Church st

Coopers.

Carr Christopher, Church st
Stephenson Henry, Newbottle lane

Corn Millers.

Dobson John, Quay
Pattison John F. Houghton Hill

Dyers.

Charlton Wm. Newbottle la
Robson Mathw. Newbottle la

Farmers.

Bellerby Ralph, Rectory Farm
Burton Thos. Five Houses
Coates William, Colliery Row Farm
Errington Joseph, Market pl
Hunter Geo. Dean House
James R. J. jun. Newbottle la
Liddle Ann, Kirtley lane
Liddle Geo. Neasham lane
March Robt. Newbottle lane
Robson Blyth, Market place
Waites James, Market place
Watson Ralph Meggison, Market place

Gardeners.

Robson Alex. Newbottle la
Smith Josh. Mount pleasant
Turnbull Lawson, Durham rd

Greengrocers.

March Robert, Newbottle la
Richardson John, Newbottle lane
Williamson Geo. Newbottle la

Grocers.
(Marked * are also Drapers).

Adamson George Surtees, Sunderland st
Bowden Geo. Newbottle lane
Davison Joseph, Market pl
Davison Thos. Newbottle la
Dixon Francis, Sunderland st
Dobson John, Quay
Dobson Thomas, Market pl
Edwards Nathaniel, Newbottle lane
Elvington Edwd. Newbottle lane
Finley William, Newtown
Gardiner Thomas, Market pl
Harrison Donneson, Newbottle lane
Hearn Ann, Newbottle lane
Hopper Geo. Sunderland st
Oliver Mathw. B. Colliery row
Russell Dinah, Newtown
Shafto John, Market place
Stokoe William, Church st
Taylor Luke, Newtown
*Wailes John, Church st
*Ward Jane, Sunderland st
Welsh Robert, Newbottle la

Hair Dressers.

Richardson William, Sunderland st

Hotels, Inns, and Taverns.

Bay Horse, Margaret Liddell, Sunderland st
Black Horse, Blyth Robson, Market place
Black Lion, Jacob Gibson, Sunderland st
Board, Walter Robinson, Four Lane Ends
Copt Hill Inn, Elizabeth Willis, Copt Hill
George and Dragon, John Horton, Market place
Golden Lion, Thos. Surtees, Sunderland st
Half-way House, Ralph Hodgson, Newbottle lane
Jolly Farmer, Thos. Steel, Market place
King's Head, Mary Binks, Church st
Lamb, John Minto, Newbottle lane
Lambton Arms, Richard Price, Newbottle lane
Londonderry Arms, George Bell, Colliery row
Maltsters' Arms, Thomas Coxon, Market place
Nag's Head, William Ranson, Newbottle lane
Queen's Head, Alex. Nowley, Sunderland st

Ram's Head, Arthur Binks, Sunderland st
Red Lion, Robert Cooke, Church st
Robert Burns, John Ray, Newbottle lane
Royal Oak, William Welsh, Newbottle lane
Sportsman, Hamilton Todd, Newtown
Sun, John Anderson, Market place
Travellers' Rest, Robert Fletcher, Colliery row
Wellington Inn, Elizabeth Sprout, Chilton Moor
Wheat Sheaf, George Bell, Market place
White Lion Inn, George Humble, Sunderland st

Beer Houses.

Henderson Ann, Newbottle la
Taylor Ralph, Newbottle la
Watson James, Colliery Row

Ironmongers.

Hopper Geo. Sunderland st
Welsh Robert, Newbottle la

Ironfounder.

Hopper Geo. Sunderland st

Joiners & Builders.

Binks Thomas, Market place
Elstob John, Sunderland st
Henderson John, Hopper st
Hewitt Thomas, Church st
Shafto John Market place

Linen and Woollen Drapers.

Bowden Geo. Newbottle la
Bradley Wm. Sunderland st
Burn Isabella, Sunderland st
Dobson John, Quay
Earle William, Quay
Edwards Nathaniel, Newbottle lane
Stokoe William, Quay
Wailes John, Church st

Maltsters.

Bromley William, Newbottle lane; ho, Market place
James J. R. Newbottle lane
Liddle Ann, Kirtley lane
Robinson Thomas William Usherwood, Durham road

Milliners and Dressmakers.

Brown Hannah, Quay
Earle Sarah, Quay
Hodgson Jane, Quay
Makepeace Ann, Newbottle la
Marshall Mary Jane, Sunderland street
Snowball Sarah, Newbottle la

Painters and Glaziers.

Dodshon Jas. Sunderland st
Dodshon Wm. Sunderland st
Herbert Edwd. Low Hill Side
Taylor Ralph, Newbottle la

Saddle & Harness Makers.

Fothergill Wm. Newbottle la
Huntley Jos. Sunderland st
Minto Edwd. Sunderland st

Solicitors.

Legge John R. (and clerk to the board of guardians), Sunderland st
Welford Edward D. Quality Hill

Stonemasons.

Balmer Jno. Mount Pleasant
Harrison Christopher, William st
Place James, Market place

Surgeons.

Anderson Ralph R. Market pl
Graham Geo. Sunderland st
Tweddle Geo. Quality Hill

Tailors.

(Marked * are also Drapers).

Angles Geo. Newbottle lane
Armstrong William, Sunderland st
*Binks Arthur, Sunderland street
Bone John, Sunderland st
*Burn Dixon, Sunderland st
Davison Cook, Kirtley lane
*Dobson Thos. Quality Hill
Dunsford Peter, Newbottle la
Gibson Jacob, Sunderland st
Makepeace Wm. Newbottle la
Newlands John, Church st
Place Robert, Market place
Robson Thos. Newbottle la

Timber Merchants.

Hopper Geo. Sunderland st

Tobacco Pipe Makers.

Anderson John, Market place
Johnson John, Market place

Wheelwrights.

Mitcheson George, Sunderland street
Smith Thomas (and machinist), Sunderland st

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

James George & Co. Newbottle lane
Liddell Margt. Sunderland st
Robinson Thomas William Usherwood, Durham road

Carriers.

Barnard Castle, George Holborn, Tuesdays
Durham, Joseph Davison, Market place, Saturdays; George Holborn, Saturday
Newcastle, Blyth Robson, Market place
Sunderland, Joseph Davison, Market place, Mondays, Wednesdays, & Fridays

MORTON GRANGE township is situated in the vale to the west of Houghton-le-Spring, and comprises an area of 505 acres. It contained in 1801, 188 inhabitants; in 1811, 251; in 1821, 308; in 1831, 295; in 1841, 185; and in 1851, 185. The Earl of Durham is lord of the manor and principal landowner; and the rateable value is £1,505. From Boldon Book, we learn that in Morton there were sixteen farmers, who held twenty-five ox-gangs each, consisting of twelve acres, and rendered eightpence, and performed twenty days' work in autumn, with one man for each ox-gang, and harrowed during eight days, with one horse for every two ox-gangs. They tilled four ridges of land, like those of Wardon; and led hay and grain six days, and carried eight loads in the year to Durham, or four to Auckland; and for every caracute of land they ploughed one acre of the lord's land (at Houghton), and rendered hens and eggs in the same proportion as Wardon. At the time of Hatfield's Survey, the same services appear, but commuted in part for a money payment.

It was leased by the Belasyse family, in the sixteenth century, and continued in their possession till the latter end of the seventeenth, when it passed to the Smiths.

At *Fence Houses*, in this township, there is a station on the North-Eastern Railway.

The Village of Morton Grange is about two miles west of Houghton-le-Spring.

POST OFFICE, FENCE HOUSES; Andrew Thompson, postmaster.—Letters arrive here from all parts: from the south at 6 40 a.m. and 5 45 p.m., and are despatched thereto at 4 30 p.m., and arrive from the north at 6 40 a.m. and 6 20 p.m., and are despatched thereto at 8 30 a.m.—Money orders are granted and cashed here

Ellison Nathaniel, Esq. commissioner of bankruptcy, Morton House, near Fence Houses
Spoor Robert Potts, vict. *Fence Houses Hotel*, and posting house
Thompson Andrew, station master, Fence Houses

Farmers.

Dodds William (and farm bailiff to Lord Durham), Morton Grange
Foster George, Morton Grange
Spoor Robert Potts, Fence Houses
Tindale Wm. (and overseer), Ewe Hill

NEWBOTTLE township is principally the property of the Earl of Durham, Sir William Maxwell, the executors of J. D. Nesham, Esq., Mrs. Byers, Thomas W. U. Robinson, Esq., and Mrs. Pemberton. Its area is 1,388 acres, and rateable value £4,522 9s. 7d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 970; in 1811, 1,224; in 1821, 2,306; in 1831, 2,198; in 1841, 1,835; and in 1851, 2,067. Here are collieries and earthenware manufactories, which afford employment to the principal portion of the inhabitants. The ancient servile tenures of lands in Newbottle is described in Boldon Book. "In Newbotil are sixteen cottagers, each of whom holds twelve acres, and performs two days' work in every week (for the lord) throughout the year; and cultivates four portions of land in autumn with all his family except the huswife; and renders one hen and five eggs. And three other cottagers hold six acres, and work from Pentecost to the feast of St. Martin, two days in every week. John, the son of Henry, holds a toft and twelve acres for twelvepence rent, in exchange for the land which he formerly used to hold in Herington. The headborough holds twelve acres for his service. The smith twelve acres for his service. The punder twelve acres, and receives a thrave of corn from every caracute of land in Newbotil, Bedic, and Heryngton; and renders forty hens, and three hundred eggs. The demesne, consisting of four caracutes of land, with the sheep and the pasture, are in the hands of the bishop." At the time of Hatfield's Survey, Hugh de Boynton held thirteen acres of land, and one rood of demesne land, and rendered nine shillings for every acre. John Wilkynson and fourteen other tenants held 312 acres of the same demesne lands, and rendered as above. The bond lands were generally paid for in money. Subsequent records afford no instance of any tenure in chief, or by knight's service, in Newbottle; and the whole township is at this day held under the Bishop of Durham, either by leases for lives or years, or by copy of court-roll under the manor of Houghton. A division of the town lands, belonging to this township, was made in 1691.

The Village of Newbottle is pleasantly situated on an eminence, about one-and-a-half mile north of Houghton-le-Spring, and commands a good view of the adjacent country. Here is a chapel-of-ease to the parish church, a small but neat building, in the early English style, consisting of chancel, nave, and south transept. The windows are of stained glass; those in the chancel

bearing representations of the Crucifixion, St. Michael, St. Matthew, &c. It was opened for service in October 1850, and consecrated by the Bishop of Durham on the 7th August, 1851. The ground for the chapel and burial ground was given by the Earl of Durham, who also subscribed liberally towards the building. The living is a curacy in the patronage of the rector of Houghton-le-Spring, and incumbency of the Rev. George Snowden. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have also places of worship here. The National School, established in 1842, is principally supported by the Earl of Durham, and is attended by about 120 children. Robert and Margaret Gray, teachers.

Bunker's Hill is a colliery hamlet, in this township, near Houghton-le-Spring, chiefly inhabited by the workmen employed in the adjoining collieries. *Philadelphia*, a village, in Newbottle township, the principal residents of which are pitmen, contains chapels belonging to the Wesleyans, the Primitive Methodists, the Wesleyan New Connexion, and the Wesleyan Association.

Adamson George, farrier and blacksmith, Chilton Moor
Archibold Miss Dorothy, boarding school, Cellar Hill House
Archibold Mrs. Sarah, Cellar Hill House
Beckwith Mr. James
Blakey Walter, corn miller, Sedgletch Mill
Blenkinsop John, joiner and cartwright
Brodrick John, grocer and draper
Brodrick John, earthenware manufacturer, Newbottle Pottery
Clark Robert P. mechanical engineer, Bunker Hill
Coulson William, blacksmith
Coxon Mr. Francis, colliery viewer
Dawson George, foreman smith, Lambton Colliery, Philadelphia.
Gibson Sarah, grocer
Gray Robert, master national school
Greenwell Joseph, vict. *Queen's Head*
Gustard Jane, vict. *Sun Inn*
Hardy Edward, storekeeper, Lambton Colliery, Philadelphia
Hardy Thomas, accountant, Lambton Colliery, Philadelphia
Harle George, earthenware manufacturer, Newbottle New Pottery
Hately John, commission agent and parish clerk
Heckels Mr. Richard, colliery viewer, Bunker Hill
Hobson John & Son, butchers
Hodgson Mrs. Matilda, Cellar Hill
Holmes Joseph, vict. *Wheat Sheaf*
Horn George, vict. *Jolly Potters*
Livingston William, land steward to Lord Durham, Bunker Hill
Mallaburn Matthew, vict. *Lambton Castle*, Philadelphia
Middleton Sarah, vict. *King William the Fourth*
Newby William, tailor
Nicholson Robinson, vict. *Nag's Head*, and butcher
Parker William, vict. *Fox and Hounds*
Prudhoe William
Pyburn James, boot and shoemaker
Richardson John, vict. *Beehive*, Sedgletch
Richardson William, *Smiths' Arms*
Robinson Jane, butcher
Rumsby Henry, boot and shoemaker
Scorer Ralph, vict. *Masons' Arms*, Philadelphia
Scorer William H. stonemason
Smarthwaite John, vict. *Black Boy*, Newbottle-on the-Moor
Snowden Rev. George, curate, Cellar Hill House
Soulsby Ralph, foreman, Lambton Colliery Yard, Philadelphia
Spours William, grocer and draper
Spreats Elizabeth, vict. *Wellington Inn*, Colliery row
Stokoe John, inspector of railways, Bunker Hill
Stokoe Michael, overman
Stokoe Thomas, grocer and draper
Stokoe Thomas, grocer and draper, Philadelphia
Storrow John, surgeon, Newbottle House
Summers John, tailor, draper, and grocer
Thompson Mrs. Hannah
Thompson Mary Ann, dressmaker
Tindale Michael, butcher
Turnbull Mary Jane, schoolmistress, Philadelphia
Warren John, boot and shoemaker
Widowfield John, veterinary surgeon

Farmers.

Errington ——
Hobson John & Son
Oliver Matthew, Sedgletch
Robinson Christiana, Middle Haining
Robinson Joseph, Middle Haining
Rutter Thomas
Tindale John
Tindale Joseph
Wheldon William, Sedgletch

WARDENLAW is a small township, two miles east of Houghton-le-Spring, the principal landowners of which are George Gregson, Esq., and John Railton Esq., the former of whom is lord of the manor. Its area is 518 acres, and its rateable value £1,285 12s. 10d. It contained in 1801, 15 inhabitants; in 1811, 12; in 1821, 14; in 1831, 54; in 1841, 60; and in 1851, 54. *Warden Law* is the usual name of a lofty hill in this township, whose summit commands an uninterrupted view of the ancient principality of the bishops of Durham. At the time of the compilation of the Boldon Book, there were nine farmers in Warden, holding eighteen ox-gangs, each containing thirteen acres and a half. The whole township is held by copy of court-roll under the bishop's manor of Houghton.

Directory.—The farmers are William Haig, Wardenlaw North; John Heron, Wardenlaw South; Richard Thomas, Wardenlaw Hill; and John Wilson, Wardenlaw.

HYLTON, or LOW FORD CHAPELRY DISTRICT.

This chapelry district was formed by an order in council, in February 1844, and embraces the township of Ford, or South Hylton, formerly comprised in the parish of Bishopwearmouth. The township contains 1,000 acres, and its rateable value is £4,999 7s. 1d. The principal landowners are Joseph John Scurfield, Esq., and the Messrs. Fenwick, of Sunderland. The population in 1801 was 602; in 1811, 712; in 1821, 791; in 1831, 911; in 1841, 1,720; and in 1851, 1,922 souls. Shipbuilding is extensively carried on here, as also the manufacture of earthenware; and a branch of the iron trade has recently been established by Messrs. Walton and Usher. The manor of Ford, Grindon, and Clowcroft, belonged to the Hiltons from a very early period, until the final sale of the property of that family in 1750, when it became the property of several proprietors.

The Village of Ford extends along the south side of the Wear, from about two miles to four-and-a-half miles west of Sunderland.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small, but neat building, erected by the late Admiral Maling, and has been used as a licensed place of worship since October 1817. It was consecrated by the Bishop of Durham in 1821; and contains 400 sittings, one half of which are free and unappropriated. The living is in the gift of the Bishop of Durham, and incumbency of the Rev. Joseph Law, B.A.

St. Mary's National School was erected by the late Rev. Robert Gray, in 1836, at a cost of £450. It contains separate apartments for boys and girls, and will accommodate about 250 scholars. The average number in attendance is 140. Thomas Brayfield and Ann H. Don, teachers.

For Directory, &c., see Sunderland.

MONKWEARMOUTH PARISH.

Monkwearmouth parish is bounded on the north by Whitburn, on the north-west by Boldon, on the west by Washington, on the south by the river Wear, and on the east by the German Ocean. It comprises the townships of Monkwearmouth, Monkwearmouth Shore, and Fulwell. This parish, though locally situated in the east division of Chester Ward, is now joined, in all civil matters, to the north division of Easington Ward; but for ecclesiastical affairs, remains incorporated with Chester deanery.

MONKWEARMOUTH township contains 616 acres, and its rateable value is £5,177 5s. 7d. The manorial rights are vested in the dean and chapter of Durham, who are also the principal landowners. The population in 1801 was 1,103; in 1811, 1,091; in 1821, 1,278; in 1831, 1,498; in 1841, 2,155; and in 1851, 3,366 souls.—For history, directory, &c., see Sunderland.

MONKWEARMOUTH SHORE township is the property of Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., of Whitburn, who is also the lord of the manor; and its rateable value is £19,116 10s.; its area is 308 acres. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 4,239; in 1811, 4,264; in 1821, 4,924; in 1831, 6,051; in 1841, 7,742; and in 1851, 10,109. This increase of population is attributed to the progress of the coal trade. The township of Monkwearmouth Shore is of comparatively modern date, and owes its present importance to its shipbuilding yards, and the increasing commerce upon the river.—For directory, &c., see Sunderland.

FULWELL township contains 807 acres, and its rateable value is £1,527 7s. 4d. The population in 1801 was 85; in 1811, 145; in 1821, 118; in 1831, 158; in 1841, 134; and in 1851, 169 souls. The township is held by lease under the church of Durham. Here are extensive lime kilns, the property of Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart. In 1759, while some workmen were removing a bank of earth at Fulwell Hill, they found a gigantic skeleton of a human body, which measured nine feet six inches in length, and had near its right hand two Roman coins.

The Village of Fulwell is one-and-a-quarter miles north-north-east of Sunderland.

Bell John, vict. *Fulwell Arms*
Brown John, vict. *Blue Bell*
Dodd John, miller
Marwood Thomas, shipbroker, and publisher of a Maritime Directory
Thompson Robert, ship builder and ship owner (Robert Thompson & Sons)
Thuburn Lawson, master mariner

Farmers.

Abbs Jeremiah (yeoman)
Hall Hindmarsh, White House
Thompson Margaret
Wood Ralph (yeoman)

PAINSHAW DISTRICT PARISH.

This district parish, formed by an order in council, dated May 15th, 1838, comprises the townships of Biddick (South), Bourn Moor, Offerton, and Painshaw or Penshaw, which formerly constituted a chapelry in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring.

BIDDICK (SOUTH) township contains 343 acres, and its rateable value is £833. The population in 1801 was 490; in 1811, 141; in 1821, 167; in 1831, 199; in 1841, 74; and in 1851, 38 souls. At the time of the compilation of the Boldon Book, "the villains of South Bedic held their vill to farm, and paid five shillings, and provided 160 men to mow in harvest, and 36 carts to lead (the lord's) corn at Hooton." In 1335, it was held by the Colley family; but was soon afterwards divided, and we find the Daldens and Burnynghills named as possessors. It subsequently became the property of the Bowes family, by whom it was sold to the Lambtons, and is now held by the Earl of Durham and the Marchioness of Londonderry; the former of whom is lord of the manor.

The Village of South Biddick occupies a low, sequestred situation, near the river Wear, about four miles north-east by east of Chester-le-Street; and is said to have been formerly the haunt of banditti, who set the authorities of

the time at defiance. It was here the unfortunate James Drummond, commonly called the Duke of Perth, sought refuge after the rebellion of 1745, under the protection of Nicholas Lambton, Esq., of South Biddick, where he lived in obscurity and concealment till his death in 1782.

Directory. — Mr. Henry Morton, land agent and principal for the Earl of Durham, Biddick Hall; Mr. Henry Thomas Morton, land agent to the Earl of Durham, Biddick Hall; John Calvert, principal clerk, Colliery Office, Biddick; John Dodds, lampblack manufacturer, South Howden House, Waggon Hill; and John Dodds, farmer, Waggon Hill.

Bourn Moor township is principally the property of the Earl of Durham, who is also lord of the manor. Its area is 500 acres, and its rateable value £1,305. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 889; in 1811, 955; in 1821, 1,139; in 1831, 938; in 1841, 891; and in 1851, 891. Here is a colliery, the property of the Earl of Durham; extensive coke ovens, worked by James Morrison, Esq., of Roker, Sunderland, who obtained two prize medals at the London Exhibition; a brick and tile works and a corn mill, worked by Mr. John Donnison. This township, formerly known as Biddick Fence, was separated from Biddick about ninety years ago, probably on account of the population attached to the collieries. Sir George Bowes granted Biddick Fence to his brother, Robert Bowes, about the year 1629. William Bowes sold the estate, about 1680, to Henry Lambton, Esq., from whom it has descended to its present proprietor.

The Hamlet of Bourn Moor is two miles north-by-west of Houghton-le-Spring. *New Lambton* is also a hamlet in this township, where there are places of worship belonging to the Wesleyans and the Wesleyan Association.

Wapping is another hamlet, in which there is a chapel, used alternately by the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. There is also an endowed school, erected by the Earl of Durham, in 1844, for the use of the children of his tenantry and workpeople. It is attended by about eighty children: James Smith, teacher.

Atkinson John, grocer and vict. Village Cottage, Wapping
Brown Thomas, contractor of smithwork, Bourn Moor Cottage
Crawford Thomas, coal owner and colliery viewer, Bowes House
Dixon Andrew, brick maker, Boundary House
Donnison John, corn miller, Lambton Mill
Fenwick John, vict. *Grey Horse*, New Lambton
Harrison John, grocer, &c. New Lambton
Langton Thomas, carrier to Barnard Castle on Tuesday, New Lambton
Leconste Charles, manager, coke works, Bourn Moor
Mawston John, tailor, New Lambton
Moore William, accountant, Bourn Moor House
Morrison James, coke mnfr. Bourn Moor Coke Works; ho. Roker, Sunderland
Robson Robert, tile manufacturer, D. Pit
Rutherford James, land agent to the Earl of Durham, Bowes House
Smith James, master Wapping Endowed School
Stokoe James, vict. Boundary House
Tully David, farm bailiff to the Earl of Durham, Bowes House
Walton Mrs. Sarah, Birds Nooks House
White Thomas E. Bourn Moor House
Winship Anthony, vict. *Board*
Wright Robert, grocer

Farmers.

Donnison John, Lambton Mill
Wylam Ralph, (and overseer)

Offerton township comprises an area of 809 acres, and its rateable value is £1,708. Its population in 1801 was 77; in 1811, 175; in 1821, 198; in 1831, 190; in 1841, 200; and in 1851, 218 souls. The Earl of Durham is principal landowner and possessor of the manorial rights and privileges. This is one of the places given by Athelstan to the see of Durham, as an

appendage to the village of South Wearmouth. The Denums are recorded as proprietors here at an early period, and from them it appears to have passed to the Strothers. The Fenwicks, Loreynes, Lilburnes, Middletons, Whartons, and Temples, also occur as landowners at various periods.

The Village of Offerton is situated about four miles west-south-west of Sunderland. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here.

Atkinson Thomas, vict. *Spa Well*, Offerton Haugh
Carlton William, blacksmith, Offerton
Elliott Mr. John, Offerton Hall
Elliott John, vict. *Wheat Sheaf*, Offerton
Todd Richard, vict. *Board*, Offerton Haugh
Vasey Thomas, grocer, Offerton

Farmers.

Hamilton John, Haslen Hill
Leighton George Galley, Offerton
Pye Aaron, Offerton Hall

PAINSHAW, OR PENSHAW township, contains 1,066 acres, and its rateable value is £4,304 5s. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 1,399; in 1811, 2,275; in 1821, 2,090; in 1831, 2,539; in 1841, 1,912; and in 1851, 2,120. Here is a quarry, producing freestone of a superior quality, which is sent to all parts of the kingdom for the construction of piers, harbours, and bridges. A portion of the stone used in the erection of London Bridge, was brought from this place; Seaham Harbour docks are entirely built of this stone; as is also the masonry of the High Level bridge at Newcastle-on-Tyne; the Victoria Railway bridge, on the North-Eastern Railway, across the Painshaw valley; a portion of the Sunderland docks, and Sunderland pier. There is also an iron works, and a fire-brick manufactory, which, with the collieries in the neighbourhood, give employment to the majority of the inhabitants. This township was anciently held by the Daldens, except a portion called Bernewell, which was held immediately under the see of Durham. In 1426 Robert Karlele was found to hold "the manor of Bernewell, the mill, and mill pond, on a rivulet, called Ellyngburne, near Heryngton, under the name of two hundred and seventy-four acres and a half of land, lying next to Bedykfields, of cultivated land, by homage, fealty, and the service of providing one man with two greyhounds, to attend the bishop's great chase, and £4 to the exchequer, and the manor is worth nothing beyond the service. He holds the vill of Pencher of the heirs of Jordan de Escowland, together with the services of the free tenants, and 20s. rent from free tenements, except three messuages, &c., which Alice de Karlele, mother of the same Robert, holds in dower for term of life." From the Karleles, the manor was transferred by marriage to the Thirkelds, and from them to the Amcoats. The principal landowners at present are the Marchioness of Londonderry, John Eden, Esq., George Winter, Esq., and the Earl of Durham; the latter is lord of the manor.

The Village of Painshaw is about three miles north-by-east of Houghton-le-Spring. On the top of a lofty eminence, called *Painshaw Hill*, is a Grecian monument, erected to the memory of the late Right Hon. John Lambton, Earl of Durham, the foundation-stone of which was laid on the 28th August, 1854, by the Earl of Zetland. The length of the monument is 100 feet, the breadth 53, and it is 70 feet high. It is supported by eighteen columns, each of which is six feet six inches in diameter, and thirty-four feet high; and from its conspicuous and elevated position, it may be seen in every direction. The stone was presented by the late Marquis of Londonderry, from his quarry in this township. The estimated cost of the erection was about £6,000. Messrs.

John and Benjamin Green, of Newcastle, were the architects; and Messrs. Thomas Pratt and Son, of Sunderland, the builders.

The Church is a plain stone edifice, erected in 1746, and consists of nave and chancel; the windows in the latter are of stained glass, bearing representations of the four Evangelists, and were presented by the present rector. The living is a rectory, in the gift of the Bishop of Durham, and incumbency of the Rev. James Waters.

Here is a *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, in which the Rev. John Wesley is stated to have preached. It is the oldest Wesleyan chapel in the neighbourhood, and is attended by the Houghton ministers.

Painshaw Endowed School for Boys and Girls, was erected by the late Marquis of Londonderry, in 1847; and is now supported by the marchioness, for the promotion of the moral and religious education of the children of her workmen, who are taught free, but a charge of one penny per week is made for books, &c. The average number of scholars is about 200. James O. Clazey and Isabella Monkhouse, teachers.

Painshaw Reading Society, formerly attached to the church, but now supported by voluntary contributions, contains about 400 volumes, and is supplied with the leading papers and periodicals. The subscription is 1s. per quarter. Mr. George Elliott, president; Mr. Ralph Elliott, vice-president and treasurer; Mr. William Dawson, secretary; and James O. Clazey, librarian.

Cox Green is a hamlet, partly in this township and partly in that of West Herrington, about five miles west of Sunderland.

Shiney Row is a colliery village in this township, two miles west-by-north of Houghton-le-Spring. Here is a *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, a handsome structure, in the early English style, erected in 1852, at a cost of £320, which sum was bequeathed by the Allen family, who resided at the village. There is also a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Association.

POST OFFICE, SHINEY ROW: Sarah Duncan, postmistress.—Letters arrive here from Fence Houses at 10 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 3 40 p.m.

Bolton William, corn miller, Herrington Burn Steam Mill
Brown John, vict. *Ship Inn*
Cairns Isaac, painter & cabinet maker, Shiney row
Carr Ann, vict. *Londonderry Arms*, Shney row
Carr Francis, boot and shoemaker, Shiney row
Carr James, vict. *Board*, Davison's place, Shiney row
Clazey James Oswald, master Londonderry School, Shiney row
Conn Richard, tailor, Shiney row
Cordner William, foreman Painshaw Stone Quarry
Dawson Joseph, tailor
Dawson Wm. colliery agent. Shiney row
Duncan George, vict. *Seven Stars*
Duncan Sarah, grocer, draper, and corn miller, Shiney row
Dunderdale John, butcher, Shiney row
Eittis Thomas, boot and shoemaker
Elliott Mrs. Margaret
Elliott Mark & Son, ironfounders, Painshaw Iron Works
Elliott Mr. Ralph, colliery viewer, Painshaw Low House
Elliott Robert, ironfounder (Elliott Mark & Son)
Fenwick John, grocer and draper
Fernie Mr. George, land agent to the Marchioness of Londonderry, Painshaw
Forster Joseph, vict. *Bird in the Bush*
Hall Mary, boot and shoemaker, New Painshaw
Harrison William, accountant
Hind William, coal agent to Lord Durham, Low Lambton
Hindhaugh Mrs. Mary, Painshaw House
Humphrey James, relieving officer & overseer, West Barnwell House
Humphrey Robert, butcher, Shiney row
Joblin John, vict. Shiney row
Lee Mr. colliery viewer, Painshaw
Lynn William, vict. *Bird in Hand*, Low Painshaw
Martin William, butcher, New Painshaw
Matheson Duncan, surgeon, Shiney row
Metcalf Geo. (Metcalf & Young) Shiney row
Metcalf and Young, masons, Shiney row
Mitcheson Robert, tailor

Monkhouse Isabella, mistress Londonderry School, Shiney row
Mowbray Mr. William, Shiney row
Nicholson George, butcher
Noble Thomas, fire brick manufacturer, Painshaw Fire Brick Works
Richardson Robert, vict. *Grey Horse*, and joiner and cartwright
Robinson Robert, butcher, Shiney row
Robinson Thomas, stone merchant, Low Lambton
Robson John, vict. *Shoulder of Mutton*, Shiney row
Robson William, beerhouse, Shiney row
Short William Robert, stationmaster, Pensher or Painshaw Station
Short Richd. vict. *Queen's Head*, Shiney row
Smarthwaite James, grocer, Shiney row
Smith Robert, overman, Shiney row
Stephenson George, blacksmith
Stephenson Jas. stone mercht. Shiney row
Stephenson Thomas, butcher
Tate Thomas, vict. *Londonderry Arms*, Shiney row
Taylor John, shopkeeper, Shiney row
Waters Rev. James, Rectory
Winship Nicholas, grocer
Winter George, Esq.
Young Peter (Metcalf & Young), Shiney row

Farmers.

Humphrey James, West Barnwell House
Humphrey Robert
Humphrey Thomas
Hunter George, Herrington Barn
Lambert John
Tindale John, Painshaw or Pensher North House
Welsh George, Low Lambton

ST. THOMAS' CHAPELRY DISTRICT.

The chapelry district of St. Thomas was formed from the parish of Bishopwearmouth, by an order in council, 23rd May, 1844. It will be found described in our account of Sunderland.

SEAHAM PARISH.

This parish, which includes the townships of Seaham, and Seaton and Slingley, is bounded on the north by the townships of Ryhope and Burdon, in the parish of Bishopwearmouth; on the west and south-west by Eppleton and Wardenlaw, in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring; on the south, by Dalton-le-Dale; and on the east, by the German Ocean.

SEAHAM township comprises 1,706 acres, and its rateable value is £2,920. Its population in 1801 was 115; in 1811, 121; in 1821, 103; in 1831, 130; in 1841, 153; and in 1851, in consequence of a railroad and other works in the township, it had increased to 729 souls. Seaham was included in King Athelstan's grant to the shrine of St. Cuthbert; but, in the course of three centuries, it had, with Seaton and Slinglaw, become a freehold manor, the property of two heiresses, Matilda and Hawysia. The former intermarried with Yeland, and the latter with Hadham, between whose descendants some disputes, respecting the division of the property, seem to have existed, but which were terminated in 1295, by a solemn deed executed in the parish church. Before 1408, Yeland's moiety had become vested in the family of Dalden; it was afterwards transferred by marriage to the Bromfletes, and from them to the family of Bowes, by whom it was sold to the Milbankes. The moieties of Seaham and Seaton, held by the Hadhams, continued in that family till the failure of male issue, at the commencement of the sixteenth century, when it passed by marriage to the Bamfords and Blaykestons. The moiety of Seaham was afterwards held by the Swinburnes, of Nafferton, in Northumberland. The present landowners are the Marchioness of Londonderry, who is also the possessor of the manorial rights, John Gregson, Esq., and Mr. John Brough,

The Village of Seaham is pleasantly situated near the German Ocean, about five miles south of Sunderland.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain stone structure, consisting of nave and chancel, with square tower, and contains about 150 sittings, the whole of which are free. The parish register commences in 1646. From the earliest period of the records, the advowson appears to have been attached to the manor, and to have been held alternately by the families of Hadham and Yeland. In 1475, the rectory was annexed to the Abbey of Coverham, in Yorkshire; and after the dissolution, the patronage became vested in the crown. The living is now a vicarage, in the patronage of the Marchioness of Londonderry, valued in the Liber Regis at £5 0s. 5d.; gross income, £688. Vicar, the Rev. R. H. Baxter, M.A.

New Seaham is a colliery village in this township, the inhabitants of which are chiefly engaged in the neighbouring mines. A new church is in course of erection here, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Marchioness of Londonderry on the 13th August, 1855. The situation of the structure is pleasant in itself, and highly convenient with reference to its intended purpose. The site selected for it is part of a piece of fine, dry pasture land on the north side of the road way connecting New and Old Seaham, and directly opposite the colliery there. It will be an edifice in the decorated style, with nave, chancel, and side aisles, and adapted to contain between 400 and 500 sittings, the whole of which will be free and unappropriated. The architect is P. C. Hardwicke, Esq., London, and the builder Mr. Robert Robson, of Durham. The Primitive Methodists have places of worship here, and at Old Seaham Colliery.

Seaham Harbour Water Works are situated in this township, and were opened in 1853, the cost of construction being about £3,700. They are the property of a private company. The water lies at a depth of thirty-five fathoms, and is pumped up by an engine of twenty horse power. Seaham Hall, Old Seaham, and Seaton collieries are supplied with water from these works, as is also Seaham Harbour, with its iron works, bottle works, &c. Robert Wright, Esq., chairman; Robert Thorman, Esq., secretary; John Maddison, engineer.

Seaham Hall, one of the seats of the Marchioness of Londonderry, is seated in richly wooded and picturesque grounds, not far from the parish church.

Charities.—In the parliamentary returns of 1786, it is stated that *William Martin*, in 1696, bequeathed £5 to the poor, and that *Thomas Brice*, in 1762, bequeathed the like sum for the same purpose, both of which were then vested in the overseers. The sum of 10s., as the interest of these sums, is distributed annually amongst the labouring poor.

Baxter Rev. Robt. Houghton, M.A. Vicarage
Bell William, mechanical engineer, Old Seaham Colliery
Brough John, corn miller, Seaham Mill
Brown Robert, grocer, Seaham Park
Burgess William, vict. *Mill Inn*
Burn Thomas, overman, California row, Seaton Colliery
Dakers William, viewer, Old Seaham Colliery
Henderson Matthew, *Colliery Inn*
Londonderry The Most Noble Frances Ann Vane, Marchioness of, Seaham Hall and Wynyard
Oliver Richard, farm bailiff, Mill House
Robinson Joseph, foreman smith, Old Seaham Colliery
Storey Thomas, mechanical engineer, California row, Seaton Colliery

Farmers.

Atkinson George, Seaham Hall Farm
Clark John, East Cherry Knowle
Moralee John, West Cherry Knowle
Smith John, Seaham Grange
Wood Ord, Carr House

SEATON AND SLINGLEY township is principally the property of John Gregson, Esq., Messrs. Thomas Brough and Son, Thomas Thompson, Esq., Ralph Carr, Esq., and Messrs. Blythe and Sharp. It contains 1,373 acres, and its rateable value is £1,701 9s. 4d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 96; in 1811, 126; in 1821, 95; in 1831, 134; in 1841, 175; and in 1851, 200 souls. In ancient times Seaton seems to have formed but one manor with Seaham; half of each vill being allotted to the families of Ycland and Hadham, under the division confirmed in 1295. Slingley, or, as it was originally called, Slinglaw, is a hill or law to the south-west of Seaton; and has been successively the property of the Swinburnes, the Widdringtons, the Collingwoods, and the Dales.

The Village of Seaton is pleasantly situated, about a mile and a half to the west of Seaham, and six miles south-by-west of Sunderland.

Burfield Henry, boot & shoemaker, Seaton
Hodgson Brian, boot and shoemaker
Miller Mr. Andrew, Slingley Hill
Proctor Mr. William, Seaton
Richardson Ellen, vict. *Bay Horse*, Blue House
Wiley Geo. vict. *Dun Cow*, Seaton

Farmers.

Brough Thomas (yeoman), Seaton
Brough Thomas, jun. (yeoman), Seaton
Burton Thomas, High Sharpley
Etherington Christopher, South Sharpley
Miller John, Slingley Hill
Piercy Thomas, Seaton Moor
Richardson Ellen, Blue House
Robinson Thomas Temple, ho. Easington
Thompson Robert, Slingley Hill
Smith Thomas, Seaton
Willis Thomas, Seaton

SEAHAM HARBOUR PARISH.

This parish, which includes the township of Dawdon, was separated from the parish of Dalton-le-Dale by an order in council, dated August 23rd, 1843, and made into a distinct parish in 1845.

DAWDON township comprises an area of 987 acres, which is principally the property of the Marchioness of Londonderry, who also holds the manorial rights. The population in 1801 was 22; in 1811, 27; in 1821, 35; in 1831, in consequence of the construction of a new harbour, it had increased to 1,022; in 1841, 2,017; and in 1851, 3,538 souls. Dawdon, formerly called Dalden, was anciently the seat of the baronial family of Escolland, who probably assumed the local name; for so early as Bishop Hatfield's time, William de Dalden held the manor of the Lord de Percy, by homage, fealty, and a knight's fee, for which the Lord Percy made suit at the bishop's county court every fortnight. Dawdon, with the manor of Homildon, and half of those of Seaham, Hetton, and Biddic-Waterville, centered in the family of Bowes, by the marriage of Matilda, daughter of Robert de Dalden, with Sir William Bowes, Knt., about 1375; and of Sir Robert Bowes, their son, with Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Conyers, of Ormesby, and heiress of her mother, Aline, widow of William de Dalden. The Bowes family long continued possessors of Dawdon, which at length passed by marriage to the Blakistons and Collingwoods, and afterwards to the Milbankes, coming ultimately to the Londonderry family.

SEAHAM HARBOUR is a rising and flourishing seaport, pleasantly situated on the margin of the German Ocean, where, twenty-six years ago there was not a house or a path; and when it was proposed to create a port at the place the project was treated as visionary and absurd. "In 1820," says Mackenzie, "the late Sir Ralph Noel applied to William Chapman, Esq., C.E., on the subject of making a coal port by extending certain of the inlets in the high

ands on the coast of the parish of Dalton-le-Dale, and sheltering them by piers on the rocks without. A plan of a small harbour was accordingly drawn by that gentleman, which attracted the attention of the Marquis of Londonderry, who had, in the interim, purchased the estates of Sir Ralph Noel. The design was viewed by that nobleman in so favourable a light, that he desired Mr. Chapman to devise a more extensive plan; and the work, in a short time, proceeded with a spirit and industry almost unparalleled. The coves being the first part sheltered, their enlargement was commenced in September, 1828. The limestone rock dug out of them was converted into lime, and used for the filling of the piers, and the formation of a fore-shore on the north, which is defended by a sloping pavement and a parapet. The South Quay and jetties were also formed, leaving the passage into this *Inner Harbour* of 32 feet, closed by a falling gate, retaining the water within a few feet of the level of neap tides." The foundation stones of the harbour and town of Seaham were laid on the 28th November, 1828, the former by the late Marquis of Londonderry, and the latter by Viscount Seaham; and on the 25th July, 1831, the first cargo of coals was shipped in a fine brig, called the Lord Seaham. The docks here are spacious and well constructed; and it is the intention of the Marchioness of Londonderry to erect additional ones, those at present existing being scarcely adequate to afford accommodation for the shipping plying between the port and the principal coal markets. Glass, earthenware, &c., are also shipped for various places. There is a lighthouse for the convenience of vessels approaching the port. Seaham Harbour is connected by a railway with the principal collieries of the district; there is also a passenger line, constructed at the sole expense of the Marchioness of Londonderry, which has been lately opened to Sunderland, — it is called the Londonderry, Seaham, and Sunderland Railway. Here are Iron Works, commenced by Robert Wright, Esq., in 1844, as an iron foundry; but the business has since been much extended, and now embraces the manufacture of anchors, chain cables, and forge iron of every description. A large number of mechanics and other workmen are engaged in this establishment. There are also bottle works, which afford employment to a number of men and boys. The gas works are situated in Dawdon Dean, on the north side of the town, and were established in 1841, by Mr. H. W. Smith, chemist, who is the proprietor. They include two gasometers, each of which is capable of containing about 30,000 cubic feet of gas. The public and private buildings, shops, &c., of the town, with Seaham Hall, the collieries, &c., are supplied with gas from these works at 3s. 4d. per 1,000 cubic feet; and manufacturers using large quantities, are supplied at 2s. 6d. per 1,000. It is proposed by the marchioness to remove the works from their present position, and to occupy their site with villa residences. The water works are situated in the township of Old Seaham, (see page 641).

The Church, dedicated to St. John, is a neat structure, in the Gothic style, and consists of nave and chancel, with square tower. It was erected by subscription in 1840, at a cost of about £1,162 4s. 4d., and contains 550 sittings, of which 280 are free and unappropriated. The chancel window is of three lights, and contains representations of our Saviour, St. John the Evangelist, and St. John the Baptist in stained glass. The windows of the north and south sides are also of stained glass, emblazoned with the various arms of the Londonderry family. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Marchioness of Londonderry, and incumbency of the Rev. Angus Bethune, M.A.

The Congregational, or *Independent Chapel*, situated in Back-terrace, was formerly used as a warehouse, but is now, and has been for some time, rented by the congregation at £10 a year. This body is, however, erecting a handsome Gothic chapel in Tempest-place, on a site given by the Marchioness of Londonderry, at a moderate annual rent. The new chapel will accommodate 300 persons, and will have a Sunday-school attached; the cost of erection is estimated at £1,000. Rev. John Harland, minister.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, a plain building, in Tempest-place, was erected in 1833, at a cost of £300. *The Wesleyan Association Chapel* is in Church-street, and was built in 1839, at an expense of about £300. The ground floor is let off in tenements. *The Primitive Methodist Chapel*, situated in Tempest-street, is a stone building, erected in 1850, at a cost of £400.

St. John's National School, a handsome Gothic building of hewn stone, situated in Church-street, was erected in 1848, at an expense of £850, and is attended by about 140 boys and 172 girls. John Hetherington, master; William Good, assistant master; and Jane Petrie, mistress.

The Londonderry Literary and Scientific Institute, Tempest-place, is a handsome building of hewn stone, in the Grecian style, with portico of four fluted columns in front, erected at a cost of about £1,500, which was raised partly by subscription, and partly by the proceeds of a bazaar held at Seaham Hall; the late Marquis of Londonderry being the principal promoter and contributor. The building comprises a commodious hall, capable of containing about 400 persons; a reading-room, well supplied with the various papers and periodicals; and a library of about 400 volumes. The Marchioness of Londonderry gives the use of the building free,—the money received on account of lectures, &c., being placed to the credit of the institute. Patroness, the Marchioness of Londonderry; chairman, Rev. A. Bethune, M.A.; secretary, Mr. David Atkinson; librarian, John Rogerson.

Lady Londonderry's Infirmary, situated in Tempest-place, is a handsome structure, in the Gothic style, erected in 1844, at a cost of £800, and will accommodate thirteen patients. The want of such an institution, among a population, surrounded by railways, collieries, &c., leading a life of risk and danger, where accidents are of common occurence, is evident; and it is in contemplation to enlarge the building, and thus increase the usefulness of the establishment as soon as possible. By the rules of the institution, every subscriber of five shillings is allowed to recommend one out-patient annually; subscribers of half a guinea, two out-patients; subscribers of one guinea, four out-patients or one in-patient; and subscribers of a larger amount, to recommend a greater number in the same proportion. Patroness, the Marchioness of Londonderry; visiting physician, W. S. Burn, M.D.; visiting surgeons, Edward Maling and Reginald Orton; resident surgeon, T. C. Beatty; matron, Mrs. Ann Stratford; treasurer, Mr. H. W. Smith.

The Baths are pleasantly situated in Dawdon Dean, and were established in 1834, by Mr. Thomas Prosser, who sold them to Mrs. Patrick, of Durham, from whom they were purchased by the late owner of Seaham, in 1840. As the establishment is on rather a limited scale, the marchioness purposes to erect additional baths and washhouses, at the east end of the town; and it is also her intention to have a county-court erected here, which is also to serve as a magistrates' sitting-room.

SEAHAM HARBOUR DIRECTORY.

Post Office, Rutherford's Buildings: Mrs. Ann Usher, postmistress.—Letters arrive here from Fence Houses at 7 30 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 5 p.m.:

rom Sunderland at 10 30 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 1 20 p.m. There is one lespatch only on Sundays, at 3 45 p.m.—Money Orders are granted and paid from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.

MISCELLANY.

Anderson Mr. Robert, principal agent to the Marchioness of Londonderry, and county magistrate, Tempest House
Armstrong Mr. Wm. accountant, North ter
Ayre Andrew, Back South Crescent
Bailey Andrew, underfitter, Dean st
Barnard Mr. James T. sub-comptroller of customs, North terrace
Beatty Thos. C. surgeon and superintendent registrar of births, deaths, &c. for Easington district, Hunter's buildings
Bethune Rev. Angus, incumbent St. John's, Bath terrace
Blanchard Anthony, Church st
Booth George, rope and twine manufacturer, Church st
Charlton Edward, manager and superintendent Londonderry, Seaham, and Sunderland Railway, Church st
Chilton John, corn miller, South terrace
Chilton Thomas, sen. South terrace
Cruikshank John, furniture broker, South Railway st
Cuthbertson Mr. John, manager Seaham Harbour, Bottle Works
Fair Ralph, public gardens, Dawdon Dean
Fairless William, lighthouse keeper, Baths
Field William, custom house officer (extra), Back South Railway st
Graham Mr. John, sub-collector of customs, Vane terrace
Greenwell Mr. Robert, Vane terrace
Harland Rev. John (Indpt.), Henry st
Henderson John, brick manufacturer, Seaham Brick Works; ho. Church st
Henderson Mr. Joseph, clerk North Hétton Fitting Office; ho. North Railway st
Hetherington Mr. John, master St. John's National School, Church st
Hodge Mrs. Jane, Henry st
Irwin Burrows, chief officer of Coast Guards, Frances st
Lambert The Misses, Vane terrace
Lisle Mr. William, Dean st
Londonderry the Most Noble the Marchioness of, Seaham Hall
Mackey Richard, deputy harbour master, Vane terrace
Maddison John, engineer, Pottery House
Mann David (Mann Brothers), Bath terr
Mann Peter C. (Mann Brothers), North terrace
Moffit George, eatinghouse, North terrace
Morris Mrs. Elizabeth, South Railway st
Potts Robt. foreman shipwright, Church st
Robertson Mr. John, clerk Londonderry Office; ho. North terrace
Rogerson Mr. John, clerk Londonderry Dock Office, receiver of droits of Admiralty; ho. Bank top
Sanderson Mr. William, William st
Scaife Mr. William, Bath terrace
Scott John, upholsterer, Back terrace
Scott Thomas, plasterer, John st
Sheridan Mr. William, harbour master, North terrace
Smith John, sergeant rural police, North Back Railway st
Tate John W. manager Seaham Harbour Branch Union Bank, North terrace
Thorman Mr. Robert, Rock House
Usher Mrs. Ann, postmistress, Rutherford's buildings
Wallace George Scott, cooper, Back South Crescent
Wight Mr. Robert (Wight & Son), Tempest place

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

Academies.

Boys Edward, North terrace
Dodd Misses, ladies' school, Blandford place
Irwin Miss C. S. ladies' school, Frances st
Richardson John, North ter
St. John's National School, Church st—John Hetherington, master; William Good, assistant master; Jane Petrie, mistress.

Agents.

Noble James, (ale & porter), North Railway st
Tate John W. Union Branch Bank, North terrace

Anchor Manufacturers.

Wight Robert and Son, Seaham Iron Works, and High street, Sunderland

Bakers.

Field William, Back South Railway st
Wright John, Hunter's buildings and Back South Crescent
Wright William (and flour dealer), Back terrace

Booksellers and Stationers.

Atkinson David (and printer, &c.) Rutherford's buildgs.
Richardson Jno. (& printer), South Crescent

Boot and Shoemakers.

Burfield Henry (and leather cutter), Back terrace
Campbell John, South Railway st
Child Richard, Henry st
Chilton John, Back terrace
Dennis James, North Railway st
Dennis William, Back South Railway st
Grant Samuel, South Railway st
Grant Thomas, South Railway st

Hall John, South Railway st
Hart James, North terrace
Huntrods Leonard, Church street
Kidd Thomas, North Back Railway st
Miller William, North Railway st
Moffet Jacob, William st
Neel Jos. North Railway st
Noble Thomas, South ter
Pattison William, South Railway st
Stringer Robert, Back ter

Brewers.

Chilton Thos. jun. South ter
Coulton Richard, Lord Seaham Brewery, Back ter
Gilmore John Todd, *Vane Arms*, South Crescent
Noble George, Church st
Pattison James, North Railway st
Reed Geo. Golden Lion yard

Brokers—Ship & Insurance.

Harris Anthony & Co. (and coal exporters), Rutherford's buildings
Nicholson William H. Blandford place
Speed Robert S. (and coal exporter, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Hanoverian, and Netherland Vice Consul), ho. Vane terrace
Thorman Robert, Rutherford's buildings; house, Rock House
Watson Wm. Blandford pl

Butchers.

Browis William, Rutherford's buildings
French John, North terrace
Haswell Thomas, North Railway st
Morrell Geo. South Crescent
Myers Joseph, North Railway st
Paul Daniel, Back terrace
Reed Geo. South Railway st
Selby George, Back terrace
Selby James, North terrace
Shepherd Thomas, Back South Crescent
Stonehouse John, South Railway st
Storm Jacob, South Crescent

Chemists and Druggists.

Rutherford Thomas H. North terrace
Smith Henry W. (and proprietor of gas works), North terrace

Coal Fitters.

Elliott Thomas, jun. North Hetton office, Rutherford's buildings; ho. Vane ter
Scaife William, Londonderry office, Rutherford's buildings; ho. Bath terrace
Scholefield Henry, South Hetton office, South ter
Waxman William, Haswell and Shotton office, Church street

Drapers—Linen and Woollen

Hall Cornelius, 3 North ter
Pallister Margaret, North terrace and East Rainton
Rutherford Thomas H. North terrace
Watson Henry, South Crescent

Earthenware Dealers.

Johnson John, John street
Lamb Thomas, North ter

Farmers.

Atkinson George, Seaham Hall Farm
Robson John, Dawdon Hall
Stafford Benjamin M. Dalton Field House
Willis Hannah, Dean House
Willis John, Dean House

Glass Manufacturers.

Candlish John, Londonderry Bottle Works; ho. 7 Minton st. Bishopwearmouth
Fenwick Robert & Co. Seaham Harbour Bottle Works and Sunderland Glass Co. Panns, Bishopwearmouth, Sunderland

Greengrocers.

Deacon Robert, Back terrace
Dunn Mary, Back terrace
Gray William, Church st
Hornsby William, Back ter
Nattrass Jno. Back Railway st
Shankley John, South ter
Stonehouse William, Back South Crescent
Webster Matthew, Back South Crescent
Wilson Robt. Bk. Church st

Grocers.

Atkinson Wm. Church st
Ayre Jas. South Crescent
Brown Thomas, Church st
Charlton Matthias James, Back terrace
Chilton James, North Railway st
Dicken Humphrey, William st
Dodds Richard, North Railway st
Edmundson William & Co. South Railway st
Gardiner Robert H. Hunter's buildings
Henry Lawrence Samuel, Back terrace
Keenlyside Gibson, South Railway st
Learmount Robt. Bk. South Crescent
Lee John, North Railway st
Mason Henry, North Back Railway st
Nicholson Margt. Back ter
Paul Daniel, Back terrace
Richards Stephen, Henry st
Rutherford Thos. H. North ter
Stamp Joseph, William st
Stokeld Geo. No. Railway st
Storey John, So. Railway st
Stratford William, Church st
Thompson George, North Railway st
Wood Mary, Church st
Wright John, Hunter's bldgs

Hairdressers.

Close Dixon, Back North Railway st
Dixon John, Back terrace
Parkinson George, Back ter
Watson Charles (& cutler), South Railway st

Hotels, Inns, and Taverns.

Adam and Eve, Ralph Fair, Dawdon Dean
Bradyll Arms, Mark B. Chilton, South terrace
Duke of Wellington, Isabella Burrows, So. Railway st
Foresters' Arms, Robert Barkess, North Railway st
Golden Lion, Ralph Wallace, South Railway st
Highlander, Geo. Metcalfe, Back terrace
King's Arms, Thos. Watson, North terrace
Londonderry Arms, William John Brown, So. Crescent
Lord Seaham Inn, Samuel Taylor, North terrace
Masons' Arms, Parkinson Thornton, So. Railway st
Noah's Ark, James Pattison, North Railway st
Rose and Crown, Ellen Akenhead, Church st
Ship Inn, Mary Selby, North Railway st

Shipwrights' Arms, Henry Herbert, Back terrace
Vane Arms Hotel (& posting house), Jno. Todd Gilmore, South crescent

Beer Houses.

Bainbridge John Burn, Church st
Henzell William, Pilot's row
Meek Thomas, Church st
Moffit George, North terrace
Noble Josh. North Railway st
Simson Robert, Pilot's row

Insurance Companies,
With their agents.

ANCHOR—Robert S. Speed, Rutherford's buildings; ho. Vane terrace
ATLAS — Robert Thorman, Rutherford's buildings; ho. Rock House
DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND FIRE, LIFE, MARINERS', AND GENERAL—David Atkinson, Rutherford's buildings
EQUITABLE—J. Hutchinson, North terrace
IMPERIAL—John Rogerson, Bank top

Ironfounders.

Wight Robert & Son, Seaham Iron Works, & High st. Sunderland

Ironmonger.

Wilson James, So. Crescent

Joiners & House Carpenters.

Campbell Jno. So. Railway st
Hall William (and cabinet maker), North Railway st
Nicholson Thomas (and undertaker), North Railway street
Smith James, William st
Todd Thomas, jun. Todd's buildings

Masons.

Laws Thomas, Adelaide row
Leighton William, Church st
Thornton Parkin, South Railway st
Todd Thomas, sen. Todd's buildings

Master Mariners.

Adamson George, Henry st
Adamson Geo. William st
Anderson William, John st
Bennet John, Back South Crescent
Bond Thomas, Henry st
Clarkson ——, Church st
Coates John, Henry st
Colley Adam, Dean st
Colling John, Frances st
Fair James, Church st
Heppell Robert, Henry st
Huison Philip, Church st
Lonsdale John, Church st
Meldrum Robt. Adelaide st
Moorson Wm. Todd's bldgs
Noble Joseph, Blandford pl
Page Daniel, John st
Pearson Thos. Blandford pl
Piper Richard, Blandford pl
Russell Henry, Blandford pl
Smith Wm. Todd's buildings
Tinkler Robt. Blandford pl
Toogood Francis, John st
Weetman Halliwell, Williamst
Wight Charles, Bath terrace
Wight Martin, Church st
Woodgate James, Church st

Milliners & Dressmakers.

Armstrong the Misses Ann, Isabella, & Mary, Henry st
Bambrough Ann, North Railway st
Bambrough Sarah, North Railway st
Elliott Jane, Back Church st
French Eleanor (bonnet maker), North Railway st
Jameson Mary Ann, Williamst
Lee Jane, William st
Linsley Deborah & Mary, South terrace
M'Kenzie Isabella (& bonnet maker), Church st
Neil Hannah, South terrace
Ridley Elizth. No. Railway st
Riley Elizth. So. Railway st
Walker Ann (and bonnet maker), North terrace
White Ann, Back terrace

Outfitters
(See also Tailors and Drapers.)

Fernie David, Hunter's bldgs
Hall Cornelius, North ter
Pallister Margaret, North terrace, and East Rainton
Reid Alex. North Railway st
Thompson Robt. Church st
Turner David, Hunter's bldgs
Rountree Elizabeth, North Railway st
Wood Sarah, Church st

Painters and Glaziers.

Hutchinson & Dixon, South Crescent
Scorfield Joseph, North ter
Spoors Percival, South ter
Watson John, Church st

Pilots.

Appleby Francis, Church st
Appleby Frncis, jun. Church st
Bruce John, Pilot terrace
Bruce William, Pilot terrace
Dobson Charlton, Pilot ter
Dobson John, William st
Dobson William, Dean st
Ellemor Jas. Adelaide st
Ellemor Taylor, Church st
Ellemor Thomas, Church st
Ellemor Thomas, jun. Adelaide street
Ellemor Wm. Adelaide st
Ferry Robert, Vane terrace
Harrison John, Back terrace
Harrison Robt. Pilot ter
Henry Lyal, Pilot terrace
Henry William, Pilet terrace
Hudson John, Church st
Judson George, Vane ter
Marshall John, North ter
Merrington Robert, Pilot ter
Miller Thos. South Railway st
Moon Robt. Back Church st
Mould Robert, Church st
Quilter Frederick, Henry st
Revely Ralph, North Railway street
Revely Thomas, Adelaide st
Rush Thomas, Pilot terrace
Scott George, Church st
Scott Geo. jun. Church st
Scott James, Church st
Scott Michael, Church st
Scott Michael, Vane terrace
Scott Morley, Church st
Thurbleck John, North ter
Thurbleck Thos. North ter
Watson William, Church st

Plumber and Gas Fitter.

France James (and glazier), Back South Crescent; ho. Dean st

Sail Makers.

Wear John, South Crescent

Saw Mill Owner.

Londonderry the Most Noble the Marchioness of, Bank top—offices, Rutherford's buildings; ho. Seaham Hall

Ship and Whitesmiths.

Jameson William (and shoeing), Church st
Jarrett Thomas, Back ter
Kidd Thomas, Back terrace
Laverick Thomas, Bank top; ho. South Railway st

Moffet John (and nailmaker), Bank top; ho. Frances st

Ship Builders.

Hawkey Thomas (repairer), Back Railway st
Potts Edward, Seaham Harbour; ho. 17 Upper Sans st. Sunderland

Ship Chandlers.

Atkinson William, Church st
Johnson John, John st
Lamb Thomas, North ter
Noble James, Hunter's bldgs
Wilson Jas. South Crescent

Shipowners.

Anderson William, John st
Appleby Francis, sen. Church street
Dobson William, Dean st
Ellemor Thomas, Church st
Ellemor Thomas, junior, Adelaide st
Ellemor Wm. Adelaide st
Elliott Thomas, Rutherford's buildings; ho. Vane ter
Hawkey Thomas, Back Railway street
Johnson John, William st
Morris Mrs. Elizabeth, South Railway st
Noble George, Church st
Noble James, Hunter's bldgs
Pearson Thos. Blandford pl
Richards Stephen, Henry st
Rutherford Thomas H. North terrace
Scholefield Henry, South terrace
Selby Mrs. Mary, North Railway street
Sheridan William, North ter
Watson John, Church street
Watson William, Church st
Wight Robert and Son, Tempest place

Solicitors.

Hutchinson John, North terrace, and 2 East Cross street, Sunderland
Thompson Richard, North terrace, and 76 Sadler st. Durham

Surgeons.

Beatty Thomas C. Hunter's buildings
Christie John, Blandford pl

Tailors.

Marked * are also Drapers.
(See also Outfitters.)

Fernie David, Hunter's bldgs
Fletcher William, Back Church st
Foggin James, South Railway street
*Pallister Margaret, North terrace, and East Rainton
Reddy George, Church st
Redpath William, South ter
Reed John, South Railway st
Reid Alexander, North Railway street
Rewcastle George, North Back Railway st
Thompson Robert, Church st
*Turner David, Hunter's buildings
*Watson Robert, North ter
*White John, Back terrace

Timber Merchants.

Mann Brothers, South Crescent

Tin-Plate Workers.

Wilson Jas. South Crescent
Wilson William, South Railway street

Toy Dealers.

Brown Thomas, North Railway street
M'Kenzie Isab. Church st
Scott John, Back terrace
Wood Mary, Church st

Clock and Watch Makers.

Joseph Aaron, Back South Crescent
Metcalf Thomas, North Back Railway st
Richardson John, South Crescent

Omnibus.

Sunderland, Golden Lion, South Railway street, daily, 3 30 p.m.
Omnibuses, from the Vane Arms and Lord Seaham Inns, attend the Railway Station at the arrival and departure of trains

Carriers.

Sunderland, Gibson Keenlyside, South Railway street, daily
Sunderland, Thomas Meik, Londonderry Arms, daily
Newcastle, Gibson Keenlyside, South Railway street, Thursday

SOUTHWICK DISTRICT PARISH.

This district parish, which includes the townships of Hylton and Southwick, formerly included in the parish of Monkwearmouth, was formed in 1845, and contains a population of 4,000 souls.

Hylton township is principally the property of John Bowes, Esq., Anthony Ettrick, Esq., George Hudson, Esq., and several small copyholders. It comprises an area of 2,670 acres. The population in 1801 was 312; in 1811, 363; in 1821, 320; in 1831, 420; in 1841, 550; and in 1851, 546 souls. Shipbuilding is extensively carried on in this township.

The Village of Hylton is about three miles west-north-west of Sunderland, and contains chapels belonging to the Wesleyans, the Wesleyan Association, and the Primitive Methodists. Here is also a parochial school, attended by about 40 children, and in which divine service is sometimes performed.

Hylton Castle, the seat of the Hylton family from the days of King Athelstan till 1746, is about three miles west of Sunderland. With its original form or extent we are unacquainted, it having undergone several considerable

alterations. Its present form is that of an oblong square; the centre part is evidently the most ancient; the wings are of modern constructure; its general appearance is that of a fortified mansion. The front is old and very curious, with four projecting square towers, each surmounted by octagonal battlements. From tower to tower, also extend hanging battlements; both the towers and recesses are machicolated; over the door there is a battlement, supported by an elliptic arch with a cuspated edge; and the battlements on each arch have been finished by some figures, which are now, in a great degree, broken off, The turret battlements are also surmounted with martial figures in stone, in various attitudes. This front bears evidence of great antiquity; and, from its style and attributes, may be ascribed to the reign of Richard II. The centre is occupied by several shields of arms, among which are those of Neville, Skirlaw, Percy and Louvaine, Brabant, Hilton, Vipont, Lumley, Graystoke, Euse, Fitzrandal, Washington, Ogle, Conyers, and others. On the turrets are several shields, among which are those of Surtees and Bowes. The east front is of a similar character; just above the castle stands, on a high terrace, the chapel, in a state of ruinous decay. It was once noted for its elegance and ornaments; but is beauty has given way to destruction. The entire edifice is now in a state of great dilapidation. Hutchinson gives us the following account of the Hylton family:—"Three hundred years before the conquest, even in the reign of King Athelstan, one of the Saxon monarchs, the family of Hyltons, were settled in England in great reputation, as appears by a certain inscription at Hartlepool. That upon the coming over of William the Conquerer, Lancelot de Hylton, with his two sons, Henry and Robert, espoused his cause, and joined him; but that Lancelot was slain at Faversham, in Kent. That to the elder son, Henry, the conqueror gave a large tract of land on the banks of the river Were, not far from Weresmouth, as a reward for his own and his father's valour. That this Henry built Hylton Castle in 1072; was one of the deputies that treated with the Conqueror concerning the four northern counties; and in the service of that prince was slain in Normandy. That in the reign of Edward III., John Hylton, who sent four of his sons into the wars of France, under the command of the Black Prince, was first created Baron of Hylton Castle, for his gallant defence of it against the Scots' incursions. That this peerage continued in the family for seven successions, till at last it was forfeited on account of some unguarded words, whereof the then Bishop of Durham gave the court information, which William, the seventh, and last baron spoke against the queen, and her favourite, De La Pole. That upon the death of this William, which was thought to have been violent, the crown seized upon the estate, gave it to the informing bishop, who held it for some time to the utter exclusion of the rightful heir. That, in process of time, however, Lancelot, the grandson of the aforesaid William, was restored to his castle, and part of his estate; no more of it, indeed, than what the bishop thought fit to allow him, under this hard condition, that he and his heirs for ever should hold the moiety that was given them under certain rents and services to the see of Durham, and have the title of baron, but not barons of the bishoprick, annexed to their inheritance; and in that condition it has continued ever since. In the pedigree of the Hyltons, there are several names remarkable for their learning and piety, but almost innumerable of those highly renowned for their martial deeds. War seems to have been the pleasure, genius, and recreation of the Hyltons, that one was slain at Faversham, in Kent; one in Normandy; one at Mentz, in France; three in the Holy Wars, under Richard I.; one in the same, under Edward I.; three

at the battle of Bordeaux, under the Black Prince; one at Agincourt; two at Berwick-upon-Tweed, against the Scots; two at the battle of St. Albans; five at Market Bosworth; and four at Flodden Field." This great and ancient family, at one time, possessed the manors of Hylton, Barmston, Grindon, Ford, Clowcroft, North Biddic, Great Usworth, and Follensley, in the county of Durham; Carnaby and Warham Percy, in the county of York; Elryngton and Woodhall, in Northumberland; Alston Moor, in Northumberland and Cumberland; with the advowsons of Thyckhalgh, and Monkwearmouth. "After a series of twenty descents," says a recent writer, "stretching through five centuries, this distinguished family received a blow from the singular act of its then possessor, Henry Hylton, who, having conceived some grevious offence against his family, deserted the seat of his ancestors, and lived in obscure retirement, first, at the house of a remote kinsman, at Billinghurst, in Sussex, and afterwards at Mitchel Grove, where he died. He bequeathed, in 1641, the whole of his estate, for ninety-nine years, to the city of London, setting aside the natural lives for that time. This led to active litigation. The lawyers were busy tearing out the vitals of the estate, when out burst the civil wars, and completed what they would no doubt have done as effectually if left to themselves, and their natural genius for reducing overgrown estates. From that time, the barons of Hylton sank lower and lower, till the last of the family, a widow and her daughter, lived on the Windmill hill, Gateshead; the husband and father—the last of the direct Hyltons—having been, it is supposed, a woollen draper."

Briggs & Co. forge and smith works
Brown Carr, ship builder (Todd & Brown); ho. Hylton Ferry
Brown Jane, vict. *Earl of Durham*
Carr Hylton, ship builder
Clark Elizabeth, shopkeeper
Cruikshanks James, bleacher, Hylton Bdg
Ettrick & Co. brick and tile manufacturers
Grieveson Eleanor, vict. *Royal Oak*
Hodgson & Gordon, ship builders
Lacey Henry, agent, brick works
Lester John, ship builder
Merriman John, blacksmith, beer retailer, and farmer
Raine John, manufacturing chemist
Reay Miss Margaret
Reay Robert, ship builder
Seymour Thomas, ship builder; ho. South Hylton
Spoors William, shopkeeper
Stodherd James, vict. *Shipwrights' Arms*
Sykes James, ship builder (Sykes, Talbot & Sykes), ho. Sunderland
Sykes William, ship builder (Sykes, Talbot & Sykes), ho. Sunderland
Talbot William, ship builder (Sykes, Talbot, & Sykes), ho. Sunderland
Taylor Wm. ship builder; ho. Sunderland
Todd John, ship builder (Todd & Brown); ho. Hylton

Farmers.

Baxter William, Park House
Craggs Ralph, North Moor
Dent John (and butcher), Hylton place
Dickinson John (& butcher), Wood House
M'Laren Henry, Hylton Castle
Rannoldson George, Red House
Rannoldson Thomas, Dean House
Spraggan Richard, Town End

SOUTHWICK township, which comprises an area of 1,018 acres, is principally the property of the dean and chapter of Durham. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 554; in 1811, 641; in 1821, 1,004; in 1831, 1,301; in 1841, 1,912; and in 1851, 2,721. This increase of population is attributed to the increase of quarries and limekilns in this township. Here are extensive shipbuilding yards, glass works, earthenware manufactories, &c., which afford employment to the majority of the inhabitants. Southwick was anciently held by a family bearing the local name, from whom it passed to the Hedworths, who continued its possessors till 1630, when they sold it to the Greys, of Lumley.

The Village of Southwick is about one-and-a-quarter mile north-west of

Sunderland. It stretches along the heights above the Wear, is extremely pleasant, and commands a fine view of the port and German Ocean.

The Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a handsome structure, in the early English style, erected in 1845, and contains 600 sittings, 400 of which are free and unappropriated. The living, which is worth about £320, is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham, and incumbency of the Rev. Lewis Morgan, M.A., who was instituted in 1847.

The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship here.

The National School was erected in 1836 upon a site given by Mrs. Collins. The funds for the building were derived from subscriptions, and from donations from the Parliamentary Funds for Promoting Education, the National Society, the Diocesan Society, and the trustees of Bishop Barrington. There are apartments for boys and girls, and the school will accommodate about 240 children; average attendance, 150. William Walker and Elizabeth Hill, teachers.

POST OFFICE, SOUTHWICK: Mary Grieves, postmistress.—Letters arrive from Sunderland at 10 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 4 15 p.m.

Anderson Edward, lime merchant, &c. (Burdes & Co.); ho. Carley Hill
Applegarth George, butcher
Austin Samuel, ship builder (Austin & Mills), ho. John st. Sunderland
Bailey Joseph, vict. *Southwick Inn*
Bonery Robert, Esq. Hill House
Bowes Thomas, lime merchant, Wear Lime Works
Briggs William, ship builder, ho. John st. Sunderland
Burdes Edward, lime merchant, &c. Burdes & Co.), ho. Half-way House
Butson Thomas, saw mill (Butson & Bell), ho. Blue House, Monkwearmouth
Candlish Robert, ship builder; ho. Bishopwearmouth
Cansfield James, draper
Carr Thomas, marine store dealer
Carter John, beer retailer
Carter William, vict. and posting house, *Camden's Arms*,
Craggs James, shopkeeper
Crown Mr. Luke
Crown William, ship builder, ho. South ter
Davidson Margaret, shopkeeper
Dixon William, butcher
Dodds Matthew, shoemaker
Donnison Wm. miller, Wear Steam Mill
Douglas Denis, ship builder
Eagar Robert, schoolmaster
Fewster John, shopkeeper
Frankland Anthony, beer retailer
Gilroy James, shopkeeper
Golightly Isaac, vict. *Sun*
Graham Thomas, vict. *North Star*
Gray John, butcher
Gregson George, beer retailer
Grieves Mary, postmistress
Hardy Jas. ship builder; ho. Camden st
Harring William, ship owner
Hayton James, vict. *Smiths' Arms*
Hill Elizabeth, schoolmistress
Hornsby Ann, shopkeeper
Hull Thomas, boot and shoemaker
Hunter Thomas, shopkeeper
Kirk Wm. glass manfactrer. Carley Lodge
Lambert Miss, schoolmistress
Liddle Catharine, vict. *Mill House*
Lightfoot Thos. ship builder, Hylton Dean
Lincoln Joseph, butcher
Makepeace James, shopkeeper
Marsden Mrs. day school
Miller John, ship builder (Pickersgill & Miller), ho. Camden st
Mills George, ship builder (Austin & Mills), ho. Camden st
Mills James, vict. and ship builder, (James & Robert Mills), ho. Homely Cottage
Mills John, ship builder (Austin & Mills), ho. Wear st
Mills Robert, ship builder (Jas. & Robt. Mills), ho. Camden st
Moore Geo. S. earthenware manufacturer (Samuel Moore & Co.), ho. Bridge road
Moore Joseph, beer retailer
Moore Mrs. Sarah
Morgan Rev. Lewis, incumbent
Newby John, tailor
Percival Hugh, shopkeeper
Petrie John, ship builder (J. & W. Petrie), ho. Camden st
Petrie Wm. ship builder (J. & W. Petrie), ho. Camden st
Pickersgill Wm. ship builder (Pickersgill & Miller), ho. Camden st
Pitwood Geo. vict. *Windmill*
Poole Thomas, chemist
Potts William, shopkeeper

Pratt William, builder & brick maker (Thos. Pratt & Son)
Pratt William, vict. *Banks of the Wear*
Rawson John Smith, ship builder (Rawson & Watson), ho. Camden st
Reavely James, shopkeeper
Richardson John, boot and shoemaker
Robinson Christopher, shopkeeper
Rowell Nixon, tailor
Scott Anthony, earthenware manufacturer
Scott Mrs. Jane
Scott Joseph, tailor
Scott Joseph, bottle manufacturer
Scott Thomas P. agent
Shipperd James, draper
Stewart Isaac, vict. *Ship Inn*
Stockdale John, tailor
Stonehouse Thomas, beer retailer
Todd Elizabeth, butcher
Traner William, surgeon
Turnsfield John, shopkeeper
Turnsfield Maria, vict. *Brown Jug*
Walker William, schoolmaster
Wandless Mr. John, Wandless place
Watson Henry William ship builder (Rawson & Watson), ho. Camden st
Williams John, beer retailer
Williams John, shopkeeper
Worthy George, ship builder
Worthy P. tailor

Farmers.

Bowes Thomas (& lime merchant)
Bowes William
Harrison William, Red House
Hopp William (& shopkeeper)
Kirkhouse John, High Close
Smithson William, Thistle Hall

THE TOWN, PORT, AND BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

The town of Sunderland is situated on the river Wear, 272 miles north-by-west from London, 135 south-east from Edinburgh, 12 east-by-south from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 13 north-east from Durham. It includes the whole of the parish of Sunderland, and a portion of that of Bishopwearmouth on the south side of the river Wear, with a portion of the parish of Monkwearmouth on the north side; the junction being effected by a magnificent iron bridge of one stupendous arch, thus forming one large, populous, and commercial town, the whole of which is generally denominated Sunderland. The town is well situated for shipping, on the banks of the Wear, at its confluence with the sea; and its principal street is a spacious and noble one, upwards of a mile in length, with a gentle ascent from the vicinity of the river, where it is joined by numerous narrow lanes, leading down to the shipping staiths and quays. Many of the shops in this street are got up in the first style of fashion, and there are numerous hotels in it of a superior description. Elegant new streets have been struck off at either side, especially towards the middle of its ascent, and towards the bridge. Some of these streets, with their handsome shops, would stand comparison with any street in the best part of Newcastle, or even in Edinburgh, the acknowledged "city of palaces." In the older and more extensive parts of the town, however, the streets, or rather the lanes, are of a very different description, most of them being crowded, though the scene of some of the most thriving traffic of the port. There are some good streets of considerable length, as well as many narrow ones, on the south side of the principal street, and also opening into it. A number of these, however, were removed some years ago, and a splendid market-house, with covered arcades, erected for the accommodation of the butchers, and the sale of butter, eggs, vegetables, &c. The streets are in general well paved, and, together with the shops and markets, lighted with gas.

ANNALS.—*Monkwearmouth.*—Of the places which now form the town of Sunderland, the highest antiquity must be ascribed to Monkwearmouth, whose origin is derived from the foundation of a monastery at the mouth of the Wear, in the reign of Oswald, King of Northumbria, and which, according to Bede, was placed under the superintendence of St. Bega, better known as St. Bees, from the monastery built by her, at the place named after her, near Copeland Forest, Cumberland. This lady, shortly afterwards, founded another

monastery at Hartlepool, and on her removal thither, she was succeeded in the government of the monastery of Wearmouth by St. Hilda, "whose family, virtue, and talents, reflected a brighter lustre on the institute." This primitive establishment was most probably absorbed in the more splendid foundation of Bennet Biscop, who, about the year 674, obtained a grant of land from King Egfrid, on which he built the great abbey of St. Peter. This spacious edifice, which was constructed after the Roman manner, was roofed, and mass was celebrated in it within a year after the laying of the foundations; and the windows are said to have been glazed with the first glass manufactured in this country, the founder having brought glass makers from France with him for that purpose. Bennet enriched the abbey with an immense collection of books in every department of learning, and with some precious relics of the apostles and martyrs, together with a number of interesting paintings of sacred subjects. Bennet's pious zeal did not pass unnoticed by Egfrid, who increased the grant of lands which had been made to the monastery, from seventy to one hundred hides, and by this means enabled the founder to erect another monastery at Jarrow, in 682. The following year, "seventeen monks, with the holy priest Ceolfrid at their head, were transferred to the new establishment, which formed a joint institution with the mother house of Wearmouth,—the two monasteries containing no less than six hundred monks." In the monastery of Wearmouth, the Venerable Bede, "the morning star of English literature," spent a great portion of his life. *(See Jarrow.)* The monastery was destroyed by the Danes, under Inguar and Hubba, in 786, but appears to have been shortly afterwards rebuilt, though by whom or in what manner this restoration was effected, we are not informed. It was again demolished by Malcolm, King of Scotland, in 1070. Five years after this devastation, the abbey was re-edified, and several of the monks returned to it from Jarrow, with Aldwin as their superior, to whom Bishop Walcher gave the vill of North Wearmouth. This donation was increased by Bishop de Carileph, who, in 1082, added the adjoining vill of Southwick; he also confirmed the grant which the monastery had received from his predecessor, and, in the following year, translated the monks to Durham, and Wearmouth became a cell for three or four monks only, subordinate to the priory of that city. At the dissolution it was resigned by Prior Claxton, who had reserved for his maintenance the cell at Wearmouth, with the tithes of Southwick. At this period the whole yearly revenues did not amount to more than £26 9s. 9d. Nothing now remains of the once splendid monastery of Wearmouth except the tower of the parish church, which is supposed to be a portion of the ancient building.

Bishopwearmouth.—History is silent with regard to Bishopwearmouth till about the year 930, when King Athelstan, in the course of an expedition against Constantine, King of Scotland, gave or restored Bishopwearmouth to the see of Durham. Its limits were at that time more extensive than at present; for in the grant of the vill of South Wearmouth were included Weston, Offerton, and Silksworth, together with the two Ryhopes, Burdon, Seaham, Seaton, Dalton, Dalden, and Hesilden, which are stated to have been "wrested from the church by the malignity of evil men." In Boldon Book, we find Wearmouth and Tunstall mentioned together. "In Wermouthe and Tunstall are twenty-two tenants in villenage; and six cottagers, whose work, rent, and services are like those of Boldon. The carpenter, who is aged, holds twelve acres for life, for making carts and arrows. The smith has twelve acres for

the iron work of the carts, and finds his own coal. The pay and services of the punder are the same as the punder of Boldon. The two vills pay 20s. cornage, and provide two milch cows. The demesne is farmed with a stock of twenty draught oxen, two harrows, and 300 sheep. The rent, including the mill, is twenty pounds; the fisheries pay six pounds, and the borough of Weremouthe twenty shillings." In Hatfield's Survey we find "Thomas Menvill occupies a certain place called Hynden for the mooring of vessels, and pays 2s. John Hobson holds ten acres of the demense, and pays 18s. 4d. William Gray and sixteen other tenants, hold 140 acres, under certain rents, in proportion to the tenure; and Robert Carter holds one acre called Foreland, and pays 2s." Besides these, we have bond tenants, cottagers, and holders of exchequer lands specified; and we find that during the period which had elapsed between the two surveys, many of the personal services had been commuted for monied rents; these, in a few centuries were rendered certain and immutable by custom. In Queen Elizabeth's reign a survey was made; but in it no notice is taken of tenants in bond or villenage, and at present nearly the whole vill of Bishopwearmouth is held by copy of court roll under the bishop's manor of Houghton-le-Spring. Until 1649, the lands in the vicinity of Bishopwearmouth appear to have been undivided and of small value, but in that year the customary tenants were induced to improve their respective farms, on account of Sunderland having been "just raised from obscurity by its flourishing coal trade, and enriched every day thereby:" the lands were consequently set out by distinct boundaries.

Sunderland.—The port and borough of Sunderland, not being mentioned by either Camden or Leland, is supposed by many to have been but an insignificant place at the periods when these celebrated writers visited this part of the country; but be that as it may, the harbour at the mouth of the Wear, *Wiranmuthe*, *Sunderlande*, or *Ostium Vedra*, seems to have been well known and much frequented during the Anglo-Saxon period, both on account of its maritime conveniences, and of the celebrated monastery which occupied its northern bank. Sunderland is supposed by Mr. Brown to have risen simultaneously with the monastery of Wearmouth, and that its name originated in the relation in which it stood to its monastic patron, viz., that of being land sundered, or separated from the monastery, but within its jurisdiction. The same gentleman says, "We date the rise of the town of Sunderland, A.D. 692; and our conjecture as to its origin is, that when Benedict introduced masons, glassmakers, and other artisans from abroad, for the purpose of building and beautifying the monastery, he settled them, not upon the monastic lands on the north bank of the river, but, upon land appropriated to them on the south bank." And he adds, "Sunderland was, in all probability, a well populated town in the beginning of the eighth century."

The charter of Bishop Pudsey, granted about the close of the twelfth century, is the first authentic notice upon record of the existence of the port or borough of South Wearmouth as a place of maritime consequence and resort. This document, which is addressed "to the prior, archdeacons, barons, and to all men throughout his episcopate, both French and English," gives to the inhabitants similar free customs and liberties as those enjoyed by the burgesses of Newcastle. "That it is lawful for them to judge, in a court of law, peasants or other inhabitants, without the liberty of their superior, if they be indebted to them; unless, perhaps, they may have been placed there by the bishop or sheriff, or seneschal, for some matter of the bishop's own. If a burgess accredit anything to a villain within the borough, and if he deny the debt, it

shall be settled within the borough. However, a burgess must not, on any occasion, harass a villain by unlawful speech. Pleas arising within the borough, except those of the crown, shall be determined there. If any burgess be accused within the borough, he must comply, unless he makes his escape into another borough, where he shall be retained or placed in security; but if the court of the same borough do not fail in their duty, and if the plea does not pertain to the crown, he shall not be called upon to answer without an appointed day, unless it has formerly been fixed by an unwise council in law. If a ship touch at the Wear, and is about to depart, any burgess may purchase whatever merchandise he wishes from that ship, if anyone be willing to sell to him; and if a dispute arise between the burgess and the merchant, they must settle it within the third influx of the tide. Merchandise, being brought into the borough by sea, ought to be landed, except salt and herrings, which may be sold in the ships, or in the borough, at the will of the seller. Should any one hold land within the borough for one year and one day without accusation, while the claimant has been within the realm, and not under age. if then accused, he ought not to give it up. If a burgess has his son boarded in his own house, the son may enjoy the same liberties as his father. If a villain come to live in the borough, and hold land and tenements for one year and one day, without accusation, by desire of his landlord, he may remain to any time in the borough as a burgess. It is lawful for a burgess to sell his lands and go where he pleases, unless his lands be under a bond. If a burgess be complained against, in a matter where battle ought to be waged, by a villain or free inhabitant, he may defend himself by the civil law or by thirty-six men, unless the value in suit be one hundred pounds, or the crime imputed to him ought to be tried by battle. A burgess ought not to fight against a villain if he should force him, unless before the accusation he should have forfeited his office as a burgess. Blodwite,* merchet,† heriot,‡ nor stengesduit,§ ought not to exist in the borough. It is lawful for any burgess to have his oven and handmill, saving the right of the lord bishop. If anyone fall into forfeiture to the superior, touching bread or beer, the superior alone can allow him to escape; if he fall the second time, he may allow him to escape; but if he fall the third time, let justice be administered to him by the common consent of the burgesses. A burgess may bring in his corn from the country when he pleases, except at a time of prohibition or embargo. A burgess may give or sell his land to whom he pleases, without the voice or consent of his heir, if he bought it with his own money. Every burgess is at liberty to buy timber and firewood equally with the burgesses of Durham. They may enjoy their common pasturage as was originally granted to them and which we have caused to be perambulated. We shall hold the same customs arising from fish being sold at the Wear, as Robert de Brus held from his people of Hartlepool. We will, therefore, and more firmly determine, that they have and hold the before-mentioned customs and privileges, freely, quietly and honourably from us and our successors." We have given this charter at full length, as it was well calculated to foster the early commerce of the port, by releasing the burgesses from several of the most oppressive laws of the feudal system; by facilitating the transfer of property, providing for the speedy administration of justice, and by affording protection to every one who settled within the borough.

* A fine paid as a composition for the shedding of blood.
† A payment made by a villain to his lord for liberty to give his daughter in marriage.
‡ A tribute or fine payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner, landowner, or vassal.
§ A fine inflicted for an assault committed with a stick or like instrument.

From Boldon Book we learn that "Sunderland was let to farm, and paid a hundred marks; and that Roger de Andri paid one mark for his mill pool, which was established within the bounds of Sunderland." In 1358, Bishop Hatfield leased the borough of Sunderland, with the fisheries and Wotton-Yare to Richard Hedworth, of Southwick, for twenty years, under a rent of £20 per annum. At the time of the survey made by the same bishop, Thomas Menvill held the borough of Sunderland, with the free-rents of the borough, the fisheries in the river Wear, the borough court, tolls, and stallage, with eight yares belonging to the bishop, eight shillings rent from the Prior of Durham for Ebyare, and eight shillings rent from John Hedworth for a yare called Owen's-yare, and for the right of drawing a net in the port or harbour of the said borough. The record concludes with enumerating some trifling properties held by exchequer rents.

In 1388, John, Lord Neville, died seised of ten burgages in Sunderland, held by fealty and suit at the borough court; and, it is also recorded that John de Hedworth died seised of twelve acres of land, held under burgage rent and landmail. In 1546, Robert Neville, Bishop of Durham, granted to Robert Bowes, by copy of court roll, all the borough of Sunderland, the ferry boat passage, fisheries, and the dues for ships, &c., to hold for his life.

By letters patent, dated 12th February, 1463, Edward IV. granted the borough, together with the passage of the river and the fisheries, to Robert Bertram, during the vacancy of the see of Durham. In 1507, Bishop Bainbrigg granted the borough of Sunderland by copy of court roll, to Sir Ralph Bowes, Knt., of Dalden, under £6 rent. The same prelate also granted a license to John Hedworth to alienate lands in Sunderland. The first lease of the anchorage and beaconage occurs under Bishop Tunstall. Several leases of the borough, and its appendant privileges, have been granted at different periods, and latterly they have been divided into two leases; the one including the borough, the courts, fairs, markets, tolls, anchorage, and beaconage, has been vested, under different renewals, in the Lambton family, who still hold it; the other, which comprises the ferry boats, the netage, and tolls of fruit, herbs, and roots, was held from the year 1661 until 1795, by the family of Etterick, at which period the lease was purchased by the commissioners of Wearmouth Bridge, under the powers of the act 32nd George III.

After the palatinate jurisdiction of the bishops of Durham had been abridged by Henry VIII., Sunderland soon became a place of importance, and it is probable that about the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, or in the early part of that of James I., the coal trade began to find its way into the Wear. Richard Barnes, who held the see of Durham from 1577 to 1587, appointed a water bailiff for this port; and several succeeding prelates established, by patent, a vice-admiral and judges of their courts of admiralty. Between the years 1600 and 1630, the population of the town was considerably increased, by the influx of several families of Scotch settlers, and some foreign merchants; and, in 1634, Bishop Morton, desirous of encouraging the trade of the borough, granted a charter of incorporation to the burgesses and inhabitants by the title of mayor, twelve aldermen, and commonalty of the borough of Sunderland, allowing them the privilege of a market and annual fairs. Previous to this incorporation the borough had been governed by a bailiff, appointed under the bishop's patent. The charter states "that Sunderland is, and time out of mind hath been, an ancient borough, known by the name of the New Borough of Weremouth, containing in itself a certain port where, from which, and through which, very many ships and other

essels used by mariners, as well within the kingdom of England, as from reign parts, come, and ply, introducing, and importing merchandise, goods, nd other saleable articles, and exporting from the said port, sea coals, rindstones, rubstones, and whetstones, and other merchandise." It also ates that the trade was greatly increased, by reason of the multitude of ships at resorted thither; and the borough anciently enjoyed divers liberties and ee customs, as well by prescription, as by virtue of sundry charters from the ishops of Durham, confirmed to them by the crown; which, from defect in rms, proved insufficient for the ancient liberties, privileges, and free customs f the borough.

During the parliamentary wars, Sunderland became a post of some conseuence, not so much from its positive importance, as from the circumstance at Newcastle had espoused the royal cause, and an embargo was laid on all hips in that port, to prevent their supplying the rebellious city of London ith coals; therefore the collieries on the Wear, and the port of Sunderland, ecame objects of vital importance; and the latter, in 1642, received a arrison from the parliament, and Sir William Armyne, one of the parliamenary commissioners, resided here till the surrender of Newcastle in 1644. everal smart skirmishes took place in this neighbourhood between the oyalists and the parliamentarians. The Scots, on the 2nd March, 1644, fter a precipitate retreat, entered this town to avoid their pursuers; and on he 24th March, "being much provoked to come out of Sunderland, came to owdon Hill, whence, with great loss, they were forced back into their renches; but next morning they came with many of their horse and foot on he Marquess of Newcastle's rear, and had so disordered it that the whole rmy was endangered; but Sir Charles Lucas, who was then in the right ving, hasted to the rear, and with his own regiment fell upon the rebels' anciers, and routed them, which made the rest fly from pursuing their dvantage." The Scots in Sunderland were at this time much distressed for ant of provisions, five of their vessels laden with supplies from Scotland eing wrecked, and two others captured by the royalists in the river Tyne. Under these circumstances all the garrison, except two regiments of infantry, left Sunderland, and afterwards encamped near South Shields. During the whole of the contest between Charles and his parliament, Sunderland remained entirely devoted to the interests of the latter, a circumstance which may perhaps in a great measure be attributed to the commanding influence of the Lilburn family, who possessed a far greater share both of property and interest than any other private family within the limits of the borough, and to the number of Scotch settlers there. Owing to the confusion and destruction so prevalent at this period, and probably from a dislike to everything originating in episcopal government, the charter granted by Bishop Morton was suffered to expire; no mayor or alderman having ever been chosen to replace those first nominated. But though the members of the corporation did not preserve their jurisdiction, "the privileges granted to the inhabitants have been expressly acknowledged by the crown, and by the courts of judicature in several suits at law, particularly touching the herbage of the town moor, and the soil thereof."

From 1648 to 1672, tradesmen's tokens were very generally issued in most places throughout England, to supply the deficiency of government currency. The only token which appears to have been issued in Sunderland was one by William Fawcett. In 1665, during the prevalence of the plague in London, that dreadful disease was imported into Sunderland by shipping, as appears by

the following entry taken from the register book of the parish of Bishopwearmouth:—"Jeremy Read, Billingham in Kent, *bringer* of the plague, of which dyed about thirty persons out of Sunderland in three months, Sepult. 5th July, 1665." In 1697, several regiments were stationed here in consequence of an expected invasion of the Dutch. About the year 1682, the enterprising Sir Ambrose Crawley commenced an iron manufactory at Sunderland, but the situation not answering his expectations, he was induced, in 1690, to remove to Winlaton and Swalwell, on the river Tyne. An act of parliament was obtained in 1719, by which the township of Sunderland was created a distinct and independent rectory, the burgesses having previously erected the present church, vestry, and rectory-house.

In 1745, a number of people, chiefly sailors, entered the Catholic chapel in this town, "where they found several people at prayers and a couple to be married, who, with Mr. Hankin, their priest, all fled out; upon which the sailors immediately pulled down the altar and crucifix, together with all the seats, the priests' robes, all their books, the furniture, and every individual thing in the room, and burnt them in a fire made in the street for that purpose; and also a large library of books and papers belonging to the priest.

The memorable flood of November 17th, 1771, which carried away the bridge of Newcastle, and destroyed three bridges and inundated three collieries on the Wear, also caused great destruction at Sunderland. The cries of the poor boys (few of the men being on board), with the cracking of the ships, was indeed terrible. All the assistance possible was sent by the inhabitants; but the darkness and wetness of the night prevented many from receiving proper help. A great number of keels were driven away, and many boys and men were lost. A part of the pier gave way to the force of the water. and another portion was damaged by the ships that drove against it. Eight or nine dead bodies were afterwards cast ashore in the harbour. Hay stacks and great quantities of household furniture, with a staith, were driven down the shore into the sea; and thirty-four ships were wrecked at the mouth of the river.

In November 1796, Sunderland was alarmed by an affray, which occurred between the Westminster Militia and the Lowland Fencibles, both quartered in the town. It originated in the death of a tame goat belonging to the fencibles, which was wantonly killed by one of the militia. To appease the *manes* of their long-bearded play-fellow, which had followed the regiment out of Scotland, and was a universal favourite, the fencibles assembled under arms, and sent a defiance to their opponents, which was accepted; the parties were drawn up in battle-array in the barrack-ground, and the most sanguinary consequences were every moment expected, when the firm and strenuous exertions of Prince William, of Gloucester, commander of the troops in the place, fortunately restored peace. The offender was afterwards tried by court-martial.

A tumult took place in the corn-market here, on March 27th, 1801, in consequence of the price of wheat, 40s. being demanded for a boll of that grain. The populace immediately raked the kennels for dirt, with which they besmeared the farmer, who was glad to retreat to the Fountain Inn, the windows of which were assailed with stones, &c., as were also those of the Half Moon and Queen's Head. Besides attacking the houses, a quantity of corn was nearly trodden under foot, and several of the farmer's carts were hurried into the Wear, one of which was seen floating to the sea the next morning. A justice of the peace, with a few constables, seized upon one of the insurgents, and committed him to the *cage*; but he was soon liberated by the rioters. Things

ontinued in this condition till about nine o'clock, when the riot act was read, nd a part of the Lancashire Militia called out, which terminated the affair.

In November 1813, Sunderland was illuminated for three nights, in commemoration of Holland and Hanover, being freed from the influence of 'rance. Many devices and transparencies were displayed; the only drawback o the affair being the demolition of numerous windows, which were not lit up.

On the afternoon of March 20th, 1815, a number of persons principally eelmen and casters on the river Wear, assembled in a riotous manner near Sunderland, and determined to pull down the bridge which had been erected cross Galley's-gill, near Bishopwearmouth, for the purpose of conveying the oal-waggons belonging to Messrs. Nesham & Co. to the staiths below. They hen proceeded to their work of destruction; and having entirely pulled down he bridge, set fire to the staiths at its head, and burnt all the machinery which vas erected there for the purpose of conveying the waggons down the inclined lane to the spouts, where the coal was put on ship board without the intention of keels. They also pulled down one house, and unroofed several thers. Matters continued thus till a late hour at night, when a party of horse rrived from Newcastle, and dispersed the mob. One man was killed by ome of the falling timbers striking him. These tumultuous proceedings riginated in an idea, that other similar staiths were about to be erected upon he Wear, in consequence of which, there would not be so much employment or keelmen and casters. The injury done was estimated at £6,000. A riot took place on September 18th, 1816, in consequence of many of the tradesmen in Sunderland having refused to take the shillings and sixpences that were plain, and without the remains of the impression. From this cause, a large concourse of the poor inhabitants met after dark, and commenced an attack upon several of the shops, the windows of which were speedily demolished, and one of the shops was complely gutted by the mob, who were seen running away with hams, bacon, groceries, &c. On this being made known to the authorities, the 33rd Regiment was called out, and, on the riot act being read about midnight, they prepared to make use of their arms, when the greater portion of the mob dispersed, but not until several soldiers received severe bruises from bricks, &c. The town continued in great alarm and commotion for some time after this occurrence. On the 18th of the following October, another riot took place on account of the dearness of provisions; but through the exertion of the magistrates, aided by about sixty special constables, it was speedily quelled.

On August 31st, 1822, his Royal Highness, the late Duke of Sussex, descended the river Wear to Sunderland in Mr. Lambton's (Lord Durham's) barge. The ships in the harbour were decorated with flags, and the people loudly cheered him. On entering the carriage that awaited his arrival, the populace took the horses out, and drew him to the house of A. Fenwick, Esq., where he partook of a cold collation. Previous to leaving Sunderland, the duke addressed the crowd, and thanked them for the kind reception which had been accorded to him.

In consequence of existing differences between the shipowners and seamen of the port of Sunderland, the latter, on August 3rd, 1823, attempted forcibly to prevent ships going out to sea, when a most melancholy affair took place. A ship called the *Busy*, was going out with a number of special constables on board, to protect the crew, when the men assembled in great numbers, and endeavoured to prevent her by boarding. They soon overpowered the civil force, when a troop of the 3rd Light Dragoons from Newcastle, who had been

sent for some time before, were called upon to assist the magistrates in getting the ships out to sea. They succeeded in driving the intruders out of the ship; but in passing the north sand, where ships are obliged to keep in shore, those on board were assailed with stones and missiles, from a numerous mob of men and women, which they bore with patience for a considerable time; but one of the soldiers having been severely wounded, in the face, they were ordered to fire in their own defence, which they did at first over the heads of the rioters, but without effect. A second volley was then fired, by which three men were killed, and several wounded. After this affray, the town remained in great commotion for some time, but, more military having been procured from Newcastle, things were soon restored to their accustomed state of tranquillity.

The Duke of Wellington visited Sunderland on October 4th, 1827, when a grand dinner was given to him, in the Exchange. The ladies of Sunderland having entered into a subscription to form a triumphal arch across the High-street at Sunniside, a most elegant structure, covered with flowers and evergreens, was raised at their expense. The top of the arch was ornamented with a standard, bearing the arms of the United Kingdom, over which was a large streamer, inscribed "The Ladies' Welcome to Wellington." The duke reached Sunderland about five o'clock; and in passing under the triumphal arch, roses and crowns of laurel were dropped into his carriage by three young ladies, who occupied the centre of the arch. On arriving at the Exchange, an address was read, and presented to his grace, to which he made a suitable reply. Amongst the names of those who were present at the dinner, we find those of the Marquis of Londonderry, Earl Bathurst, the Marquis of Doure, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Ravensworth, Sir Walter Scott, the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley, Hon. H. T. Liddell, &c.

During Tuesday, October 14th, 1829, above 150 colliers had arrived safely in Sunderland harbour, and several sailed again laden, with a fine north-west wind and a smooth sea; but during the night, the wind having shifted to the north-east, a most tremendous sea came on, and morning presented one of the most awful spectacles witnessed there for many years. Daylight discovered four vessels lying on their broadsides on the south rocks, and by three o'clock in the afternoon, there were fifteen vessels on shore, and wrecked between the south pier and Hendon. About four o'clock, the Eleanor, of Monkwearmouth, which had sailed the day previous for the northward, in putting back, sunk off the mouth of the harbour, and all on board perished, in sight of some thousands of spectators, unable to render the slightest assistance.

On October 26th, 1831, the cholera made its first appearance at Sunderland, and so fatal were its effects, that between the above day and April 3rd, 1832, there were 538 persons attacked, of whom 205 died. It having been decided by Doctors Daun and Barry, who had been sent to Sunderland by the government, that the disease was of a highly malignant and contagious nature, the ships from that port were put under a quarantine for fifteen days, causing great stagnation of business, which added much to the distress among the lower orders. An hospital was fitted up for the reception of patients; the magistrates ordered the streets to be cleansed by the fire-engines; and a committee of gentlemen was formed, who divided the town into districts, and visited each daily, in order that all persons attacked by cholera might have medical aid.

A tremendous hurricane visited Sunderland on February 17th, 1836, when

the wind being from north-east, produced the highest tide ever remembered in that port. At high water, the tide was level with the quays, which, in many places, and for some time, were impassable. The shipping in the port was but slightly injured; but the damage suffered by the harbour, was considerable. All the frame work at the north pier end was washed away, with the engine erected thereon for driving the piles. An immense quantity of timber and other materials were washed away from off the piers, and from the shipbuilding yards. The south-east end of the bond timber yard, at Monkwearmouth, was washed down; the south pier was also much injured, and the greatest part of the breast work at the pier end was carried away; and two vessels were totally wrecked.

On January 12th, 1837, an alarming fire broke out in the patent rope manufactory of R. Webster, Esq., at Deptford. As soon as it was practicable. the engines were set to work, and every exertion made to preserve as much of the property as possible; but notwithstanding every effort, the whole of the extensive manufactory, with its machinery, &c., was burned to the ground. The loss amounted to nearly £60,000.

Sunderland was visited by a severe hurricane on Saturday, the 5th January, 1837. The storm commenced in the evening accompanied by hail and rain, and continued without intermission until Monday morning, when its effects became alarmingly visible. In all parts of the town, the streets were strewed with tiles, slates, bricks, and stones; and the injury done to property was very great. Many houses were completely unroofed. Much damage also occurred to the shipping in the river; many of the vessels broke from their moorings, and came in contact with each other.

On November 12th, of the same year, the Duke of Sussex again visited Sunderland, when he laid the foundation stone of the Athenæum. In the same month, the port of Sunderland was declared by an order in council, to be a fit and proper place for the importation of goods from parts within the limits of the East India Company's Charter. On November 13th, 1840, the coasts of Durham and Northumberland were visited by a violent storm, attended by disastrous consequences to the ports of Sunderland and Newcastle. In January of the following year, a severe frost having occurred, the river Wear above Sunderland Bridge presented one sheet of ice, as far as the eye could reach. Upon a thaw taking place, the river rose rapidly, and, rushing down with great force, tore away whole tiers of ships from their moorings at the Hetton and Lambton staiths, hurried them rapidly underneath the bridge, breaking their masts in the passage, and then dashing them against the vessels below, swept away tier after tier, and huddled them into a mass of wrecks, extending from one side of the river to the other, opposite the Durham and Sunderland Railway staiths.

Sunderland has given the title of earl to two noble families. It was first conferred by Charles I. on Emanuel, Lord Scrope of Bolton, lord president of the north; but he dying without issue, on the 6th June, 1643, the title was given to Henry, Lord Spencer of Wormleighton, who fell in the royal service, in the first battle of Newbury, in the same year. The honour still remains in his descendants, and is the third title of the Duke of Marlborough, Marquis of Blandford, and Earl of Sunderland.

Churches.—*Monkwearmouth Parish Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, consisting of nave, chancel, north aisle, and tower; the south aisle having at some former period been totally destroyed. It has undergone frequent repairs and alterations, and the interior having been much

modernised, it retains little of its original appearance. The tower is supposed to have belonged to the ancient abbey of Wearmouth. The church contains several sculptural slabs and mural monuments; and formerly possessed a chantry, dedicated to St. Lawrence, which was founded here in 1220, by one of the Hetoif family, to whom the advowson of the living formerly belonged. In 1790, the parish registers were destroyed by the fire which broke out in the Hall, then the residence of the minister, excepting the register of marriages from 16th October, 1785, of baptisms from 2nd September, 1779, and of burials from 3rd January, 1768. The living is a discharged curacy in the deanery of Chester, and a peculiar belonging to the dean and chapter of Durham. The revenue of the curacy, which amounts to about £225 per annum, is derived from the surplice fees, forty-five acres of land at Hedworth in the parish of Jarrow, and the interest of £2,000 augmentation money. There is also a small pension from the exchequer. Patron, Sir Hedworth Williamson; incumbent, Rev. Benjamin Kennicott, A.B.

Bishopwearmouth Parish Church is a cruciform structure, dedicated to St. Michael, situated in High-street, where it was rebuilt in 1807, on the site of the ancient church, which had existed since the days of Athelstan, but having become "ruinous and uncomfortable," it was taken down and the present edifice erected in its stead, partly at the expense of the pewholders, and partly at the expense of the parish. The tower was added to the church shortly after its opening; and, in 1849, and the following year, the transepts were erected. A new organ was built in 1855. The old church contained a chantry, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, the value of which at the dissolution was £3 15s. 4d. The parish register commences in 1567. The living is a rectory, valued in the Liber Regis at £89 18s. 1½d.; gross income, £3,316. Patron, the Bishop of Durham; rector, Rev. J. P. Eden, M.A.; curates, Rev. G. J. Wallas, B.A., and Rev. D. Faulkner.

Sunderland Parish Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1719, and consecrated by the Bishop of London, on the 5th September in that year. It is a plain brick structure, with stone mouldings round the windows and doors. The interior is handsome, and comprises a nave and chancel, and aisles, the latter of which are separated from the nave by seven elegant pillars on each side, with Corinthian capitals. The communion table occupies a recess, covered by a dome supported in front by two Corinthian columns. There are galleries on each side, and at the west end of the nave; the front of the latter is charged with the royal arms, and those of Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham. Above the gallery is a smaller one for the accommodation of the choir. In 1803, the church was newly roofed. Sunderland was separated from the parish of Bishopwearmouth, by act of parliament in 1719, and constituted a distinct and independent rectory, the burgesses having previously erected the present church, vestry, and rectory house, upon part of one of the common fields, called the Intack, where they also enclosed a piece of ground for a cemetery. The parish register commences in 1719. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of St. John's attached; not in charge; returned at £89; gross income of the former, £264; of the latter, £122. Patron, the Bishop of Durham; rector, Rev. H. Peters; curates, Rev. J. Haslewood and Rev. —— Caswell.

All Saints' District Church, situated at Monkwearmouth, and close to the road leading to Fulwell, is a handsome stone building, in the early English style, erected in 1848 at a cost of about £3,000. It consists of nave, chancel, and south aisle; the window in the chancel is of stained glass. The

living is in the gift of the Queen and the Bishop of Durham, who present alternately. Incumbent, the Rev. B. C. Kennicott, B.A.

St. John's Church, or Chapel of Ease to Sunderland church, head of Barrack-street, was erected by subscription in 1769, on a site given by Marshall Robinson, Esq., of Herrington. It is a brick structure, ornamented with hewn stone, and contains three spacious galleries, one of which is generally appropriated for the use of the military in the neighbouring barracks. The living is annexed to that of the mother church, and is vested in the same patrons. The curates of Sunderland attend here.

St. Thomas' District Church, or Chapel of Ease to Bishopwearmouth church, situated in John-street, was erected in 1827-29, at a cost of £6,000. It is a neat structure, in the Gothic style, consisting of nave and aisles, with front and side galleries, and contains about 1,000 sittings, one half of which are free. The font, situated near the west end of the church, is an octagonal basin of Caen stone, the sides of which are ornamented with shields of arms, &c. The organ is a fine toned instrument, by Bishop, of London. The eastern window is of three lights, and filled with stained glass, bearing representations of the Adoration of the Magi, the four Evangelists, the Emblems of the Passion, &c. There are two other stained windows on the north side, on one of which is the Resurrection and the Last Judgment, and on the other the Conversion of St. Paul. There is a Lending Library in connection with the church. Rev. Richard Skipsey, incumbent

St. Andrew's District Church, situated at Deptford, is a fine structure, in the early English style, erected from designs furnished by Thomas Moore, Esq., architect, at a cost of £2,000, and consecrated by the Bishop of Durham, on December 14th, 1841. It comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with side and end galleries, and contains 2,000 sittings, of which 915 are free and unappropriated, The chancel is lighted by a large and elegant stained glass window, presented to the church by James Hartley, Esq., of Bishopwearmouth, who also gave the whole of the glass required for the other windows. By an order in council, dated May 23rd, 1844, the queen was pleased to assign to this church a district, of which the following are the boundaries: — It commences by the Newbottle or Lambton staiths, by the river Wear, and proceeds along the middle of the river, as far as the township of Ford; it then turns, in a south-easterly direction, along the boundary of Ford township, till it reaches Hylton-lane; along which it proceeds easterly, following the boundary of the glebe lands, as far as the Old Iron Works, including Aiskel's and Ogden's land, and from the Old Iron works down the eastern side of the street called Farrington-row, till it meets the rector's glebe, and so down to the Newbottle or Lambton staiths, whence the boundary commenced. The living is in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. Incumbent, the Rev. W. H. Bulmer; curate, Rev. John Kingston.

St. Paul's Church, Hendon, is a handsome building, of hewn stone, in the early English style of architecture, erected by subscription, at a cost of £2,500, and consecrated by the Bishop of Cape Town, November 23rd, 1852. It consists of nave, chancel, and south aisle, and contains about 700 sittings, 318 of which are free. The living is in the patronage of the Rector of Bishopwearmouth, and incumbency of the Rev. Benjamin Mathie; curate Rev. James Holme.

St. Mary's (Catholic) Church, situated in Bridge-street, was erected in 1835, and the architecture in general is of the early English period. The building is plain, but substantial; the east end presents a large centre window

of three lights, with two aisle windows of a single light each, and two stair windows of two lights each. The interior is 120 feet in length by 50 in breadth, and 40 in height to the timber ceiling. There are no aisles, the roof being a single span, and the ceiling panelled and painted. The side windows are four in number, two on each side, and are single lights. There is no window at the west or altar end; a gallery, which formerly contained an organ, is placed at the east end. The entrance doors from the street are two in number, one at the front of each staircase. On the south and north sides of the high altar are respectively the Lady Chapel and St. Joseph's Chapel, erected in 1852, each thirty feet long, twenty-four wide, and thirty-six high; and each lighted by one triple and two single lancet windows. The Lady Chapel contains the font, and communicates with the sacristy, which is thirty-four feet long and sixteen wide. An image of the Blessed Virgin is placed between the Lady Chapel and the high altar. In St. Joseph's Chapel, which has as yet no altar, the girls of the convent schools are placed on Sundays. Behind them are the organ-loft and choir, under which a portion of the chapel is screened off for the Sisters of Mercy of St. Bede's Convent. On the south side of the main body of the church are the confessionals. The church contains sittings for about 1,200 persons. The presbytery is attached to the south side of the church facing Bridge-street, and is of considerable size. On the north side of St. Joseph's Chapel are the schools; the Boys' School, conducted by the Presentation Brothers, occupying the first floor, and the Girls' School, which is under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, the second floor. There are separate staircases and suitable conveniences for each school. To the west of the church, and separated from it by a narrow street, is St. Bede's Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, containing eleven nuns—this was formerly a dwelling-house, and possesses a large garden. A new convent chapel, infirmary, school and instruction rooms, are about to be erected within the precincts of the convent. The church, schools, and convent, have been established by the exertions and sacrifices of the Rev. Philip Kearney, the present rector of St. Mary's. His zealous and active assistants in his pastoral duties are the Rev. John Bamber and the Rev. Francis Kirsopp.

CHAPELS.—*Baptist Chapel*, Hallgarth-square, Monkwearmouth Shore, is a small, plain, brick building, erected in 1846; all its sittings are free and unappropriated.

Baptist Chapel, Maling's Rig, occupies a building which formerly served as a Freemason's Lodge, but has been occupied by this body since 1842. It will accommodate about 200 persons. Mr. George Preston, preacher.

Bethany Chapel.—This place of worship, situated in Hedworth-terrace, is a brick building, erected in 1849, at a cost of £1,100. Rev. J. Halcro, minister.

Bethel Chapel, the property of the Independents, is a large and commodious structure, with a handsome stone front, situated in Villiers-street. It was erected in 1817, and altered and improved in 1826, at a cost of about £3,000. The number of sittings is upwards of 1,000. Rev. Edward Bowlay, minister.

Bethesda Free Chapel, Tatham-street, Bishopwearmouth, is a large handsome building, erected in 1844, by the Rev. A. A. Rees, formerly curate of Sunderland, whose private property it is. It belongs to no particular denomination, but adult baptism is practised similar to the Baptists, for which purpose a small well has been constructed near the pulpit. The interior is comfortably fitted up with pews, and has front and side galleries. No charge

is made for seats, the sittings being all free, but boxes bearing the inscription "The labourer is worthy of his hire," are placed at the entrances to the chapel, for the reception of the voluntary contributions of the congregation and strangers. Sittings are provided for 1,300 persons. A school is held in the chapel on Sunday afternoons. Rev. A. A. Rees, minister.

Congregational Chapel.—This handsome edifice, situated in Fawcett-street, was erected in 1851, at a cost of £2,600. It is of stone, and has a day school and vestry attached. Rev. G. Maitland, minister.

The Friends' Meeting House is in Nile-street, Bishopwearmouth, and is a handsome stone building, erected in 1822, at a cost of nearly £3,000. There is a burial ground attached; but this having been recently closed by direction of the Secretary of State, the Friends have purchased ground in the New General Cemetery.

The Independent Chapel, Dundas-street, Monkwearmouth Shore, is a brick building, erected in 1832. Rev. Wm. Parks, minister.

Jews' Synagogue.—The Jews assemble for worship, according to the rights of their ancient faith, in a building situated in Vine-street, Bishopwearmouth, formerly the property and residence of the celebrated Lieutenant-colonel John Lilburn. A short distance to the west of Bishopwearmouth there is a small burial ground belonging to this people.

Jireh Chapel, belonging to the Calvinists, is now in course of erection near the Borough-road, and the estimated cost is £800. This is to replace the Corn Market Chapel, formerly used by this congregation; but which now serves as a saloon.

The Particular Baptist Chapel, Sans-street, Bishopwearmouth, is a brick edifice, with stone quoins and dressings, erected in 1708, and rebuilt in 1853. Rev. J. Redmond, minister. The same denomination have another place of worship, the *Enon Chapel,* in Barclay-street, Monkwearmouth Shore, which was built in 1834, and contains sittings for 400 persons.

Providence Chapel, belonging to the Methodist New Connexion, is a neat brick building, situated in Dame Dorothy-street, Monkwearmouth Shore where it was erected in 1854. There is a Sunday-school attached.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel, Flag-lane, Bishopwearmouth, was erected in 1824, at a cost of about 1,500; a Sunday-school was added in 1850. The same body have places of worship in Waterloo-street and Hodgson's Buildings, Monkwearmouth, and Hopper-street, Bishopwearmouth.

Salem Chapel.—This place of worship, situated in Broad-street, Monkwearmouth, was erected by the Independents, in 1817; and, being subsequently purchased from that body by the dean and chapter of Durham, was for some time used as a Chapel of Ease to the parish church of Monkwearmouth. It has been closed since the opening of All Saints' Church.

Seamen's Bethel, South Dock, was opened on Easter Tuesday, 1855, in a room given by Messrs. Cathay and Robinson. Rev. S. Reeves, minister.

St George's Chapel, Villiers-street, belongs to the Presbyterians, and is an elegant stone structure, of the Doric order, erected in 1825, at a cost of upwards of £4,000. Rev. Dr. Paterson, minister.

The Scotch Church, situated in North Bridge-street, Monkwearmouth Shore, is a large stone structure, with handsome front of hewn stone, erected about the year 1835, at a cost of £1,800, and will seat 500 persons. There are school-rooms under the chapel. Rev. Andrew Hardie, minister.

Smyrna Chapel, which belongs to the United Presbyterians, is situated in the Borough-road, Bishopwearmouth, and is a handsome brick structure, with

manse and school-house attached. It contains sittings for 600 persons. Rev. John Parker, minister.

Union Chapel.—This neat edifice stands in Coronation-street, and was built in 1822, at an expense of £1,200. It is the property of the United Presbyterian body, and is under the pastoral care of the Rev. B. J. Muir.

The Tabernacle.—This chapel, situated in South Durham-street, Bishopwearmouth, belongs to the Methodist Association, and was erected in 1835. It is a large brick building, capable of accommodating 800 persons.

The United Presbyterian Church, Hamilton-street, Monkwearmouth Shore, was erected in 1827, and will accommodate about 650 worshippers. Rev. John Mathison, minister. The same denomination have another chapel in Maling's Rig, which was erected in 1776, and enlarged in 1796, Rev. J. Muir, minister.

The Wesleyan Association Chapel, Brougham-lane, was erected in 1841, at a cost of £2,500, and is under the charge of the Revs. Messrs. Rutherford and Harwood. There is another chapel belonging to this body at Deptford, which is attended by the Sunderland ministers.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Whitburn-street, Monkwearmouth Shore, is a large brick structure, erected in 1761, and rebuilt in 1826, at a cost of £2,000. It contains front and side galleries, and possesses sittings for about 1,200 persons. There are spacious schools attached, which are attended by about 135 children.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, situated in High-street, is a large brick building, erected in 1792-3, enlarged in 1809, and again in 1824, and will accommodate about 3,000 persons. Revs. John Lawton, James Osborne, and John Clulow, ministers. The same denomination have also a chapel at New Trimdon-street, Deptford, which was built in 1854, at a cost of £900; and another in Crescent-row, Deptford.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Fawcett-street, is a neat structure, with front of cut stone, in the Gothic style, erected in 1837. Same ministers as High-street Chapel.

The Wesleyan Reformers' Chapel, Dock-street, Monkwearmouth Shore, was erected in 1851, at a cost of about £800, by the body whose name it bears, but who have since joined the Wesleyan Association. It is a large brick edifice, containing sittings for 700 persons, and has day and Sunday-schools attached.

Zion Chapel, situated in Zion-street, Bishopwearmouth, belongs to the Methodist New Connexion, and was opened for worship in 1809. It is a neat structure, capable of accommodating about 600 persons, and cost £1,500. Rev. B. T. Griffiths, minister.

Public Schools.—*Bishopwearmouth Infant School*, situated in Silksworth-row, is a handsome stone building, erected in 1847, and will accommodate about 150 children. Agnes White and E. Liddle, teachers.

British and Foreign School, Nicholson-street, Bishopwearmouth, in connection with the British and Foreign School Society, is a large brick building, the lower portion of which serves as the British School. It is attended exclusively by boys, whose average number is 200, and is under the superintendence of the Society of Friends. Robert Cameron, teacher.

Donnison's School, situated in Church-street, was founded by Elizabeth Donnison, widow, who, in 1778, left £1,500 for the purpose of establishing a perpetual school for teaching poor girls belonging to the parish of Sunderland reading and sewing. The income, as stated under the returns made in

pursuance of the act of 26 George III., was £75; but from a portion of the money having been since vested in the Three-per-Cent Consols, the total interest has been advanced to £110 2s. 2d. (income-tax to be deducted). This charity is vested in seven trustees, of whom the rectors of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth and the proprietor of the Ford estate are always three; the rector of Sunderland is the acting trustee. Thirty-six girls are educated; each of whom receives a suit of clothes at Christmas, part of a suit at Midsummer, and two pairs of shoes. Attached to the school is a neat house for the mistress, erected in 1827 by Mrs. Elizabeth Woodcock. Jane Burne, mistress.

Monkwearmouth Colliery School, for children of both sexes, was established in August 1854, and is supported by the colliery owners and their workmen. John Welch, William Mason, Elizabeth Welch, and Ann Foster, teachers.

The National School, Low-row, Bishopwearmouth, is a plain stone structure, erected in 1808, and contains apartments for children of both sexes. The average number in attendance is, boys, 155; girls, 150. J. E. Hall, E. W. Napper, and Margaret Thompson, teachers.

The National School, situated in Hallgarth-square, Monkwearmouth, is a large brick building, erected in 1847, at a cost of £700. Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., is patron, and the school is under government inspection. Average attendance 200; John Johnson, teacher.

The National School for girls, Waterloo-place, Monkwearmouth Shore, is principally supported by Lady Williamson, and is attended by about eighty children. Miss Collingwood, teacher.

Park School, in Silksworth-road, and near Bishopwearmouth Church, is a handsome stone structure, erected in 1854, at a cost of about £2,000. There are three departments in this establishment, a higher and lower school for boys, and a girls' school. The number in attendance is 250 boys and 150 girls. Jame Bere, Abraham Fitten, Samuel Waters, and Agnes Bere, teachers.

St. Andrew's National School, Deptford, erected in 1842, is attached to the church, and attended by about 200 children of both sexes. John Coulson and Miss Jones, teachers, *Millfield Field School*, also attached to St. Andrew's Church, was established in 1847, and will accommodate about 100 pupils. Miss Hanson, teacher.

St. John's Infant School, a brick building situated in Prospect-row, was erected in 1834, and will accommodate 200 children. Elizabeth Ann Kelly, teacher.

St. Mary's (Catholic) Schools. See the account of St. Mary's Catholic Church, page 664. The Boys' School is conducted by the Presentation Brothers; Brother Austin Buckley, superior; and the Girls' School is under the care of the Sisters of Mercy.

St. Paul's National School, Hendon, now in course of erection, is a brick structure, with cut stone dressings.

Sunderland Parochial Schools, situated in Vine-street, and commonly called Gray's School, is a large brick building, erected in 1823. The ground-floor is occupied as a boys' school, and will accommodate about 400 children. The upper room serves as a girls' school, and will accommodate about the same number of scholars. It is in contemplation to erect a new school on the Moor; the present one is sold, and will be converted into an iron foundry. William Hope and Esther Hope, teachers.

Union Chapel Schools, situated in Sussex-street, were erected in 1855, at a cost of £330, and are expected to be opened early in 1856.

Wesleyan School for Girls, Nicholson-street, Bishopwearmouth, is a large room over the British School. It is under government inspection, superintended by a committee of ladies, and was established in its present system in 1854. The number in attendance is 150. Elizabeth Milbourn, teacher.

There are many other schools, which our limited space will not allow us to particularise; they will be found, with the names of their teachers, in the Directory.

HOSPITALS AND ALMS HOUSES.—*The Aged Seamen's Asylum*, Trafalgar-square, consists of thirteen houses, each of which contains eight rooms, and are occupied by old worn out seamen, and the widows of seamen. The buildings were erected by the trustees of the Muster Roll, under the act 4 and 5 William IV. On the front is a slab, bearing the date 1840, and the names of the trustees. John Dallowell, governor.

Bowes' Alms Houses, Bishopwearmouth Green, were founded by the Rev. John Bowes, rector of Bishopwearmouth, about the year 1725, as a residence for poor widows. The only endowment arises from a bequest made by Dr. Thomas Ogle, who, in 1725, charged his estate in Stainton with the payment of £5 per annum to the inmates of these alms houses for ever, redeemable on payment of £100. This sum was afterwards paid by his family to the dean and chapter of Durham, and from them £5 a year is received by the rector, who distributes it amongst the almswomen.

The Freemen's Hospital, 16 and 17, Church-street, was erected in 1719, and is inhabited by eight poor widows. This hospital has long been in the possession of the Freemen and Stallingers of Sunderland, who, from time to time, as vacancies occur, appoint the inmates.

Gibson's Alms Houses, for single women, are situated in Church-lane, and were founded in pursuance of the will of Jane Gibson, who, on July 14th, 1725, gave to Isabel Reed, of Bishopwearmouth, £1,400, to purchase ground to build thereon twelve rooms in the parish of Bishopwearmouth, or Sunderland, and the sum remaining after building the rooms was to be put out at interest, to be paid yearly to twelve poor persons that shall from time to time be chosen to inhabit the said rooms. Elizabeth Reed intermarried with Ralph Robinson, Esq., of Middle Herrington, and, jointly with her husband, fulfilled and enlarged the intentions of the donor, built the hospital on her own ground and laid out £1,000 in the purchase of copyhold lands, within the town fields of Bishopwearmouth. The building consists of a centre and two wings, with a small enclosed court, and stands a little to the east of the church. The income is about £150 per annum. The appointment of the inmates is vested by the will of the founder and a subsequent decree, in the family of Mowbray, late of Ford, the only descendants and representatives of Isabel Reed.

The Marine Alms Houses.—By indenture, bearing date 29th August, 1820, enrolled in the High Court of Chancery, for the foundation and endowment of certain alms houses in Bishopwearmouth, now known by the name of the Marine Alms Houses, Elizabeth Woodcock, the founder, declared that she herself, for life, and after her decease, the Bishop of Durham for the time being, should be the visitor of the charity thereby established. These alms houses are pleasantly situated in Crow Tree-lane, and are for the reception of ten widows or unmarried daughters of master mariners, above fifty-five years of age. They have each an apartment and a stipend of £10 a-year; the matron receives £14. Rev. H. Peters, Rev. J. P. Eden, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., Rev. Thomas Baker, Mr. J. Simpson, and Mr. Robinson, trustees; Mrs. Shield, matron.

The Seamen's Hall or *Assembly Room*, Assembly Garth, with the adjacent buildings, were purchased in the year 1750, for £148, in pursuance of an act of parliament passed in the 20th year of the reign of George II., and entitled "An act for the relief and support of maimed and disabled seamen, and the widows and children of such as shall be killed, slain, or drowned, in the merchants' service." There are at present eight houses in the square occupied by fifty tenants. A sailor receives two shillings per month, a widow the same amount, and one shilling for each child under fourteen years of age. Persons possessed of a house are not entitled to relief. The hall is used as a place of worship by the Primitive Methodists; and Lieutenant-Colonel Parkinson, superintendent of the Mercantile Marine Pension Office, has his office here. The following are the trustees of the Aged Seamen's Asylum, Trafalgar-square, and the Hospital Houses, Assembly Garth, viz.:—Messrs. C Alcock, Martin Lowie, Martin Moore, Thomas Anderson, Allison Whitfield, William Sanderson, Thomas Armstrong, William Milburn, Martin Douglas, George Cook, William Dawson, James Crosby, Thomas Graydon, William H. Watson, and William Farrow; W. J. Smith, secretary.

Benevolent Institutions and Societies.—*The Bishopwearmouth and Sunderland Infirmary and Dispensary*, situated at the west end of Bishopwearmouth, and close to the Durham turnpike road, is a large brick building, erected in 1822, at a cost of £3,000, and will accommodate sixty patients. There are apartments for the surgeon, matron, and nurses, besides the requisite offices. It is supported by subscriptions and donations. The institution is under the patronage of the Lord Bishop of Durham, and of eight presidents, including the principal noblemen of the county. The twelve vice-presidents and three acting trustees consist of the principal resident gentry. Four physicians and two surgeons, with house apothecary and surgeon, compose the medical department. For list of officers, &c., see Directory.

The Eye Infirmary, 40, Numbers Garth, was founded June 13th, 1836, since which period the number of those who have sought the aid of the institution is nearly 8,000. Persons suffering from any disease of the eye, are admitted as patients, without ticket or recommendatory letter. The infirmary is open from one to two on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The Lying-in Charity, Wear-street, was established in 1803, and, since its commencement, upwards of 7,000 poor married women have had the benefit of the institution, 105 having been relieved during the present year. It is under the patronage of the Marchioness of Londonderry, and is managed by a committee of ladies.

The Ragged School, situated in Silver-street, was established in October, 1849, and is supported by subscriptions. There are fifty-four children of both sexes in attendance, who are clothed, fed, and educated, free of charge, eight of them are also lodged. A large house in Silver-street, formerly used as a custom house, and purchased for the Corporation Gas Company, is now undergoing repairs, &c., and will be opened as the Ragged School in March, 1856. A shoemaker and tailor attend daily from two to five. James and Ellen Short, teachers.

Sailors' Home, Exchange Commercial Buildings, High-street, was opened in May, 1852, and will accommodate between thirty and forty inmates. James Milne, manager.

Besides these institutions, Sunderland possesses a *Humane Society*, a *Society for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Shipwrecked Seamen*, a *Sailors' Society*, an *Indigent Sick Society*, a branch of the *British*

and Foreign Bible Society, Town Missionary Society, &c., for which see Directory.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—*The Assembly Rooms*, Upper Sans-street, are the property of Mr. G. H. Rennison, silversmith, Bridge-street, Bishopwearmouth. They were erected in 1839, and are used as a county court, &c. There is a small room attached, which is let to building and other societies.

The Barracks, situated in Barrack-street, were erected in the year 1794, and put into commission in the beginning of the following year, when the first barrack master was appointed. They were originally constructed for 1,52 men and 41 officers, and possess every requisite convenience for an establishment of the kind. They are at present occupied by the North Durham Militia.

Baths and Wash Houses, Hendon-road, are the property of the corporation, and were erected in 1850, at a cost of £3,000. They were opened on the 7th January, 1851. They occupy a handsome brick building, with stone dressings, and over the entrance is a neat slab, bearing the arms of the borough of Sunderland. The interior arrangements are very complete, and comprise hot, cold, vapour, and shower baths, with laundry, and drying and wash houses. John Small, superintendent; Mary E. Small, matron.

Baths and Wash Houses (Williamson's), Monkwearmouth Shore, were erected in 1854, at an expense of £2,500, on land given by Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart. The establishment comprises thirty-two washing stands, ten hot and cold baths, and one vapour bath. Thomas Smith, superintendent.

The Cemetery, Thornton-place, Bishopwearmouth, was opened in October, 1839, the ground having been given by the Rev. Dr. Wellesley, late rector of Bishopwearmouth, and enclosed by the parishioners. It should have been closed in May, 1854; but owing to the difficulty of obtaining a suitable place for interment, the Secretary of State allowed it to remain open until the new cemetery, now in course of formation, on the right of the road leading to Chester-le-Street, is finished. The new cemetery comprises upwards of thirty-three acres of glebe land, purchased from the dean and chapter of Durham, at £275 per acre. The different denominations and communities in the surrounding parishes will have places of interment allotted for them here. This cemetery must be opened in May, 1856, and the total cost of formation will be near £2,000.

The Exchange, situated in High-street, is a chaste and elegant structure, erected in 1812-14, from designs furnished by Mr. Stokoe, of Newcastle, at an expense of £8,000, which was raised in shares of £50 each. The building presents a front of 95 feet in length; the basement storey containing kitchen, vaults, &c. The central space on the ground floor is laid out in the piazza form, as an exchange or merchant's walk; and the adjoining rooms on each side are suitably adapted for the use of the merchants, public sales, brokers' offices, &c. The upper storey contains rooms used by the different boards of commissioners, viz., the Wear Bridge, roads, &c., and a handsome and commodious newsroom, 68 feet in length by 28 in breadth, which is well supplied with the leading papers of the day, maps, and every accommodation usually met with in such institutions. The affairs of the news-room are conducted by a committee, annually chosen from among the proprietors; and members who are not proprietors are chosen by ballot.

The Gas Works are situated in Wellington-lane, Ayre's-quay, Hind-street, Bishopwearmouth; Russell-street, Sunderland; Strand-street and Hallgarth-street, Monkwearmouth. The original works were established, on a small

scale, in Russell-street, in 1825. The present annual consumption of gas is about 80,000,000 cubic feet. The company called "The Sunderland Corporation Gas Company," was incorporated in 1846. The principal office is 61, Fawcett-street, Bishopwearmouth. For officers, &c. see Directory.

The Iron Bridge.—Previously to 1792 the river had been crossed by means of two ferries: the first project entertained was that of erecting a stone bridge, which was abandoned for the present structure, of which the first stone was laid September 24th, 1793, and the work completed in 1796, at a total cost of £33,400, of which sum £30,000 was advanced by Rowland Burdon, Esq., M.P. for the county. The bridge was built under the direction of Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Monkwearmouth, and consists of one magnificent arch, 236 feet in the span, and 100 feet in height from low-water mark, admitting vessels of from 200 to 300 tons burthen to pass underneath; the abutments are nearly solid masonry, 24 feet thick, 42 broad at bottom, and 37 at the top; the breadth of the carriage way is 32 feet, with flagged footpaths on each side, defended by an iron balustrade; the whole weight of iron is 260 tons, 46 of which are malleable and the remainder cast.

Public Park, Building Hill.—The description given by the *Sunderland Herald,* in a recent publication, is so much in unison with our own ideas of the place, that we cannot do better than give the notice entire:—"We but express the general feeling in the borough when we pronounce Building Hill to be the most delightful retreat in this quarter of the country. The operations connected with the laying out of the ground to the north appear to be drawing to a close, and those who had not visited the locality for some time until the present fine weather set in, were altogether taken by surprise with the transformation which it had undergone. Already is it a resort of all ranks, and of every age, and, without being over-fanciful, we can almost imagine that ere long the influence of such a pleasure-ground will be visibly exerted on the whole community. In large commercial towns, such places become doubly valuable, for in proportion as men become immersed in business cares, the love of nature, and their experience of the quiet joys which flow from intercourse with the 'fairer forms which cultivation glories in,' grow fainter and fainter, even supposing that they ever entertained such pleasurable emotions. To those of our readers who were formerly residents in Sunderland, but who are now removed from the borough, it may be necessary to mention that the improvements referred to consist in the ornamental laying out of the wide extent of ground stretching from the north-west corner of the hill at Ryhope road, to the entrance from Wellington-road, at the north-east. As the absent Sunderlander may well remember, this quarter of the hill used to be nothing else than a series of rubbish mounds; and tangled weeds, with the quarryman's blast, were the only sights and sounds which demanded particular attention from the stray visitor. Now the scene is entirely changed: 'the wilderness and the solitary place' is become a garden of delights—neatly trimmed knolls of living green begem the waste of old, and where their graceful undulations terminate, the wide-spreading lawn will yet prolong the verdant gambol, and the young trees clap their hands at the moaning wind. Well-formed walks run through the park,—now lifting the straggler into view of the glad blue sea, then leading him under the shadow of the frowning rock, and anon carrying him 'ower the hills and far away.' Hither, at early morning, will the slave of desk or of counter wend his joyful way; here, at noon's full tide, old age will commune with memory, whilst childhood's glad glee wakes up the echoes; and at day's decline, the young maiden, walking forth in the dawn.

of love, will wander here in sweet companionship with one, who may be nothing to the world, but who is all the world to her. A truce, however, to sentimentalism, and one word to the public: Let those who frequent the pleasure-ground avoid every act that would tend to injure it in the slightest degree, and endeavour to preserve the shrubs and the ground from every rude hand and wanton footstep. We expect yet to see an edging of flowers put in here and there, to enliven the rather monotonous embankments about the centre of the park; and if seats were put down at intervals every possible requirement would be supplied. But these matters are in very good hands, and when the improvements are entirely completed, there will be no better memorial needed in honour of those gentlemen to whom the people of Sunderland owe such an invaluable privilege. This park will cover many corporation sins, and those who seek for the monument of the men who have done the town most service, have only to go to Building Hill, and look around."

Railway Station.—The North-Eastern Railway Station, Monkwearmouth Shore, was opened in 1848. William Strong, stationmaster. A goods station is now in course of construction adjoining, and is expected to be open during the current year. The present goods station is in Broad-street, Monkwearmouth, and will be closed upon the opening of the new one. The same company (the North-Eastern) have also a station in Fawcett street, Bishopwearmouth, which was opened on June 1st, 1853, and is called the *Sunderland and Durham Station*. A coal line is continued from this station to the docks. Frederick Davies, stationmaster. There is another station on this line at Millfield, Bishopwearmouth. The *Moor Station*, for goods and passengers, is situated at the extremity of the moor, and close to the Sunderland Docks. *The Londonderry, Seaham, and Sunderland Station* was opened in 1855. Edward Charlton, manager and superintendent.

The Police Station, West Wear-street, is a neat brick building, erected in 1842, adjoining which are the Mayor's Chambers, Corporation Offices, and the residence of the superintendent of police. Petty sessions are held here daily.

The Sunderland Poor Law Union embraces an area of 11,944 acres, and its population in 1851 was 56,226 souls. It is divided into five sub-districts, viz.:—North Bishopwearmouth, comprising the townships of Ford, Bishopwearmouth Pans, and part of that of Bishopwearmouth; South Bishopwearmouth, comprising another part of the township of Bishopwearmouth, and the townships of Tunstall and Ryhope; East Sunderland, comprising part of Sunderland parish; West Sunderland, comprising the remaining part of Sunderland parish, and part of the township of Bishopwearmouth; Monkwearmouth, comprising the townships of Monkwearmouth, Monkwearmouth Shore, Fulwell, Hylton, and Southwick. *The Union Workhouse* is situated on Hylton-road, and is a handsome brick building, in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1854-5, at a cost of £11,450, and will accommodate 500 persons. The number of inmates at present is 301. The total receipts of the union for the year ending September 1855, was £14,939 7s. 2d., and the expenditure for the same period was £15,345 0s. 3d. Alexander Baity, master; Ann Baity, matron; Duncan Cameron and Anne Hawksford, teachers.

The Sunderland Total Abstinence Society was formed November 11, 1835, since which time it has gradually progressed, and now numbers some thousands of members. Last year 150 public meetings were held, 70,000 pages of tracts distributed, and 200 members enrolled. It is purposed to erect a temperance hall in the town as soon as sufficient funds can be obtained for the purpose.

The Water Works, situated at Hamilton Hill, were established by act of parliament in 1846, after which the company purchased the Bishopwearmouth Water Works, now laid up. There is one reservoir into which the water is pumped from a well thirty-four fathoms deep, by an engine of 130 horse power. This company, in 1852, obtained an act of parliament, by the provisions of which they are authorised to supply South Shields with water, and connect it with Sunderland. For this purpose they have established works at Fulwell, where the water is raised from the sandstone by two engines of sixty horse power each. For officers, &c. see Directory.

The Theatre Royal is a commodious building, situated in Drury-lane, but is about to be superseded by a new theatre, now in course of erection in Bedford-street, Bishopwearmouth. The new structure is of brick, with a cut stone front, in the Corinthian and Ionic styles of architecture, and will accommodate about 1,400 persons. The interior is to be fitted up in the most elegant style, and on the most approved principles. It is expected to be opened early in 1856. Samuel Roxby, manager. There is another theatre in Lambton-street, the *Lyceum*, which was erected in 1851.

Literary and Scientific Institutions, &c.—*The Athenæum*, situated in Fawcett-street, is an elegant structure of cut stone, erected in 1841, at a cost of about £5,000. The principal entrance is beneath a projecting colonnade, supported by four fluted columns, and leads to the body of the hall, which is devoted to public lectures, &c. A flight of steps leads to the *Subscription Reading Room* held here, which is well supplied with the various metropolitan and local journals, &c. Mr. John Swan, secretary. Beneath the reading room there is an extensive *Library*, containing about 7,000 volumes in the various departments of literature. Mr. John Douglas and Mr. F. John, secretaries; James Stephen, librarian. On the left of the entrance is the *Sunderland Museum*, which possesses a fine collection of shells, minerals, ancient coins and medals, British and foreign birds, &c. Mr. John Evans, curator; Mr. James Hill, secretary and treasurer.

Library (Sunderland Subscription), 190, High-street, was established in 1796, and now contains about 1,500 volumes of standard works in the various departments of literature, science, and art. It is governed by a committee of the members. Mr. George Garbutt, librarian.

The Mechanics' Institution, 24, Lambton-street, was founded in 1852, and now contains a library of about 1000 volumes, many of which are standard works. Lord Brougham, patron; Rev. Richard Skipsey, president; Thomas Dixon, secretary and treasurer; and Samuel Reeves, librarian.

For other Institutions, Societies, &c., see Directory.

Markets, Fairs, &c.—Markets are held here every Saturday, though the ancient market-day is Friday; and there are fairs on May 13th and 14th, and October 11th and 12th. Here are extensive establishments for the making of crown and plate glass, chemical works, potteries, roperies, saw mills, flax mills, and quarries of stone, peculiarly suited for grindstones. Shipbuilding is extensively carried on; and vessels of the largest size, adapted for the commerce of all parts of the world, and of the most splendid build, are now frequently launched here, and registered at Lloyd's as first-class.*

* It appears that Sunderland vessels have accomplished some of the quickest voyages that have been made to Australia. The *Chalmers*, built here, effected the voyage in 111 days; and the *Vimiera* another Sunderland ship, was only 86 days in her passage from London to Port Phillip

The following table shows the number of ships built on the Wear, with their aggregate and average tonnage, since 1835 :—

Year.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	Average tons.
1835	98	26,134	266¾
1836	114	27,703	243
1837	128	32,343	252¼
1838	180	43,512	242
1839	247	59,441	240½
1840	251	64,446	256¾
1841	141	40,396	286¼
1842	107	26,837	250¼
1843	85	21,377	250½
1844	100	27.131	271¼
1845	131	38,260	225
1846	133	41,835	314½
1847	148	46,901	316¾
1848	142	37,878	266¾
1849	155	44,333	292
1850	158	51,374	325¼
1851	146	51,823	355
1852	142	56,645	399
1853	153	68,735	449¼
1854	151	66,929	443¼

The banking business of the town is transacted by the Northumberland and Durham District Bank, the Union Banking Company, and the bank of Messrs. W. H. Lambton & Co. The hours of business in these establishments are from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. There is also a Savings Bank, situated in Barclay-street, Monkwearmouth, which was commenced in July 1824, and is governed by a president, ten trustees, and upwards of twenty managers. *See also Directory.*

Port, Customs, &c.—Sunderland owes its importance to its situation upon the coast, at the influx of a navigable river, flowing through a district remarkably rich in minerals, especially coal and lime. The harbour, which was exposed to serious injury from land floods and the formation of sand banks, has been greatly improved of late years under the authority of various acts of parliament. It is formed by piers, on the north and south side of the river. The south pier is about 1,890 feet in length, with a tide light at its extremity. The north pier, begun in 1788, was completed to the extent of 1,850 feet, near the extreme point of which an elegant lighthouse, wholly composed of stone, was erected about fifty years ago by the late Mr. Pickernell, then engineer to the harbour commissioners. Its form is octagonal, 15 feet in breadth across its base, 62 feet in height from the surface of the pier to the top of the cornice, where it is 9 feet in breadth across, and the top of the dome is 16 feet above the cornice, making a total height of 78 feet. Prior to proceeding with the new north pier, the commissioners resolved to remove this lighthouse, in an entire state, to the eastern extremity of the pier,—a distance of nearly 500 feet. This difficult undertaking was successfully completed under the superintendence of Mr. Murray, civil engineer.* The

* The plan adopted for its removal, in May 1841, was the following :—The masonry was cut through near its foundation, and timbers were inserted, one after another, through the building, and extending seven feet beyond it. Above, and at right angles to them, another tier of timbers was inserted, in like manner, so as to make the cradle or base a square of twenty-nine feet; and this cradle was supported upon bearers, with about 250 wheels of six inches in diameter, to traverse on six inches of railway, which was laid on the new pier for that purpose. The shaft of the lighthouse was tied together with bands, and its eight sides supported with timber braces from the cradle upwards to the cornice. The cradle was drawn and pushed forward along the railway by a windlass with ropes worked by thirty men. No crack or appearance of settlement is to be found in the building.

mouth of the pier is defended by batteries placed on the opposite shore. New docks for 300 sail were opened in 1850; they comprise an area of eighteen acres, partly gained from the sea by carrying out groynes, or low walls, 500 feet long on one side, and containing from 20 to 24 feet of water. The South Extension Docks, now nearly completed, will accommodate 140 vessels, and their cost is estimated at £250,000. They are the largest known; their area, inclusive of the basins, is about 56 acres. The following are the rates and charges payable on ships and goods, under the authority of the Sunderland Dock Acts, 9 Vict. 1846, and 12 and 13 Vict. 1849.

Inward Charges.—On ships with cargoes, with thirty days' privilege. Rent after that period 2d. per ton per week; for every ship from any port in the United Kingdom, or in the Isle of Man, per ton, 2d.; for every ship from any port or place in Europe between Ushant and the Naze of Norway, except the ports in the Baltic Sea, or from any port in the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, per ton, 4d.; for every ship from any port or place in the Baltic Sea, between Ushant and the Straits of Gibraltar, or between the Naze and the North Cape, per ton, 6d.; for every ship from any port or place within the Straits of Gibraltar, or to the east of the North Cape, or in the Madeira, the Azores, or North America, south of Davis' Straits, per ton, 8d.; for every ship from any port or place in Africa, between the Straits of Gibraltar and the Cape of Good Hope, or from the Canaries, Cape de Verd Islands, or St. Helena, the West Indies, the east coast of South America, Greenland, Davis' Straits, and any port or place eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or westward of Cape Horn, per ton, 1s.

Outward Charges.—For every ship clearing for any port in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, the White Sea, or between the North Cape and Gibraltar, including the Baltic, and for the British possessions in North America (with fourteen days' privilege), per ton, 2d.; for every ship clearing for any port within the Straits of Gibraltar, or for any port in the United States of America and the West Indies (with twenty-one days' privilege), per ton, 4d.; for every ship clearing for any other port or place than above specified (with twenty-eight days' privilege), per ton, 6d.; rent after those periods, 2d. per ton per week.

Repairing Ships.—Vessels having discharged a cargo in the dock, and requiring repairs, must pay the tonnage and other dues previous to leaving, and on re-entering will be allowed their privilege without reckoning the time they remained out.

Ballast Rates.—Discharging ballast, 1s. 3d. per ton; if clay, 3d. per ton extra. Shipping ballast, 9d. per ton. For every ship entering the dock for the sole and exclusive purpose of delivering or unloading ballast, gravel, or sand, and leaving within twenty-four hours, per ton, free; beyond twenty-four hours, and not exceeding fourteen days from entering the dock, per ton, 1½d.; ships in turn to discharge ballast, and not placed under the crane when ordered, will be charged dock dues.

Steam-boat Rates.—Towing ships from sea into the dock, 2s. per keel; ditto from the dock to sea, 2s. per keel.

Ships Lying Up.—With cargoes, or parts of cargoes, after expiration of the privileged time, 2d. per register ton per week; light ships (with fourteen days' privilege), 2d. ditto; after fourteen days, 2d. ditto; ships entering for refuge only, whether loaded or not, will be charged 2d. per ton and allowed fourteen days, after that time 2d. per ton per week.

Masting Rates.—Ships under 300 tons, 1d. per register ton N.M.; do.

300 and under 500 tons, 1½d. do., 500 and under 750 tons, 2d. do., 750 and under 1,000 tons, 2½d. do., 1,000 tons and upwards, 3d., with the use of cranes for shipping spars, tanks, &c., for outfit; but exclusive of labour, which must be found by the ship owner.

Keels entering to load timber or other cargoes from ships, or from the dock quays, or with goods for trans-shipment in the dock, will be charged one penny per ton burthen on the vessel, and one penny per load or ton on the cargo; but if to load coal for manufactories or limekilns, 1s. per keel of eight chaldrons for each time of entering. All keels must be removed from the dock by the masters thereof, immediately after being loaded or discharged, and if any master refuses or neglects to do so after notice shall have been given to him, or if the master cannot be found, in either case the keel will be removed by the dock master and his assistants, and the master will be subject to a penalty of ten pounds.

Timber Rates.—Dues on timber delivered from ships, and floated in the dock (with four days' privilege), 1d. per load. Timber, when discharged from ships, must be removed from the dock within four days after delivery into the water, and not more than sixty loads shall be afloat from one vessel at any time. Any infringement of this rule will subject the parties to a penalty and the further delivery of the cargo will be stopped until the said quantity shall have been removed from the dock. Should any timber remain in the dock beyond twelve hours after the above period, it will be charged 6d. per load dock dues, and rent at the rate of 2d. per load per week; or it may be removed out of the dock (should the dock be inconveniently crowded with ships) at the discretion of the dock master, and at the owner's expense and risk. The Dock Company not being responsible for the safety of timber whilst lying afloat in the dock, the owners are required to secure the same in a proper manner to prevent its breaking adrift, as the company will order any timber found adrift to be lifted on the quays, and the charges consequent thereon must be defrayed previous to its removal.

Landing Charges.—Timber landed for immediate removal, including cranage and labour, 1s. per load; ditto and loaded into waggons for ditto 1s. 3d; ditto to remain on the quays, 1s. 6d.; ditto and taken up incline, 2s. All foreign hard wood to be 6d. per load extra. Rent at the rate of 1½d. per load per week, commencing after fourteen days from the first deposit on the quay.

Coals discharged from ships, and deposited on the company's premises, will be charged a landing rate of 2d. per ton, and a further rate of 1d. per ton per week, so long as the same may remain on the said premises, after fourteen days from the date of commencing to discharge

Shipping.—Sunderland, Hartlepool, and Stockton were charged, in 1664, with providing one ship of 200 tons for the service of the state. Shortly after this period, the shipping of the port began to be of some importance, and it has since gone on gradually increasing, till now, with respect to the number of its ships and their amount of tonnage, Sunderland is the fourth port in the United Kingdom; the three by which it is excelled being London, Liverpool and Newcastle. In 1786, the number of vessels belonging to the port was 387; in 1800, 514; in 1820, 558; in 1829, 625; in 1839, it had increased to 713; and in the present year (1855), the number of vessels registered as belonging to Sunderland is 927. Besides these, a large number of steamers are constantly employed towing vessels in and out of the harbour, at the mouth of which several life-boats are stationed.

COMMERCE.—The principal articles of export are coal, lime, and the products of the various manufactories in the neighbourhood, such as crown and other glass, chemicals, earthenware, iron, in its various forms and conditions, ropes, grindstones, &c., &c. The imports are chiefly flour, wine, tobacco, spirituous liquors, timber, tallow, iron, and flax. The exports and imports have long been on the increase, as the following figures will show:—In 1800, the gross receipts of customs amounted to £11,480; in 1810, to £8,413; in 1820, to £16,688; in 1825, to £65,352; in 1835, to £62,626; in 1840, to £119,681; and in the past year, to £110,000.—*The Custom House* business is transacted at 136 and 137 High-street. The establishment consists of a comptroller, landing surveyor, six clerks in the long-room, five searchers, thirty lockers, weighers, and tide-waiters, four tide-surveyors, and one messenger. For names of officers, &c., see Public Buildings, &c., in the Directory.

CORPORATION, &c.—Sunderland appears to have been a borough by prescription, but its records exhibit no trace of a royal charter. About 1164, a charter granted by Bishop Pudsey recognises Wearmouth—then also called Sunderland—as a borough, and confers upon the burgesses the same privileges as were enjoyed by those of Newcastle. In 1634 Bishop Morton constituted a mayor and aldermen; and Charles II., after his restoration, directed a commission to the mayor and four senior aldermen; but what were the powers and privileges enjoyed by the corporation, or what were its officers, is quite uncertain. Prior to the passing of the municipal act, the corporation—if it may be called one—consisted of twelve freemen and eighteen stallingers, under the title of "the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the borough of Sunderland," the members of which were without jurisdiction or municipal authority. By the provisions of the Municipal Reform Bill the municipal borough of Sunderland consists of the parish of Sunderland, the townships of Monkwearmouth, Monkwearmouth Shore, Bishopwearmouth Pans, and part of Bishopwearmouth. Its population in 1851, was 63,897 souls. The municipal borough is divided into seven wards, termed respectively East Ward, Sunderland Ward, Bishopwearmouth Ward, Bridge Ward, St. Michael's Ward, West Ward, and Monkwearmouth Ward; and is governed by a mayor, fourteen aldermen, and forty-two councillors, under the usual corporate style. The revenues of the corporation are about £4,570 per annum.

Sunderland was enfranchised by the Reform Act, and now returns two members to parliament. The parliamentary borough consists of the parish of Sunderland, the townships of Bishopwearmouth and Bishopwearmouth Pans, in Bishopwearmouth parish, and the townships of Monkwearmouth, Monkwearmouth Shore, and Southwick, in Monkwearmouth parish. The population of the parliamentary borough in 1851 was 67,394 souls. The present members are George Hudson, Esq., and Henry Fenwick, Esq.

Petty Sessions for the borough are held in the Police Station, West Wear-street, daily, commencing at twelve o'clock. C. T. Potts, clerk to the magistrates. Petty sessions for the Sunderland division of Easington Ward are held here every Saturday. J. Kidson, clerk to the magistrates.

For corporation, magistrates, &c., see the end of the volume.

CHARITIES. — In addition to the almshouses, schools, &c., elsewhere described, Sunderland possesses the following benefactions, viz.:—*Gray's Charity*: The Rev. Robert Gray (afterwards Bishop of Bristol), in 1825 gave £30, the interest of which was to be paid yearly towards the salary of the master of the national school, erected in Bishopwearmouth in 1808. The

money is lodged in the Bishopwearmouth Savings Bank, and the interest is applied as directed. *Scurfield's Charity:* On March 8th, 1819, Dorothy Scurfield, amongst other charities, bequeathed the sum of £1 1s. to be paid yearly to the mistress of Bishopwearmouth national school. The same person also left £1 1s. a year for the master of a small school at Hilton Ferry, in the township of Ford, in Monkwearmouth parish, and £2 2s. to the master of the school at Ryhope, in the same parish. *Williamson's Charity:* Dame Dorothy Williamson, who died November 4th, 1699, gave the following yearly sums, charged upon the Williamson estates in Monkwearmouth, to the poor of the different places, viz.:—North Wearmouth town, £1; North Wearmouth Shore, £3; Hylton, £1; Southwick, £1; Bishopwearmouth, £1; Sunderland, £2; and Fulwell, £1; total, £10.

Worthies.—*John Emery*, the celebrated actor, was a native of Sunderland, and was educated at Ecclesfield, in Yorkshire, where he doubtless acquired that knowledge of the dialect which obtained him so much celebrity. He may be said to have been born an actor, both his parents having followed the profession with some degree of provincial fame. In parts designedly written for him, he had no competitor; and Tyke (School of Reform), and Giles (Miller's Maid), in parts of which his acting was truly terrific and appalling, will long be remembered. Besides his histrionic powers, he was an excellent musician, a poet, and a painter, his drawings of coast scenery particularly being much admired, and when offered for sale brought high prices. He died in London, July 25th, 1822, aged 45 years.

Colonel John Lilburne, so conspicuous during the stormy period of the Commonwealth, was a native of Sunderland, where he was born in 1618. Being a younger son he was bred a clothier, but abandoned his profession in 1638, and became assistant to Dr. Bastwick. Under his direction he went to Holland, and superintended the printing of the *Merry Liturgy*, for which, and other presumed offences, he was, on his return, pilloried, whipped, fined, and loaded with irons, by order of the star chamber. In 1641, he was released by parliament, and becoming a distinguished soldier, he, in 1644, was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. His undaunted spirit in defence of liberty occasioned him many sufferings. From the confidant and secret friend of Cromwell, he became his accuser and enemy, when the former began to violate the principles which he had taken up arms to support. Firm and unbending in his politics, he was twice tried for high treason, but was acquitted. After his second trial he was ordered to leave the kingdom, but obtained permission to remain on his brother becoming security for his good behaviour. Hume represents him as the "most turbulent, but most upright and courageous of human kind," and Sir Henry Martin, as of such a contentious disposition that if there were none living but him, *John* would be against *Lilburne*, and *Lilburne* against *John*. He died at Eltham, in Kent, on the 29th August, 1657.

George Wilson Meadley, Esq., author of "Memoirs of Dr. Paley," "Memoirs of Algernon Sydney," &c., was born at Sunderland, on the 1st January, 1774. His principal education was received at Witton-le Wear, under the care of the Rev. John Farrer; and, being intended for commercial pursuits, he afterwards became apprentice to Mr. Chipchase, who carried on business as grocer, draper, and banker, in the city of Durham. During his apprenticeship he was occasionally employed in each department, and much disliked them all, employing his leisure hours in reading and in composition. He subsequently travelled on the continent, and visited Naples, Smyrna, and Constantinople.

bout this period he made the acquaintance of Dr. Paley, who had become ·sident rector of Bishopwearmouth, and enjoyed his friendship till his demise ı 1805. In 1809, he published his "Memoirs of Paley," which was well :ceived, and a new edition was speedily called for. This was followed, in 313, by the "Memoirs of Algernon Sydney." Shortly afterwards he withrew from the Established Church, and avowed himself a Unitarian in a Letter to the Bishop of St. David's." He died at Bishopwearmouth, on Iovember 28th, 1818, in his 45th year. His remains were followed to the rave by the president of the Sunderland Library (of which he was one f the founders), and a very large party of the subscribers and other entlemen.

BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND DIRECTORY.

In this directory B. denotes Bishopwearmouth; M. Monkwearmouth; M S. Monkearmouth Shore; and where no distinguishing letter appears, Sunderland must be nderstood.

Post Office, 30, Bridge street, B. Mrs. Arabella Robinson, postmistress.—rrivals and despatches of mails, viz.

Arrivals—Newcastle and the north, 6 15 a.m., 4 p.m., 6 45 p.m.

" —London and the south and west generally and Ireland, 6 15 a.m. and 10 p.m.

Despatches—Times of final closing for receipts of letters.

" —Newcastle and the north, 12 15 p.m., 3 45 p.m., and 8 45 p.m.

" — London and the south and west and Ireland, 6 35 p.m. General lespatch, 8 45 p.m. On Sunday 5 10 p.m.

On Sunday there is no despatch to the north at 3 45 p.m.

Local Posts.—*Arrivals:* Hylton, Southwick, Whitburn, Ryhope, Seaham, West Boldon, 4 45 p.m.—*Departures:* Hylton, Southwick, Whitburn, Ryhope, Seaham, West Boldon, 8 0 a.m.

The letter box will be closed twenty-five minutes before each despatch, but letters may be posted to the above time by affixing an extra stamp. The deliveries will take place at 7 10 a.m. and 5 30 and 8 30 p.m.

Despatches of Foreign Mails.—India mail from London *via* Marseilles, 8th and 24th of each month, *via* Southampton on the 4th and 20th of each month. Brazil, the 9th of each month. Chili, the 2nd and 17th of each month. California *via* Chagres on the 2nd and 17th and by the United States and Oregon every Saturday from Liverpool. Cape of Good Hope on the 14th of each month, and 2nd of every alternate month. United States, Canada, &c., every Saturday from Liverpool. West Indies, 2nd and 17th of each month. Peru on the 17th. Mails are despatched daily to France (Spain and Portugal *via* France), Belgium, Holland, Prussia, Russia, Austria, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, *via* Belgium. New Zealand, 4th of every alternate month. Australia *via* Marseilles. India 8th of every alternate month, and *via* Southampton 4th of each alternate month.

ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY.

ABBAY Mr. John, 61 Tatham st. B
Abraham David, clothes dealer, 87 Wear st. M S
AbreyThos.mastermariner,30Lawrencest.B
Acklam William, agent, 4 Nicholson st. B
Adamson Miss Ann, 3 Hedley st. B
Adamson & Bell, curriers, William st. B. and 3 Sans st
Adamson Cumberland, boot maker, Silksworth row, B
Adamson Edwd. butcher, 12 Nelson square
Adamson Elizabeth, dealer in sundries, 25 Crescent row, B
Adamson George, farmer, Burdon lane
Adamson Hugh, master mar. 66Wear st. B
Adamson John, *Glassmakers' Tavern*, Deptford
Adamson John, ship owner, Millum terrace, M S
Adamson John H. grocer, &c. 94 High st; ho. 49 Hendon st. B
Adamson Kenneth, master mariner, 90 Wear st. B
Adamson Robert, grocer, &c. 89 Queen st. and 49 Hendon st. B
Adamson Robert, master mariner, 17 D'Arcy st. B
Adamson Robert, smith and farrier, 39 Queen st. and grocer, Hendon st. B
Adamson T. & W. iron founders and ship smiths, South Dock

Adamson Thomas (Adamson & Bell), ho. 32 West Sunniside, B
Adamson Thos. farmer, Durham road, B
Adamson Thomas, master mariner, 4 Hedley st. B
Adamson Thomas (T. & W. Adamson), ho. 5 Addison st. B
Adamson William, nautical instrument maker, 124 High st; ho. 10 Lawrence st. B
Adamson Wm. ship owner, 20 Fawcett st
Adamson William (T. &. W. Adamson), ho, 4 Addison st. B
Addison John, painter, Liddell st. M S
Addison John, painter, 34 Charles st. B
Addy Jas. mstr mar. 21 Covent Garden st
Addy John, *Bull and Dog*, 64 Wear st. M S
Addy Mary, *Hope Tavern*, 9 Dixon sq. M
Agar Joseph, miller, Bonner's Field, M S
Agar Robert, master mariner, 7 North Durham street, B
Aikin Jas. ship owner, 55 Dock st. M S
Ainslie William, draper, 88 High st. B
Ainsworth Martin, beerhouse, Low Ford
Ainsworth Michael, vict. *Jolly Potters*, and painter and glazier, Low Ford
Air George, master mariner, Eden st. B
Airey Henry, tailor, 1 Charles st. B
Airey Robert, watchmaker, 114 High st
Airey Smith, watchmaker, 279 High st. B
Airis Thos. engraver, ho. 24 William st. B
Alcock & Co. cabinet makers, upholsterers, carvers, gilders, &c. 64 Nile street, B
Alcock Charles, merchant, 54 Sans st. B
Alcock George, grocer, 34 Broad st. M
Alcock Henry, ship owner, 21 Murton st. B
Alcock John Thomas, ship builder, Low st
Alcock John W. (Alcock & Co.), ho. Ashmore House, Stockton road, B
Alcock Mr. Samuel, Ashmore House, Stockton road
Alcock Thomas C. solicitor, 9 Nile st; ho. Tavistock House, B
Alder Charles, master mariner, 5 New Grey st, B
Alder Isabella, grocer, &c. 27 Panns, B
Alder Sarah, teacher, Mulgrave st. M
Alderson Catharine, 15 Fore st. B
Alderson Chas. gentleman, 6 Norfolk st. B
Alderson George, grocer, &c. 13 Northumberland st. B
Alderson John (Heron and Alderson), Camden st. Southwick
Alderson Richard, master mariner, 41 Wear st. B
Alderson Thomas, grocer, 16 Fore st. B
Alderson Thomas, farmer, Chester road, B
Alderson Wm. master mariner, 7 George st
Alderson William D. broker for sale and chartering of ships, 190 High st
Alexander Esther, school, 18 Thomas st
Allan Richard, master mariner, 33 Dock st. M S
Allan Wm. cheesemonger, 36 South Durham st. B
Allason David, grocer and Barnard Castle carrier, 11 Smyrna place, B
Allen Jas. master mariner, 11 Woodbine st. B
Allen William N. manager for Cowan and Co. 187 High st
Allen William, mason, Low Ford
Allinson Elizh. grocer, 129 Coronation st. B
Allinson Wm. grocer, 92 Coronation st. B
Allison Cuthbert, gent, 311 High st. B
Allison James, brewer, maltster, and spirit mchnt, North Quay; ho. Cleadon Lodge
Allison John (Kirkbride and Allison), ho. Villiers st. B
Allison Robt. grocer & flour dlr. Whitburn
Allison Robert, grocer, Beach st. B
Allison Wm. builder, 4 Woodbine st. B
Allison William, dealer in sundries, 7 Coronation st. B
Allison William, solicitor, 13 Barclay st. M S; ho. 28 Villiers st. B
Allsop John, master mariner, 9 Laurence street, B
Amiss William, master mariner, 7 Nicholson street, B
Anderson Adam, clerk, 3 Lambton st. B
Anderson and Waters, ship brokers, 22 Villiers st. B
Anderson Dixon, master mariner, 32 Northumberland st. B
Anderson Edward (E. Burdes and Co.) Carley st. M
Anderson Francis B. 10 Olive st. B
Anderson Geo. cooper, North Quay, M S
Anderson James, furniture broker, 10 Whitburn st. M S
Anderson James, furniture broker, 6 Hodgson's buildings, B
Anderson John, gentleman, 9 D'Arcy ter. B
Anderson John, boot maker, 100 Market
Anderson John, ship broker, 13 Bridge st. M
Anderson John, master mariner, 37 Dundas street, M S
Anderson Peter, master mariner, Eden st. B
Anderson —— agent for the Marchioness of Londonderry, Exchange buildings; ho. Seaham Harbour
Anderson Thomas, master mariner, 34 East st. B
Anderson Thomas (Anderson & Waters), 11 Cousin st. B
Anderson Wm. master mariner, Nesham pl
Anderson William, station master at Moor Station; ho. 13 Zion st. B
Anderson William, master mariner, 57 Coronation st. B
Anderson Mr. William, 12 Ann st. B
Andrew Isaac, *Ship Inn*, Deptford
Andrews & Co. ship brokers, Little Villiers street, B
Andrews Edward (G. and E. Andrews), ho. 7 Ward terrace, B
Andrews G. & E. grocers, 177 High st
Andrews James (Andrews and Co.), ho. 33 Zion st. B

ndrews Joseph, master mariner, 46 West Wear st. B
ndrews Thomas, timber merchant, Bonners Field, M S; ho. 21 Union st. B
ndrews John, 26 Frederick st. B
ngas Mary Ann, confectioner, 4 Coronation street, B
ngas Mary Ann, school, 7 Lambton st. B
rcher Mrs. Ann, grocer, &c. 87 Hendon road, B
rcher George, tailor, 14 Dundas st. M S
rcher Thomas (Brown and Archer), 17 Ropery lane
rchibold John, greengrocer, South Dock; ho. 2 Olive st. B
rmitage John, grocer, Pallion
Armstrong Benjamin, ironmonger, &c. 128 High st; ho. 5 Foyle st. B
Armstrong G. & W. ironfounders, Hope st Foundry, B
Armstrong George (G. & W. Armstrong), Durham road, B
Armstrong Henry, manager, Union Bank, Villiers st. B
Armstrong James, grocer, 16 Warren st
Armstrong John, grocer, 48 High st. B
Armstrong Jno. grcr. 42 Williamson st. M S
Armstrong Robt. B. (Newton & Armstrong), 2 St. Bede's terrace, B
Armstrong Thomas, master mariner, 2 Henry st. B
Armstrong Thos. ship owner, 51 Tatham street, B
Armstrong Walter (G. & W. Armstrong), Peacock st. B
Armstrong William, furniture broker, Minorca place
Armstrong William, grocer, 56 Moor st. B
Arnett Geo. hosier, &c. 23 High st. B
Arnett John, grocer, 56 Hedley st. B
Arnison George Nathan, painter, 23 William street, B
Arnott Catharine, milliner, 25 Lawrence st. B
Aronson Joseph, outfitter, 30 Low st
Arrowsmith John, master mariner, 30 Barclay st. M S
Arthur James, ship owner, 3 Liddell st. M S
Ash John, block and mast maker, Thornhill Quay; ho. 5 Thomas st
Ash Thomas, block and mast maker, 15 Woodbine st. B
Ashley Alfred, Millum terrace, M S
Aslin John (G. Forster & Co.), ho. 43 Lawrence street, B
Asprey John, marine store dealer, 1 Burleigh street
Atcheson Mrs. Catharine, Tunstall Lane, B
Atcheson William (Hodgson & Atcheson), ho. Tunstall Lane, B
Athey John, grocer, 28 John st. M
Athey Thomas, smith, Chapel st
Atkin Elizabeth, milliner, 9 Southgate, B
Atkinson David, engraver and printer, 2 Nile street, B
Atkinson Anthony, builder, 1 New Grey st
Atkinson Elizabeth, *Paul Pry Inn*, 8 Silver street
Atkinson Frances, butcher, 263 High st. B
Atkinson Gales, ironmgr. 46 Church st. M S
Atkinson George, surgeon, 5 Sunniside, B
Atkinson George J. joiner, 7 Barclay st. M S
Atkinson James, com. agent, 268 High st
Atkinson John, master mariner, 54 Hendon road
Atkinson Jno. bootmaker, 61 Hendon st. B
Atkinson Jno. bootmkr, 5 Hudson's bldgs. B
Atkinson John, dyer, 14 Sussex st. B
Atkinson John, joiner, 25 Nesham square
Atkinson John, joiner, &c. 61 Brougham street, B
Atkinson John, wood turner, Cumberland street, B
Atkinson Margaret, hosier, 77 High st
Atkinson Matthew, bookseller, 92 Church street, M S
Atkinson Matthew, shipowner, 19 Carter street, B
Atkinson Misses, seminary, 15 Sunniside, B
Atkinson Newark, tailor, 41 Charles st, B
Atkinson Mr. Ralph, 1 Brougham st, B
Atkinson Robert, master mariner, 3 Woodbine st, Hendon
Atkinson Robert, furniture broker, 8 High street, B
Atkinson Robt. printer, 22 Coronation st. B
Atkinson Saml. cabinet maker, 11 West Wear st, B
Atkinson Thos. shipowner, 50 Tatham st, B
Atkinson Wm. joiner, Back Hendon st, B
Attey John, jun. collector of corporate rates, Borough road, B
Attey Wm. painter, 50 Sans st, B
Attwood Edwd. (Wearmouth Crown Glass Co.); ho. 34 Villiers st, B
Austin John, *Rainbow Tavern*, 2 Williamson terrace, M S
Austin Peter, ship owner, 10 Dixon sqr, M
Austin Samuel Peter (Austin & Mills), ship builders, Wear Slipway, Panns; ho. 16 John st, B
Austin Wm. painter, North Moor st
Avery Jas. boot maker, 44 South st, B
Ayre Jacob, *Blue Bell Inn*, Water Works road, B
Ayre Jas. ship owner, 1 St. Bede's ter. B
Ayre Jas. jun. ship broker, 4 Nile st, B
Ayre John, dealer in sundries, 24 Hanover place, B
Ayre John B. painter, Eden st, B
Ayre Robt. ship owner, 70 Dundas st, M S
AYRE'S QUAY BOTTLE COMPANY—G. Lindsay, manager; and near the bridge, J. Scott, manager

BACKHOUSE Mr. Edward, Ashburn House, Ryhope lane
Backhouse Mr. Thomas, Hendon House
Bagge Henry, eating house, 107 Low st

Bagles Geo. nail maker, 109 Hendon rd, B
Bagloe Wm. nail maker, Long bank
Baharie Alexander, teacher of navigation, 7 Lawrence st, B
Bailes & Conyers, joiners, cabinet makers, and builders, Castle st, B
Bailes Benj. mar. mariner, Randolph st, B
Bailes Matthew, corn merchant, 29 Covent Garden st
Bailes Robert, builder, Grey-st.; ho. 11 Upper Sans st. B
Bailes William, agent, 21 Yorke st
Bailes William R. (Bailes & Conyers), 3 Duncan st, B
Bailey Alexdr. (R. & A. Bailey), ho. 109 High st
Bailey Edwd. brass founder, &c., Fitters row, and 102 High st
Bailey Edward, ship builder, Ayres Quay
Bailey Edwd. grocer, 9 Hanover place, B
Bailey Geo. tailor, 18 Crescent row, B
Bailey Henry, plane maker & ironmonger, 52 High st
Bailey John, dairyman, 11 Mill st
Bailey Joseph, *Southwick Inn*, High Southwick
Bailey Matthew N. master mariner, 41 Lawrence st, B
Bailey R. & A. millwrights and iron-founders, Pottery bank
Bailey Robt. (R. & A Bailey), ho. Pottery bank
Bailey Wm. brass founder, 10 Pemberton street, B
Baillie Ann, grocer, 59 Vine st
Bain Robt. master mariner, 22 D'Arcy st, B
Bainbridge Elizabeth, confectioner, 24 Bridge st, B
Bainbridge Jorden, *Ferry Hotel*, 14 Low st
Bainbridge Wm. *Tourist Steamship Inn*, 106 High st
Bainbrough Mary, dealer in marine stores, 111 Wear st, M S
Baines John, grocer, 30 Stafford st
Baity Alexdr. master union workhouse, Hylton road, B
Baity Ann, matron union workhouse, Hylton road, B
Baker Alfred, landing surveyor, H. M. customs; ho. 42 Villiers st, B
Baker Elizh. hosier, 13 Moor st, B
Baldwin M. & Son, painters, 17 East Cross st, B
Baldwin Matthew (M. Baldwin & Son), ho. 17 East Cross st, B
Baldwin Matthew, jun. (M. Baldwin & Son), ho. Crow Tree ter, B
Ball John, master mariner, 22 Woodbine street, B
Ball Lees, marine stores, Hedworth pl, M S
Ballantyne Wm. D. (Sewall & Ballantyne), ho. 31 Tatham st, B
Bamber Rev. Jno. (Catholic), 27 Bridge st, B
Bamlett Geo. painter, 18 Bridge st, B
Bamberger J. S. professor of languages, 13 West Sunniside, B
Banks William, boot and shoemaker, Low Ford
Barber Anthony, ship owner, 38 Hendon road, B
Barber Benj. greengrocer, 139 Wear st, M S
Barber Wm. ship broker, 143 High st; ho. 39 Villiers st, B
Barker & Crow, dyers, 138½ Coronation st. B
Barker Chas. M. solicitor, 139 High st; ho. 5 Bridge st, B
Barker Christr. fruiterer, 19 Williamson street, M S
Barker George, shipbuilder, Ravens Wheal ho. 14 Charles st, M S
Barker George, toll collector, Ryhope lane
Barker Jas. dyer, &c. 8 Waterloo pl, M S
Barker Jas. smith, Union lane; ho. 58 Hendon st, B
Barker John S. (Reed & Barker); ho. 5 Bridge st, B
Barker Joseph, grocer, 5 Thomas st, M S
Barker Joshua (W. J. Barker & Son). ho. 5 Bridge st, B
Barker W. J. & Son, auctioneers and share brokers, 5 Bridge st, B
Barkes Ann, clothes dealer, 28 Zion st, B
Barkes Jas. boot maker and letter carrier, 7 Union st, B
Barkes Mr. James, Hollyfield House Hylton road, B
Barkes John, ship builder, Wreath Quay, M; ho. 3 Dundas st, M S
Barkes Wm. B. hairdresser, 72 Moor st. B
Barkhouse Thos. tailor & draper, 5 Sans st
Barkwill Robt. master mariner, 46 Hendon road, B
Barnes Geo. butcher, 38 Coronation st, and 103 Low st
Barnes John, printer, 42 George st; ho. Eden st, B
Barnes Robt. grocer, &c. 40 Hendon st, B,
Barnett Geo. joiner, Ropery row, M
Barras Thos. *Uncle Tom's Cabin Inn*, 140 High st, B
Barrett James, master mariner, 9 Wall st, B
Barrett Richard (St. John & Barrett), ho. 22 Tatham st, B
Barron Jas. surgeon, 37 Crow Tree road, B
Barron John S. *Old Bull and Dog Inn*, 42 High st
Barrowclough John, tinner, 4 Robinson's la.
Barry John, jun. ship broker, 9 High st. house, 20 Cousin st. B
Barry John, ship owner, 17 Tavistock place, B
Barwick Robert, butcher, 118 High st. B
Barwick William, butcher, 88 High st and 14 Coronation st. B
Bassett Wm. master mariner, 18 Vine st
Bates Watson, joiner, Back Pemberton st; house, 54 Hendon road, B
Bates William, tailor, 306 High street, B

Baxter George, joiner, 82 Wear st. B
Baxter John, cabinet maker, 15 Dundas street, M S
Baxter Joseph, master mariner, Randolph street, B
Baxter Wm. farmer, Hylton Park House
Baxter William, joiner, 25 Lawrence st. B
Baynes William, grocer, 62 Wear st. M S
Beagle S. confectioner, house 4 North Durham street, B
Bearpark Jane, teacher of music, 47 North Bridge street, M S
Bearpark Jno. agnt, 47 North Bridge st. M S
Bearpark Robert, builder, Dame Dorothy street, M S
Beason Joseph, boot and shoemaker, 15 Hendon road
Beaton Donald, master mariner, 44 Sans st. B
Beavens Arthr. ship smith, 6 Folly End, M S
Beavis Edwd. master mariner, 13 Hill st. B
Beavis Thomas, butcher, 77 Moor st. B
Bedford John C. grocer, Wear st. B
Bee John, tide surveyor, 7 Sussex st. B
Beizley Margaret, *British Queen Inn*, 34 Numbers Garth, B
Bell Mr. Charles, 16 Chester road B
Bell George, master mariner, Dannatt's ct. B
Bell Hannh. grocer, 54 Hudlestone st. M S
Bell Henry (Adamson & Bell), house 17 Howick street, B
Bell James (Bell & Beatson), house Sunderland road, M S
Bell James, grocer, Hodgson's bldngs. M
Bell James, shoemaker, 2 Church street
Bell James S. *Waterloo Inn*, 26 Lawrence street, B
Bell John, baker, &c. 89 High street
Bell John, *Fulwell Inn*, Newcastle road
Bell John, *Pelican Tavern*, 23 Sunderland street, B
Bell John, shipowner, Park place East, B
Bell John (W. Bell & Co.), house, 57 Frederick street, B
Bell John T. manager of G. Wakinshaw's foundry, 4 Dundas street, M S
Bell Robert, tailor, 9 New Trimdon st. B
Bell Robert C. *Burns' Inn*, 44 High st
Bell W. & Co. coal fitters, 15 Bridge st. B
Bell William (Taylor & Bell), house 4 South Durham street, B
Bell William Thomas (W. Bell & Co.) house Building Hill House, B
Bell William, boot and shoemaker, Low Ford
Bellas Richard, shipowner, 4 Fleet st. B
Bellerby Robert, grocer, Mill lane, B
Bengo Alexander, spirit merchant, 37 Barclay street, M S
Benneson Francis, confectioner, Market
Bennett David, hatter, 4 Church street
Bennett Garry, *Waggoner's Arms*, Rendlesham street, M S
Bennett John, cart proprietor, 21 Rendlesham street, M S
Bennett Michael D. master mariner, 55 Brougham st. B
Benson George, block and mastmaker, North Dock, M S; house Dock st. M.S
Benson Thomas, joiner, 23 Hendon st. B
Bentham & Co. shipbrokers, 51 Villiers st. B
Bentham Henry A. (Bentham & Co.), house 51 Villiers street, B
Bentham Robert, *Tynemouth Castle Inn*, 29 Stafford street
Bentley Joseph, grocer, 77 High street, B
Bere James L. master of new schools, house Rectory Park, B
Berkely Ralph, whitesmith, scale beam maker, and inspector of weights and measures, Addison street, B
Bertram George, ship builder, Low Ford
Bertram Matilda, dealer in sundries, Back Tatham street, B
Best Robt. timber measurer, 6 William st. B
Best Robinson, grocer, 12 Warren street
Best William, *King William IV. Inn*, 17 Queen street, and brewer, Deptford
Beswick Alice, grocer, 65 Nile st. B
Beswick Christopher, music warehouse, 126 High street, B
Beswick John G. engraver, 65 Nile st. B
Beven Chas. hair dresser, 123 Wear st. M S
Bewick Thomas, vict. *Crown and Sceptre*, 235 High street
Bewlay Rev. Edward (Independent), 54 John street, B
Binks John, *Foresters' Arms*, 32 Spring Garden lane
Binns Edward, grocer, 176 High street
Binns Frederick, grocer, 18 High street
Binns Henry, linen draper, 173 High st. B
Binns Watson, woollen draper, 136 High street, B
Birbeck Thomas, cooper, 9 Silver street
Bird John, butcher, Wallworth street, B
Bird William, druggist, 11 Nelson sq. M S
Birkett Mary, furrier, Milburn street, B
Birkley Thomas, farmer, Durham road, B
Birlison William, grocer, 85 Church st. M S
Bishoprick Robert, greengrocer, 70 High st
Bittlestone William, beer retailer, grocer, &c. Dame Dorothy street, M S
Blackbird Mr. Francis, manager at Ford Paper Mill, Claxheugh Cotge. Low Ford
Blackburn Thomas, master mariner, Liddell terrace, M S
Blackett Thomas, butcher, 36 Market; house Minorca place
Blackett William, draper, 242 High st. B
Blackit John, joiner, &c. 1 Wear st. B
Blackit Matthew, shipowner, 22 Foyle st. B
Blacklock Robert, pawnbroker, 9 Bedford street, B
Blackwell John & Co. paper manufacturers, Ford Paper Mill, Low Ford
Blackwell John, dealer in marine stores, North Quay, M S
Blain Jane and Ann, farmers, North Moor

Blair Harrison, painter, 75 High st. B
Blair Thomas, shipowner, 9 Murton st. B
Bland James, grocer, 39 Chester road, B
Bland James, farmer, Glebe Farm B
Bland Thomas, bootmaker, 58 Moor st. B
Blake & Nicholson, file manufacturers, Cumberland st. B
Blake John (Blake & Nicholson), house Garden place, B
Blake Nicholas, agent, 7 Sunniside, B
Blakeburn Mary Ann, pawnbrk. 51 Vine st
Blakey Benjamin, block and mastmaker, Barrington st. M S
Blakey & Davies, mast and blockmakers, Sheepfold Quay, M S
Blakey George, engineer, Collier row, B
Blakey John, dairyman, 32 Woodbine st. B
Blakey Thomas, shipsmith, Folly End, M S
Blakey Thomas, bootmaker, 40 Hedley st.B
Blakey William J. dealer in earthenware, and whitesmith, 54 Wear street, M. S
Blenkhorne John, canvas manufacturer, Back Lambton street, B
Blumer Luke, surgeon, 106 Whitburn street, M S
Blumer William, shipowner and master mariner, 1 Ravensworth terrace, M S
Blyth Margaret J. shipowner, 31 Cousin st.B
Blyth William R. master mariner, 52 Wear street, B
Bolam John, flour dealer, 44 High st. B
Bolland John B. joiner and builder, 22 King street, B
Bolton Mr. Commins, 61 North st. B
Bolton Edward, currier, 15 New Grey st
Bolton James K. inland revenue clerk, 9 Villiers st. B
Bolton Thomas, master mariner, 68 Tatham street, B
Bond Thomas (Bond & Mather), ho. 32 Henry st. B
Bond & Mather, chain and anchor manufacturers, Panns, B. and Lowe st
Bond William (Bond & Mather); ho. 24 Woodbine st. B
Bonner James, dealer in sundries, Press lane, B
Booker William (Chapman, Brown, & Booker), ho. 16 Lawrence st. B
Booth Andrew, master mariner, Zetland street, M S
Booth George, saw mill owner, Bloomfield st. and ship builder, North Sands, M S
Booth George Robert, average stater and insurance agent, 50 West Sunniside, B
Booth John, master mar. 1 Lawrence st. B
Booth Jno. A. master mar. 13 D'Arcy st. B
Booth Thos. ship smith, Folly End, M S
Booth William, grocer, Deptford
Botcherby Margery, grocer, 27 Northumberland street, B
Botcherby Thomas G. *Mill Inn*, Chester road, B
Bourne S. Esq. North Bridge st. M S
Bondge Tunstall, pawnbroker, 17 Hamilton street, M S
Boulton Francis, master mariner, 7 Howick st. B
Bousfield Thomas, dealer in sundries, 5 John st. B
Bowes Stephen, boot maker, 7 Smyrna pl.B
Bowes William, shopkeeper, Church st. Deptford, B
Bowey Ann, *Crown and Sceptre Inn*, Mill lane, B
Bowey John, grocer, 60 High st. B
Bowey Marshall, ship owner, 52 Brougham street, B
Bowey Matthias, pawnbroker, 26 Church st
Bowey Wm. boot maker, 13 Wear st. B
Bowhill George, boot maker, 20 Middle st. and 13 York st. B
Bowmaker Edward (Edward Bowmaker & Sons), corn miller, Borough Steam Mill, Hendon road, B
Bowmaker Edward, jun. (E. Bowmaker & Sons), 45 Tatham st. B
Bowmaker Wm. (E. Bowmaker & Sons), 45 Tatham st. B
Bowman Henry, physician, 44 North Bridge street, M S
Bowron Elizabeth, grocer, 198 High st. B
Boyd Jno. chimney sweeper, 43 Sans st. B
Boyes George, *Wallworth Castle Inn*, 14 Wallworth st. B
Boyes Elizth. *Railway Tavern*, 1 Low Quay
Boyes John, river policeman, 21 Moorgate st
Boyes Thomas, tailor, Back Sussex st. B
Brabant John, butcher, 74 High st
Brabant William, butcher, 55 Market; ho. 13 East Cross st. B
Bradbury Lydia, milliner, &c. 39 West Sunniside, B
Bradford Hanh. hosier, 6 Coronation st. B
Bradford Thos. gardener, 42 Hendon rd. B
Bradley & Potts, timber merchants, North Quay, M S
Bradley & Robinson, drapers, 180 High st
Bradley Charles, London dining rooms, 25 Bridge st. B
Bradley Wm. (Bradley & Potts), Bainbridge Holme, Tunstall lane
Braithwaite William, grocer, 12 King st. B
Bramwell C. & Co. wine and spirit merchants, 13 Church st
Bramwell William Henry, solicitor, and assistant clerk to county court, 174 High st
Brandt Charles, master mariner, Ann st. B
Branfoot Hannah, 28 Wall st. B
Branfoot John, grocer, 53 High st
Branfoot Richard S. carver & gilder, 23 North Durham st. B
Brantingham George, grocer, 72 High st
Brantingham William, grocer, &c. 6 Whitburn st. M S
Brass Christiana, *Cottage Tavern*, Hendon road, B

Brass Mr. Matthew, 15 Clark terrace, B
Brass Michael, pilot, North Moor st
Bravey George, master mariner, Garden place, B
Bravey Henry, master mariner, 10 Pemberton st. B
Brayfield Thomas, master National School, Low Ford
Brenner Euphemia, Berlin wool dealer, 14 Villiers st. B
Brenner Wilhelm, tailor, &c. 14 Villiers street, B
Brewis James, butcher, 237 High st. B
Brewis James A. grocer, 1 Williamson street, M S
Brewis John (Brewis & Hedley), 14 Lawrence street
Brewis Robert, butcher, 40 High st
Brewis Thos. *Royal Oak*, 15 N. Quay, M
Brewis Thos. *Royal Oak*, 138 Wear st. M S
Bridges David, master mariner, 26 Hedworth street, B
Brien John, tailor, 52 High st
Briggs James, ship builder, Pallion; ho. 9 North Bridge, M S
Briggs William, master mariner, 12 Carter street, B
Briggs William (W. Briggs & Co.), ho. 10 John st. B
Briggs William & Co. merchants and ship brokers, Exchange buildings, and ship builders, North Hylton, Pallion, &c
Brison John, chimney sweeper, Numbers Garth, B
Briton James, *Black Swan Inn*, 31 Matlock street, B
Broddy John, block and mastmaker, North Quay, M S
Broderick William, master mariner, 7 Bedford st. B
Brodie John, master mariner, 4 Moor ter
Brodie Thomas, master mariner, Dame Dorothy st. M S
Bromley Francis, dealer in sundries, Railway street, B
Brookes Ths. master mariner, 31 Wear st. B
Brooks Robert H. *George IV. Inn*, 28 Hanover place, B
Brouet Emile & Co. ship brokers, 81 High st
Brough George, block and mastmaker, N. Quay, ho. Dundas st. M S
Brough Robert, ship owner, 65 Dundas st. M S
Brough William, marine store dealer, 93 Low st
Broughton Rev. Wm. Tatham, curate of St. Andrew's, Deptford; ho, 8 Holly ter. B
Browell David, auctioneer and sheriff's officer, 7 Villiers st. B
Browell John, grocer, 4 Smyrna place, B
Brown & Archer, boat builders, Bank st
Brown Anthony, grocer, &c. 24 Barclay street, M S
Brown Burton, pilot, 11 Barrack st
Brown Daniel, *Crown Hotel*, 9 Low Quay
Brown Edward (Brown & Archer), grocer, Long Bank
Brown Edward, *Fishermen's Arms*, 4 Burleigh street
Brown Edward, Roker Baths and Hotel, Roker terrace
Brown Edward, *Scotch Thistle Inn*, Barrack street
Brown Edward, steam-boat master, 8 N. Moor st
Brown George, tinner and brazier, 52 Wear st. M S
Brown George, beer retailer, 95 High st
Brown Henry, ship chandler, South Dock
Brown James Joseph, grocer, &c. 43 Dock street, M S
Brown James S. master mariner, South Durham st. B
Brown Jane, tripe dresser, Williamson street, M S
Brown John, 18 Neasham square
Brown John, agent, 19 Crow st. B
Brown John, *Crown & Thistle*, 152 Wear street, M S
Brown John, ship owner and master mariner, 116 Whitburn st. M S
Brown John, jun. mechnt. 10 Ward ter. B
Brown Jno. sail maker, 12 North Quay, MS
Brown John, painter, 18 Whitburn st. M S
Brown J. H. rope manfctr. Hendon rd. B
Brown Jno. H. agent, 3 Somerford pl. B
Brown John Hunter, 26 Murton st. B
Brown John (Dawson & Brown), ho. Northampton, Low Ford
Brown John (Elliott & Brown), Low Ford
Brown Joseph, fruiterer, 85 Wear st. B
Brown Joseph, master mariner, 4 Liddell street, M S
Brown Joseph, physician, 15 Villiers st. B
Brown Margaret, grocer, Matlock st. B
Brown Mary, 22 Carter st. B
Brown Michael, bookseller, 249 High st. B
Brown Michael (Stonley & Brown), mason 3 Crow st. B
Brown Nich. grocer, 1 Hodgson's bldgs, M
Brown Phillis, shoe dealer, 42 Sans st, B
Brown R. J. & Co. merchants, 51 West Sunniside, B
Brown Ralph, grocer, 51 Low row, B
Brown Mr. Robert, 26 Murton st, B
Brown Robert, solicitor, 57 Villiers st; ho. 30 Fawcett st, B
Brown Robert, butcher, 88 High st
Brown Robt. cooper, 113 Low st; ho. 4 Upper Sans st, B
Brown Robt. Jas. 32 Fawcett st, B
Brown Robinson, tailor, 17 Moor st, B
Brown Thos. boot maker, 40 North Bridge street, M S
Brown Thomas, master mariner, 47 Dundas street, M S
Brown Wm. contractor, 3 Cumberland terrace, B

Brown Wm. fruit merchant, 28 High st
Brown Wm. ship owner, 3 Fore st, B
Brown Wm. M. grocer, 312 High st, B
Bruce Jas. master mariner, 60 South Durham st, B
Bruce John, grocer, 61 High st
Bruce John, tripe dresser, 20 Queen st; ho. 14 Lawrence st
Bruce Robt. S. grocer, 38 Church st
Brumwell J. C. & Son, chemists, 53 Church st, M S
Brunton John, ship broker & ship surveyor, 23 Lambton st, B
Bryan Henry, boot maker, 33 Water st, B
Bryars Wm. deputy superintendent registrar; ho. Register buildings, High st
Brydon Wm. cabinet maker, 4 Fawcett st, B
Buchanan Ann, *Old Green Dragon Inn*. Panns, B
Buchanan Berry, tailor, 25 Hedworth st, B
Buchanan Jas. boot maker, 62 Northumberland st, B
Buchanan Joseph, sail maker, 11 West Wear st, B
Buck Jas. master mariner, 27 Wall st, B
Buck Joseph, fire-brick manufacturer, Broad st, M
Buck Robert, 6 Fore st, B
Buck Saml. master mariner, 4 Tatham st, B
Buck Wm. master mariner, 6 Woodbine st, B
Buckley Austin, teacher of Catholic school; ho. 7 West Wear st, B
Buddle Ralph, 17 Williamson st, M S
Buglass Alex. boot maker, 8 East st, B
Bull Thos. master mariner, 11 South Durham st, B
Bull Wm. master mariner, 14 Sussex st, B
Bullack Edwd. canvas mfr. 22 Queen st, B
Bullard Thos. master mariner, 6 Vine st
Bulman Wm. surgeon, 48 Villiers st, B
Bulmer John, *Royal Arcade Inn*
Bulmer Josephine, shopkeeper, Low Ford
Bulmer Thos. joiner & cartwright, 47 North Bridge st, M S
Bulmer Rev. Wm. H. P. incumbent of St. Andrew's Church, Deptford
Bunton Henry, vict. *George and Dragon*, Low Ford
Burdes Ann, *Grapes Hotel*, 32 Lower Dundas st, M S
Burdes Robt. agent, Ash place, M S
Burdes Thos. master mariner & ship owner, 28 Barclay st, M S
Burdes Wm. ship broker, 143 High st
Burdon Francis, butcher, 283 High st, B
Burke Edwd. clothes dealer, 99 Market
Burlinson G. engineer, Millfield, B
Burlinson Robt. rope maker, 87 Coronation st, B
Burlinson Wm. D. 8 Holly ter, B
Burn Edwin, master mariner, 15 East st
Burn Elizh. seminary, 7 Foyle st, B
Burn Geo. *Bee Hive Inn*, 18 High st, B
Burn Jas. master mariner, 48 Wear st, B
Burn John, cart owner, Hallgarth sq, M S
Burn John, pipe maker, Numbers Garth
Burn John, rope maker, Hedworth place
Burn Jonathan, master mariner & ship-owner, 19 Lodge ter, B
Burn Thos. jun. solicitor & notary, 2 Lambton st, B
Burn Wm. master mariner, 14 East st, B
Burn Wm. physician, 8 Norfolk st, B
Burn Wm. sail maker, South Dock
Burnop Ann, confectr. Silksworth row, B
Burnop John, ship smith, 2 Folly end, M S
Burnett Geo. bookseller, 210 High st; ho. 23 Murton st, B
Burnett G. & W. ship smiths, Brewery bank, M S
Burns Robert, *Bobby Burns Tavern*, 12 Barrack st
Burnside Jas. traffic manager, South Dock
Burnside John, china & glass shop, 155 High st, B
Burnside Wm. B. earthenware manufacturer, Pemberton's field, B
Burton Jas. confectioner, 50 Hendon rd, B
Burton John, agent, 11 Upper Sans st, B
Burton John, grocer and draper, Low Ford
Burton Wm. ship owner, Wickham st, M S
Burwick John C. master mariner, Randolph st, B
Burwick Thos. *Jim Crow Inn*, 132 Low st
Butcher James, master mariner, 21 Lawrence street, B
Butler Geo. grocer, 26 George st
Butson Thos. engineer for Monkwearmouth Colliery; ho. 42 No. Bridge st, M S
Butt John, grocer, 2 Matlock st, B
Button G. T. boat builder, 24 Wear st, B
Byers John (Lumsdon & Byers), ho. 11 St. Bede's ter. B
Byers Michael & Co. ship builders, Strand street, M S
Byers Michael, ho. 42 West Sunniside, B
Byers Thomas, ho. 9 Dundas st, M S
Byers Wm. pawnbroker, 14 E. Cross st, B
Byers Wm. Ravensworth ter, M S

CACKETT Francis John, H. M. customs, 11 Olive st, B
Cafferata James Lewis, surgeon-dentist, 21 Bridge st, B
Cahill Thos. toy dealer, 126 Market
Cairnes Henry, mason, 4 Pemberton st, B
Cairns David & Son, watch makers, 9 Coronation st, B
Cairns Jane, grocer, 52 Wellington lane, B
Cairns Jno. *Friendly Tavern*, 28 High st, B
Cairns Jos. master mariner, 5 Addison st. B
Cairns Thos. green grocer, 26 Hendon rd, B
Caithness Geo. master mariner, 42 North Bridge st, M S
Calver Edwd. R. Capt. R. N. 6 Norfolk st, B
Calvert Jane, teacher of music, 11 Addison street, B
Calvert John, stay maker, 23 High st

alvert Robert, master mariner, 71 Dundas street, M S
alvert William & Son, auctioneers, &c. 160 High st, B
ameron John, teacher, 42 S. Durham st, B
ameron Robt. teacher, 8 Pemberton st, B
ampbell George, cart owner, 29 Farrington row, B
ampbell Hartley, *Ship Tavern*, 14 Silksworth row, B
ampbell Isabella, hosier, 21 Hardwick street, M S
ampbell John, master mariner, 41 Dock street, M S
ampbell John, *New Dock Inn*, 109 High st
ampbell John, toy dealer, 179 Market
ampbell John W. insurance agent, 174 High st, B
ampbell Mary G. boarding school, 24 Lambton st, B
ampbell Thomas, *Boar's Head Inn*, 134 High st
andlish John, agent, 7 Murton st, B
andlish Robt. ship builder, Ayres Quay, B
annell John B. boot maker, 24 Moorgate st
apon Robt. general dealer, 189 Market
arling Wm. & Co. ship brokers, 1 Sunderland st, B
arlisle Alfred, ironmonger, 65 High st
arney Thos. butcher, 59 Dundas st, M S
arns Henry, confectioner, 115 High st, B
arns John, *Waterloo House Inn*, 8 Warren st
arpenter John, *Black Bull Inn*, 22 Union lane
arr Alex. master mariner, Minorca place
arr George, master mariner, 46 Woodbine street, B
arr Isaac, master mariner, 30 Wear st, B
arr Jas. brewer, 56 Dundas st, M S
arr Mr. John, Durham road, B
arr Ralph, Esq., J. P., 17 Fawcett st, B
arr Thomas, master mariner, 37 Hedworth street, B
arruthers Thomas master mariner, 5 Yorke street, M S
arter John, *Union Flag Inn*, 34 High st
arter Martha, *Sunderland Dock Inn*, 13 Vine st
arter Robt. *Golden Ball Inn*, 94 Low st
arter Thomas, rope manufacturer, Borough road, B
arter Wm. butcher, George st, M
arter Wm. butcher, 129 Coronation st, B
arver & Co. agents North-Eastern Railway Co. 11 Sans st; G. Smith, agent
ase Wm. smith, 43 Queen st, B
asey Patrick, teacher, 7 West Wear st, B
ass Jane, tripe dresser, Gray's bldgs, B
aswell B. boot maker, 11 Bridge st, B
atcheiside John, *Friendly Tavern*, 37 Hanover place, B
atchpole William, master mariner, 24 Yorke street, M S
Catchside Jas. agent, 30 Barclay st, M S
Caterall Wm. R. grocer, 127 Wear st, M S
Cattron Matthew, smith, Hope st, B
Cattron Matthew, toy dealer, 187 Market
Cave Margt. spirit dealer, 157 High st
Cawood Geo. W. solicitor, 142 High st. B
Callenan Thos. master mariner, Eden st, B
Chalcraft Lennox, master mariner, 26 Woodbine st, B
Chambers George, foreman earthenware manufactory, Low Ford
Chalmers Jas. M. school, 17 Murton st, B
Chamberlain & Taylor, dentists, 124 High st. B
Chamberlain Matthew, 23 Pemberton st. B
Chamberlayne Ann, beer retailer, 28 West Wear st. B
Chambers Thomas, *Black Lion Inn*, 32 Church st. B
Chambers Thomas, master mariner, 6 Dock street, M S
Chambers William, *Mariners' Arms Inn*, 88 Low st
Chambers Wm. master mariner, 17 Wear st. B
Chapel William, newspaper reporter, 22 Cumberland st. B
Chapman, Brown, & Co. fruit merchants, 25 Low st
Chapman Henry, greengrocer, 1 South Johnson st. B
Chapman Hen. tailor, 1 South Johnson st. B
Chapman John, Tatham st. B
Chapman John, grocer, 66 High st
Chapman Mary, confectioner, 107 Coronation street, B
Chapman T. (Alcock & Co.) 1 South John street, B
Chapman Thomas Edward, wine and spirit merchant, 3 John st. B
Charleton John, merchant, 2 Sunniside, B
Charlton Christopher, butcher, Low row, B
Charlton George, *Free Traders Inn*, Deptford
Charlton Geo. master mar. 9 Henry st. B
Charlton Jas. butcher, 41 Crescent row, B
Charlton Jane, greengrocer, 206 Market
Charlton Michael Preston, *Williamson Arms Inn*, 88 Church st. M S
Charlton Robt. bootmaker, 35 Hedworth st. B
Charlton William, china dealer, 101 Market
Chase James, master mar. 21 Hendon st. B
Chater John H. agent, 16 Nicholson st. B
Chater William, cabinet maker, &c. 48 Sans st. B
Chater William, painter, Press lane, B
Chatt Jos. S. insurance agt. 56 Villiers st. B
Chatt Leonard, merchant, 17 Villiers st. B
Chatt Leonard D. block and mastmaker, Low Quay; ho. 18 Low row, B
Chaytor Henry, grocer, 267 High st. B
Chaytor Henry, tailor, 17 Lambton st. B
Child Richd. frenchpolisher, 5 Wallworth st. B
Chilton Wilson, ship builder, 58 Brougham street, B
Chisholm Lister, master mariner, 29 Lawrence street, B

Chisholm Geo. tailor, Liddell terrace, M S
Chisholm William, master mariner, 29 Lawrence st. B
Christal J. & Sons, boiler manufacturers, South Dock
Christon Jane, pawnbroker, 48 East st. B
Chudleigh Geo. hosier, 38 Moor st. B
Churnside Ths. master mariner, 15 King st. B
Claproth Hy. master mariner, 50 Wear st. B
Clare William, pawnbroker, 11 Albert st. B
Clark Ann, grocer, 93 Hendon road, B
Clark David, superintendent Sunderland Gas Works, Ayres Quay
Clark David, draper, 151 High st. B
Clark George, engineer, &c. Sheepfold; ho. 14 North Bridge st. M S
Clark Hannah, dealer in sundries, 2 Burleigh st
Clark Isaac, greengrocer, 81 High st
Clark Isab. grocer, 18 Farrington row, B
Clark John, butcher, 68 High st
Clark John, leather dresser, 6 Green ter. B
Clark John, *Olive Branch Inn*, 14 Whitburn street, M S
Clark Jonah, master mariner, 3 Lower Bedford st. B
Clark Mary, confectioner, Borough rd. B
Clark Ralph, shoemaker, Robinson's lane
Clark Robt. master mariner, 12 Henry st. B
Clark William, *Arcade Tavern*, Arcade
Clark Wm. marine stores, 25 William st. B
Clark William, master mariner, 37 Railway street, B
Clarke Abraham, grocer, 51 Coronation st
Clarke Duncan, joiner, 38 Queen st. B
Clarke John, joiner & builder, 81 Wear st. B
Clarke Michael, butcher, 48 Vine st
Clarke Ralph, builder, 8 Peel st. B
Clarke Thos. academy, 14 Pemberton st. B
Clarke Thomas, grocer, 31 Moor st. B
Clarke Thomas, sailors' missionary, 23 Chester road, B
Clarke Wm. *Wharf Tavern*, 25 Low st
Clarkson John, grocer, 146 Wear st. M S
Clasper Henry, master mariner, 21 Hardwick street, M S
Clasper Henry, whitesmith, &c. 28 East Cross st. B
Clough John, shoemaker, 35 Church st. M S
Clay John, merchant, 60 John st. B
Clay Robert, tailor, 5 Fawcett st. B
Clayton Joseph, master mariner, Hedworth street, M S
Clement John, baker, 90 High st. B
Clement Ths. shipsmith, Covent Garden st
Clennell George, joiner and medical botanist, North Quay, M S
Cliburn Richard, *Masons' Arms Inn*, 37 Dunning st. B
Clow David, master mariner, 74 Wear st. B
Clow David, plumber, 66 High st. B
Coates Jas. currier, 42 Cumberland st. B
Coates James, tailor, 27 Lawrence st. B
Coates John, grocer, 15 Crescent row, B
Coates Matthew, auctioneer, upholsterer, &c. 131 High st. B
Coates Richard, grocer, Prospect row
Coates Robt. *British Flag Inn*, Prospect row
Coates Robert, shipsmith, Chapel st; ho. 47 Vine st
Coates Thomas, wine and spirit merchant, 14 Bridge st. B
Coburn William, master mariner, Crow Tree terrace, B
Cochrane Thomas, cabinet maker, Back East Cross st. B
Cockburn E. hatter, 35 High st
Cockburn John, mast and blockmaker, North Sands, M S
Cockburn Joseph, butcher, 15 Market; h. 7 East Woodbine st. B
Cockburn ——, porter merchant, 7 Dixon square, M S
Cockburn Thos. tailor & draper, 52 Nile st. B
Cockerill Anthony, boatmaker, 77 High st
Cockerill John, boatmaker, 70 Market
Cockerill William, master mariner, 31 Zion street, B
Cockerill William M. dock master, 6 Addison st. B
Codling Elisha, marine stores, Hedworth street, M S
Cogdon John, plumber and zinc worker, 27 East Cross st. B
Cogdon R. L. butcher, 8 Market
Cogdon Thomas Henry, plumber and zinc worker, Lambton st. B
Cogle Robert, master mariner, 45 Lawrence street, B
Cohen Benjamin, outfitter and jeweller
Cole James, *Topsy's Happy Home Tavern*, 15 Lombard street
Cole Samuel, master mariner, 4 Peel st. B
Cole William, master mariner, Neaham sq
Collard James, medical botanist, 130 Coronation st. B and Howick st. M S
Colleage Mr. Thomas, 26 Chester road, B
College Thomas, master mariner, 33 Barclay street, M S
Colligan John, feather merchant, 23 Bridge street, B
Colling John, grocer, 10 King st. B
Colling Robert, accountant, 4 Vine place, B
Collingwood Edward George, grocer, 17 Stafford street, and marine store dealer, 12 Barrack street
Collingwood James W. surgeon, 31 Fawcett street, B
Collingwood Jos. bootmakr. Stockton rd. B
Collingwood Robert G. A. physician, 14 Derwent st. B
Collins Jno. tailor, 13 Dame Dorothy st. M S
Collins John, clothes dealer, 92 Low st
Collins Thomas, master mariner, 23 Brougham st. B
Colvin Mr. Benjamin, 7 Nile st. B
Connal Robert, brewer, 32 Frederick st. B
Connolly Hugh, shoemaker, 170 Market

Conyers Charles (Bailes & Conyers), York st
Cook Mr. George, 23 Derwent st. B
Cook Isaac, painter, 17 Crow Tree road, B
Cook James, master mar. 81 Hendon rd. B
Cook John, master mariner, 52 Wear st. B
Cook John, master mariner, 2 Woodbine st. Hendon
Cook John, butcher, 135 Wear st. M S
Cook Joseph, agent, 62 Wear st. B
Cook Margaret, greengrocer, 3 Russell st
Cook Michael, master mariner, 40 Hedley street, B
Cook Nicholas, *Globe Inn*, Wear st. M S
Cook Thomas, inland revenue officer, 11 Derwent st. B
Cook William, sailmaker, 88 Low street
Cooke Thomas, builder, 70 Dundas st. M S
Cooke William, joiner, 16 Hope st. B
Cooke William, ship owner, 38 Tatham st. B
Cooper Douglas (J. M. & D. Cooper), ho. 26 Green terrace, B.
Cooper Fenwick, shoemkr. 14 William st. B
Cooper George, jeweller, 12 Prospect row
Cooper Geo. tailor & draper, 51 Nile st. B
Cooper John, greengrocer, 68 Dock st. M S
Cooper John I. ship owner, 26 Green ter. B
Cooper J. M. & D. solicitors, and secretaries to Sunderland Demurrage Association, 206 High st. B
Cooper John, master mariner, 25 Woodbine st. B
Cooper John Martin (J. M. & D. Cooper), ho. 10 Green st. B
Cooper Robert, tailor, 3 Hendon road, B
Cooper Thomas, joiner and builder, 46 North Bridge st. M S
Copperthwaite James R. master mariner, 5 Henry st. B
Corbin Caroline, hosier, 24 Hendon road
Corner John, *Britannia Tavern*, 19 George street, M S
Corner Matthew, master mariner, 25 Deptford road, B
Corner Watson, joiner, Trinity place
Corney John, painter, Durham road, B
Cornforth Catharine, tinner, 95 Low st
Cotton John, tailor, 14 Charles st. B
Cottray Henry R. & C. 3 Ward terrace
Coulson Benj. shoemaker, North Quay, M S
Coulson David, grocer, 29 Coronation st. B
Coulson Nicholas, butcher, 9 Society la. M S
Coulson Wm. master mariner, 20 Thomas st
Coulson Wm. *Slipway Tavern*, Low Quay
Coulthard Mary, dealer in sundries, 13 Dame Dorothy st. M S
Coulthard Robert, *Wheat Sheaf Inn*, 42 Johnson st. B
Coulthard Thomas, butcher, 13 Market
Coundon John, shopkeeper, 17 Hendon rd
Coundon Robert, master mariner, Back Sunderland st. B
Coundon Thomas, *General Wolfe Inn*, 165 High st
Cowan & Co. cheesemongers, 187 High st
Cowan William, cheesemonger, 4 Hutchinson's buildings, B
Cowans Isbla. dlr. in sundries, 43 Silver st
Cowans John, marine stores, 6 Bank st
Cowans Jonathan, bootmkr, Pottery bank
Coward Nichol, master mariner, 35 Barclay street. M S
Cowell Thomas, dealer in sundries, 32 Moorgate st
Cowell William, draper, 2 Henry st. B
Cowell William, *Newcastle Arms Inn*, 19 Sunderland st. B
Cowell William, *Ship Tavern*, Deptford
Cowley George, ironfounder, Bridge Wharf; foundry, Pemberton's Field, B; ho. 28 Brougham st. B
Cowling Wm. butcher, 12 Whitburn st. M S
Cox John Henry, secretary to corporation gas company; ho. 61 Fawcett st. B
Coxon John, ironmngr, 101 Church st. M S
Coxon Joseph, tripe dresser, Robinson's la
Coxon Edward, *Victoria Gardens Inn*, and market gardener, Ryhope lane
Coxon Henry, agent, Exchange buildings; ho. 10 Upper Sans st. B
Coxon Michael, secretary, Dock Co.; ho. 44 Frederick st. B
Coxon Robert, butcher, 12 Howick st. M S
Craggs Charles, butcher, 33 Moorgate st
Craggs Geo. *Royal Oak Inn*, 147 High st B
Craggs John, dealer in sundries, Hudson's buildings, B
Cragie Thos. shipwright, 2 Woodbine st, B
Crake Cath. *Robin Hood*, 147 Wear st. M S
Cram George, builder, Mary st. B
Cranmer William, upholsterer, 4 Northumberland st. B
Cranston H. & Co. confectioners, 39 High st
Cranston Hudson (H. Cranston & Co.), ho. 39 High st
Cranston Jno, chemist, 82 Corporation st. B
Craswell Geo. corn dlr. 51 Hendon rd. B
Crathorne Wm. grcr. Silksworth row, B
Craven Wm. master mariner, 27 Union st. B
Crawford John, joiner, 21 New Grey st. B
Crawford John, ship owner, 11 York st. M S
Crawford Wm. dlr. in sundries, 56 Silver st
Crawford Wm. sailmkr. 65 Hendon st. B
Crear Saml. gunmkr. 108 Coronation st. B
Creighton Nathl. confectr. 16 Vine place, B
Crewe Samuel, chemist, 13 High st
Crick Ann, dressmaker, 13 Clark terrace, B
Crick John, master mariner, 13 Clark ter. B
Crick Richd. nautical school, 13 Clark ter. B
Crisp George, miller, Bishopwearmouth Mill, Hylton road, B
Crisp Joseph, farmer, Hylton road, B
Crisp Jos. master mariner, 50 Hedley st. B
Crisp Robert, butcher, Silksworth row, B
Crisp Robert, printer, 19 Zion st. B
Crookes St. John, agent and secretary to Sunderland shipbuilders' association, 7 Grey terrace, B

Croft Ellen, *Dock Hotel*, 12 Moor ter. B
Croft Robt. D. master mariner, D'Arcy ter. B
Crookes William H. (M. Lonie and Co.), ho. 12 South Durham st. B
Cropton Mr. John, 55 Fawcett st. B
Cropton Robt. shipowner, 27 Frederick st. B
Cropton Thomas (T. Cropton & Co.), ho. 36 West Sunniside, B
Cropton Thomas & Co. ship brokers, 189 High st. B
Crosby & Porrett, grocers, &c. 119 Low st
Crosby George, fruiterer, 31 Cousin st. B
Crosby Js. master mariner, 17 Tatham st. B
Crosby James, ship broker and receiver of Admiralty droits, 6 Nile st. B
Crosby John, shoemaker, 28 Moorgate st
Crosby Robt. E. bootmkr. Back Hopper st. B
Crosby William, joiner, 68 Wear st. B
Crosby William, portrait and landscape painter, 33 Henry st. B
Cross Henry, ship owner, 17 Chester rd. B
Crossby John, agent, 9 Norfolk st. B
Crossby John (Crossby, Bramwell, and Co.), 53 John st. B
Crossby William Parker (Smurthwaite and Co.), ho. 2 Frederick st. B
Croudace John (Robson & Croudace); ho. 5 Grey st. B
Croudace William, wine & spirit merchant, 31 Green st. B; ho. 3 Stockton road, B
Crow Arthur Trevor, auctioneer, 53 Sans st. B; ho. 2 Norfolk st. B
Crow Jas. master mariner, 1 Howick st. B
Crow Robert John (Barker & Crow), ho. 188½ Coronation st. B
Crowe Henry (J. Crow and Co.), ho. 7 7 Wear st. B
Crowe Mr. John, 11 Henry st. B
Crowe John (J. Crowe and Co.); ho. 36 Villiers st. B
Crowe John and Son, shipsmiths, chain-manufacturers, &c. Russell st
Crowther George, hosier, 85 Hendon road, B; and butcher, 25 Market
Crozier Mr. John, 1 Olive st. B
Crozier John, ship owner, 8 St. Bede's ter. B
Crozier Thos. ship owner, 2 Dundas st. M S
Crozier William, civil engineer and corporation surveyor, 23 Foyle st. B
Crute James, *Friendly Tavern*, 111 High st
Cullen Ann, bootmaker, 114 High st. B
Culliford Joseph, block and mastmaker, Thornhill Quay; ho. 6 Murton st. B
Cummerson George, bootmaker, 66 Market
Cummings John, dyer, 8 Church street
Cummings William, tea dealer, 4 Nile st. B
Cummins Robert, butcher, 3 Matlock st. B
Cunningham D. & Co. proprietors of "Sunderland News," Press lane, B
Cunningham David (D. Cunningham and Co.), house 17 Derwent street, B
Cunningham Elizabeth, staymaker, 11 Bedford street, B
Curry Anne, *Queen Hotel*, 14 Hendon rd. B
Cunningham Robert F. boat builder, Sheepfold; Office, Lyceum; ho. Lambton st. B
Cunningham Thomas, carver and gilder, 11 Bedford st. B
Curry Ralph, farmer, High Hendon, B
Curry Ralph, master mariner, 47 Woodbine street
Curry Thomas, *Daniel O'Connell*, Hudleston street, M S
Curtis Geo. master mariner, 14 Henry st. B
Curtis Misses, seminary, 12 Upper Sans street, B
Curtis Richard, master mariner, 7 Sunderland street, B
Cuthbert Joseph, master mariner and grocer, 10 Charles street, B
Cuthbertson Elizabeth shipowner, 32 Barclay street, M S
Cuthbertson John, master mariner, 2 Barclay street, M S

DAGG Anthony, butcher, 2 Zion street, B
Dagleish Margt. *Crown Inn*, 31 Queen st.
Dale John, tinner, 28 Spring Gardens la.
Dalgleish John, book agent, 29 Howick street, M S
Dalrymple Mary, dealer in sundries, 32 Union lane
Dalziel Alexander George (Dalziel & Co.), house, 70 High street, B
Dalziel & Co. dyers, 70 High street, B
Dalziel John, butcher, 21 Hanover place and 50 High street, B
Dalziel S. M. *Oak Tree*, Bonners field, M S
Dannatt James, plumber, copper smith, &c. 1 Norfolk street, B
Darnton Thomas, master mariner, 14 West Wear street, B
Dasborough James, ship chandler, 122 Low street
Dasty Alexander, chimney sweeper, Baines lane
Davidson Henry, ship broker, 75 High st; ho. 3 North Bridge st. M S
Davidson Henry, painter, &c. 139 Coronation street, B; house, 38 Villiers st. B
Davidson Mary, grocer, 144 Coronation st. B
Davidson Robert, butcher, 44 Market, house, Hogg's yard
Davidson Thomas, 97 Whitburn st. M S
Davidson William, baker, New Grey street; house, Ann street
Davie Jas. B. lathe render, Sheepfold, M S
Davies Frederick, Fawcett street station master, house 10 Grey terrace, B
Davies William, grocer, 208 High st. B
Davies William, cabinet maker, Back Woodbine street, B
Davis Abraham, outfitter, 19 Low street
Davis Ann, dressmaker, 12 Prospect row
Davis Henry, *Durham House Inn*, 33 Silver street
Davis Jane, dressmkr. 3 South Wear st. B
Davis John E. hairdresser, 97 High st

Davis Joseph (Blakey & Davis), house, Whitburn street, M S
Davis Mary Ann, milliner, 97 High st. B
Davis Thomas, mariner, 64 Wear st. B
Davis Thomas, grocer, Low Ford
Davies William, tailor, 2 Lawrence st. B
Davison & M'Kenzie, coal fitters and commission agents, 121 Wear street, M
Davison Andrew, seedsman, 37 High st. B
Davison Barbara (Mrs.), *Saddle Inn*, 17 High street, B
Davison Edwin, paymaster R N, 21 Tatham street, B
Davison Francis, beerhouse, 65 Whitburn street, M S
Davison Geo. waiter, 18 Sunderland st. B
Davison George, *Jolly Sailors' Tavern*, Robinson's lane
Davison Isabella, register office, 55 Brougham st. B
Davison Jas. master mariner, 2 Moor ter
Davison John, master mariner, 39 Henry street, B
Davison John, master mariner, 7 Wear st. B
Davison John, proprietor of Seaham Coach, 32 Hedworth street, B
Davison John, shipowner, 37 New Grey st
Davison John, shipbuilder, house, Zetland street, M S
Davison Magdalen, *Bath Hotel*, 71 Church street, M S
Davison Mary, lemonade manufacturer, 3 Drury lane
Davison Peter, tinner, 10 East street, B
Davison Richard, pawnbroker, 39 Crescent row, B
Davison Robert, *New Dock Tavern*, 4 Barrack street
Davison Robert, grocer, 42 Williamson street, M S
Davison Robert, tide waiter, 54 Wear st. B
Davison Sarah, grocer, 20 Crow Tree rd. B
Davison Thomas, agent, 4 Sunderland st. B
Davison William, master mariner, 50 Lawrence street, B
Davison Wm. grocer, 67 Whitburn st. M S
Davison William, merchant and commission agent, 37 Dock street, M S
Davison William, baker, Ann street, B
Davison Wm. grocer, 118 Coronation st. B
Dawson & Brown, railway key manufacturers, and saw mill, Low Ford
Dawson Charles (J. Dawson & Co.), Low Ford
Dawson Elizh. shipowner, Randolph st. B
Dawson George William, medical botanist, 30 Zion street, B
Dawson John & Co. earthenware manufacturers, Low Ford Pottery, Low Ford
Dawson Mr. Ralph, 45 Frederick st. B
Dawson Robert, shipowner, Randolph st. B
Dawson Theodore, master mariner, 7 Charles street, M
Dawson Thomas, bacon dealer, 37 Market
Dawson Mr. Wm. 49 North Bridge st. M S
Dawson Thomas (Dawson & Brown), Cambry place, Low Ford
Dawson William, master mariner, 31 Hendon street, B
Dawson Wm. shipbroker, 6 Villiers st. B
Day John, agent, 8 Albert st. B
Day Thomas, *Crown and Sceptre Inn*, 3 Vine street
Dean James, tailor, 27 Charles st. M S
Dean William, joiner, Back North Durham street; house, 35 Zion street, B
Deans Charles R. boot maker, 48 South Durham st. B
Deans William, master mariner, 13 Hallgarth square, M S
Defty Robert, *Robin Hood Inn*, 122 High st
DeLacy C. & Sons, bookbinders & engravers, 12 Sans st
Denniston Alexander, rope manfctr. Roker rd; ho. Victor st. M S
Denniston John, merchant, 53 Sans st. B; ho. 18 Tatham st. B
Dent Charles, tailor, 26 Queen st
Dent James, *Red Lion Inn*, 71 Crow Tree road, B
Dent Joseph, *Travellers' Rest Inn*, New Trimdon st. B
Dent Mary, grocer, 16 Bedford st. B
Dent Robert, tailor, 29 Silver st
Dent Thos. chimney sweep, 13 Williamson street, M S
Denton George, carriage inspector, 53 Hendon road, B
Denton Jane, hosier, 2 Walton place, B
Denton John, *Atlas Inn*, 191 High st. and brewer, Walton lane; ho. 12 St. Bede's terrace
Denton John, timber merchant, Sussex st; ho. 3 Frederick st. B
Denton Nathl. grocer, 31 Walworth st. B
Denton Richd. sailmaker, 14 Lawrence st. B
Denton Ths. tailor, 22 South Durham st. B
Denton Wm. ship owner, 54 Lawrence st. B
Detchen Thos. tailor, 37 Hendon road, B
Dewar Archibald, master mariner, Hedworth street, M S
Dibley Chas. fruiterer, 1 Hardwick st. M S
Dick Charles, repairer of accordeons, 38 Broad st. M
Dickinson James, *Glasshouse Arms Inn*, Hylton rd. B
Dickinson Jno. engineer, Brewery bank, M S
Dickinson Richard Young, butcher, 106 Coronation st. B
Dickinson John, butcher, Low Ford
Dickinson Thomas, master mariner, Randolph street, B
Diggins John, master mariner, 113 Church street, M S
Dinning Thos, *Commercial Tavern*, Wear street, M S
Dinsdale John, greengrocer, 208 Market; ho. Ropery lane

Dinsdale John, master mariner, 24 Clark terrace, B
Dinsdale Thomas, sailmaker, 38 Sans st B
Ditchburn John, river policeman, Freemasons Lodge, Queen st
Ditchburn Peter (T. T. Robinson & Co.), and *Fleece Inn*, 18 Cousin st B
Ditchburn Richard N. *Garrick's Head Inn*, Bedford st. B. and cabinet maker, Pann lane, B
Dixon Chas. master mariner, 33 Nile st. B
Dixon Edwd. grocer, 39 Woodbine st. B
Dixon George, grocer, 74 High st. B
Dixon George, foreman Deptford Patent Ropery, Deptford
Dixon Henry, solicitor, 68 John st. B
Dixon Hen. Jno. bookseller, 217 High st. B
Dixon John & Co. chemists, 37 High st
Dixon John, *Railway Tavern*, Prospect row
Dixon Jno. ship owner, 31 South Durham st B
Dixon Mary, school, 2 East Woodbine st. MS
Dixon Michael, master mariner, 8 Woodbine terrace, B
Dixon, Phillips, & Co. earthenware manufacturers, North Moor st
Dixon Robert (Dixon, Phillips, & Co.); ho. 35 Nile st. B
Dixon Thomas, cork cutter and grocer, 57 Nile st. B
Dixon Thomas (Dixon, Phillips, & Co.); ho. 9 Sussex st. B
Dixon Thomas, jun. cork cutter, 198 High st. B
Dixon William, locker H. M. customs, 22 Moorgate st
Dixon William, *Mechanics' Tavern*, 4 Wellington lane, B
Dixon Wm. ship owner, 18 Tavistock pl. B
Dixon William, surgeon, 51 John st. B
Dobbing John, canvas manufacturer, 17 Nile st. B
Dobbing Robt. hatter, 13 New Grey st
Dobbing Thos. boot maker, Cross place
Dobbing Wm. outfitter, Bodlewell lane, B
Dobinson Wm. druggist, 230 High st. B
Dobson Jno. beer retailer, 27 Lambton st. B
Dobson John, grocer, 24 Silver st
Dobson John, grocer, 28 Thomas st. M S
Dobson Richard, master mariner, 42 Lawrence street, B
Dobson Robert, basket maker, 31 Church st. and 2 Market st
Dodd Henry W. surgeon, 14 Cousin st. B
Dodd Josh. H. master mariner, 29 Wall st. B
Dodd Mathw. boot maker, 11 Hanover pl. B
Dodd Matthew, stationmaster, Millfield Railway Station, B
Dodd Peter Dixon, master mariner, 30 Wear st. B
Dodd Richard, grocer, Water Works rd. B
Dodd William, boatmaker, 34 South Johnson st. B
Dodds Adam, tailor, 10 Nile st. B
Dodds Allen, master mar. 2 Lambton st. B
Dodds John, master mar. 9 Henry st. B
Dodds Margt. dressmaker, 9 William st. B
Dodds Thos. grocer, Trimdon st. West B
Dodshon Edwd. druggist, 33 Bridge st. B
Dodsworth John, grocer, &c. 61 Moor st; ho. 1 D'Arcy terrace, B
Dodsworth Mary, grocer, 70 Moor st. B
Doeg Mary, grocer, 14 Mill st
Doland Philip, tailor, 8 Queen st
Don Ann H. mistress National School, Low Ford; ho. Wallworth st. B.
Donaldson Josh. ship owner, 1 Peel st. B
Donaldson Thomas, hair dresser, 29 Mallock street, B
Donkin Charles, grocer, 43 Henry st. B
Donkin James, *Bridge Hotel*, 144 High street, B
Donkin Mary, stay maker, 5 Pemberton st. B
Donnison Wm. Wear Mill, & flour dealer, Southwick lane, M
Donnison Wm. green grocer, 207 Market
Donolly Terence, basket maker, 8 George street, M S
Dooley Owen, boot maker, 138 Market
Doubleday Mary, seminary, 12 Norfolk st. B
Doughtey Robert, master mariner, Brougham street, B
Doughtey William, master mariner, 27 Woodbine st, B
Doughtey William, master mariner, 4 Woodbine st, B
Douglas Christopher, teacher, 29 Barclay street, M S
Douglas Coulson, master mariner, Nesham square
Douglas Geo. medical botanist, 3 Nelson square, M S
Douglas Geo. Potts, master mariner, 8 East Woodbine st. B
Douglas Jas. baker, Spenceley lane
Douglas Jas. tailor, 11 Pemberton st, B
Douglas Jane, dealer in sundries, Lodge terrace, B
Douglas John, iron founder, Neptune Foundry, Wellington lane; ho. 33 North Sunniside, B
Douglas John, butcher, 22 Market
Douglas John, ship broker, 1 Bedford st. B
Douglas Martin, shipowner, 10 Fawcett st. B
Douglas Mary, dealer in sundries, 10 Moor terrace
Douglas Robt. boot maker, 74 Market
Douglas Thos. M. merchant, 24 John st, B
Douglas Wm. painter, 43 Wear st, M S
Douglas William & Co. metal and cast iron founders, Hedworth st, M S
Douglas Wm. H. rope mfr. Hendon road, and ship chandler, 5 Bodlewell lane; ho. 33 Villiers st, B
Douglass Ann, dealer in sundries, 92 High st
Douglass Elizabeth, dealer in sundries, 8 Williamson st, M S
Douglass Jas. master mariner, 45 George st
Douglass Mark, grocer, 2 High st

ıglass Wm. joiner, 4 Brougham st. B
ıthwaite James, butcher, 31 High st; ıo. 38 New Grey st
ve Joseph, master mariner, 20 Dundas treet, M S
ve Joseph, mariner, 3 Pemberton st, B
ve Peter, *Bush Tavern*, 27 Burleigh st
ve Peter, master mariner, 14 D'Arcy st, B
ve Thos. L. insurance agent, John st; ıo. Sea Bank place, Hendon, B
w Brisbane, working jeweller, 4 East Cross st. B
w Charles, spirit merchant, 12 North Bridge st. M S
well Jas. builder, 46 George st
wns Jas. cab proprietor, Ettrick place
wns Robt. master mariner, 4 Henry st, B
wns Wm. cab proprietor, 38 Nile st, B
wsey Thos. shoemaker, 9 Barrack st
ıwson Josh. bootmaker, 52 Sans st, B
ıxford John (J. Doxford & Co.), ho. 7 St. Bede's terrace, B
ıxford John & Co. tea dealers, &c. 98 High st, B
ıxford Joseph (J. Doxford & Co.), ho. Crow Tree terrace, B
ıxford Wm. ship broker, 34 Bridge st, B
ıxford William, ship owner, 21 North Bridge st. M S
ıummond John, master mariner, 5 Yorke street, M S
ıummond Wm. grocer, 69 Hendon st, B
ıury Charles & Son, outfitters, 159 High street, B
ıury William (C. Drury & Son), ho. 7 Upper Sans st, B
ıyden John, dealer in sundries, 32 Farrington row, B
ıyden Kerr, master mariner, 38 Lower Dundas st, M S
ryden Thos. butcher, 2 Walworth st, and *Royal Tent Inn*, 320 High st, B
rydon Morpeth (Drydon & Scott), ho. 22 Crow Tree road, B
rydon & Scott, ship smiths, 75 Low st
rysdale Anderson, academy, 3 Borough road terrace, B
rysdale William, builder & joiner, Upper Sans st, B
ıdgeon David, veterinary surgeon, 41 Brougham st, B
ıffield Thos. saddler, 10 Hedworth pl, M
ıumble John, ship broker, 10 East Cross street, B
ıunbar James, master mariner, 66 Northumberland st, B
ıunbar Wm. *Fort Tavern*, Church st, M S
ıuncan Geo. master mariner & medical botanist, 20 Bridge st, B
ıuncan Geo. pilot, 11 Barrack st
ıuncan Matthew, pilot, 1 Warren st
ıuncan Matthew, river policeman, 22 Moorgate st
ıuncan Sarah, grocer, 21 Spring Gardens la
Duncan Thos. steam-boat master, Thornhill Quay
Duncan Wm. reporter, 80 Dundas st. M
Dunlop Eleanor, beerhouse, Matlock st
Dunn Anthony H. master mariner, 44 Woodbine st, B
Dunn James, shipping agent, &c. 10 Woodbine st, and 58 Villiers st, B
Dunn John, beer retailer, 110 High st
Dunn John, grocer, Low row, B
Dunn Jonathan, parish clerk & registrar of births and deaths, 2 Dun Cow st, B
Dunn Patrick H. beerhouse, *Caledonian Vaults*, 3 Lambton st, B
Dunn Richd. dealer in sundries, Ropery la
Dunn Robt. grocer, Low row, B
Dunn Thomas, master mariner, 10 Hedworth st, B
Duxfield Joseph, ironfounder, Bonner's Field, M S
Dwyer John, bootmaker, 118 High st and 167 Market
Dwyer William, bootmaker, 40 Low st, and 173 Market, and *Earl of Durham*, 31 Union lane
Dymond Thomas, master mariner, 8 West Lawrence street, B

EARL Charles, master mariner, 49 Lawrence street, B
Earl Mr. Wm. B. 9 South Durham st, B
Earle Alexander S. cabinet maker, 128 Coronation street, B
Earle William, manager of Sunderland bottle works, 45 West Sunniside, B
Easby George, waiter, 45 Nile st. B
Easson Thompson (Hume & Easson), house, Pallion
Easton James, smith, Ayre's Quay; house, 5 Anne street, B
Eddy William, grocer, &c. 19 Hind street, B, and bacon factor, 16 Market
Eden Rev. John P. A.M. rector of Bishopwearmouth, 7 Roker terrace, M S
Eden John William, bootmaker, Back Hendon street, B
Edmundson George, bootmaker, 2 Liddell terrace, M S
Edmundson William, joiner, &c. 9 Liddell terrace, M S
Edwards Edwin, master mariner, 5 Hedworth street, B
Eggleston Hy. solicitor, 31 Barclay st. M S
Eggleston John, draper, 90 Church st. M S
Eggleston Jno. master mariner, 8 Church st
Eggleston William, grocer, 4 Williamson terrace, M S
Eglington James, clerk, 2 South st. B
Eilley George, block and mastmaker, 90 Low street; house, 35 Wear street, B
Eilley Mr. George, 31 Wear st. B
Eilley Jos. whitesmith, 27 Coronation st. B
Eilley Robt. master mariner, 2 D'Arcy ter. B
Elder Elizh. dressmkr. 57 Brougham st. B

Eleanor William, master mariner, 24 Barclay street, M S
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH Co. 1 William st. B
Elemor William, pilot, 21 Warren street
Ellemor Margaret, dealer in sundries, 8 Barrack street
Ellenger George, letter carrier, 20 Lawrence street, B
Ellenger Wm. J. painter, 20 Lawrence st. B
Elliot Thos. master mariner, 4 Broad st. M
Elliot Thomas, merchant, 2 Green ter. B
Elliot Thomas, shipowner and shipbroker, 206 High street
Elliott & Forster, builders, 11 Carter place
Elliott Anthony D. *Napoleon Tavern*, 14 Maling's rig
Elliott & Brown, patent rivet manufacturers, Low Ford
Elliott Christopher, shipowner, 49 Frederick street, B
Elliott Cuthbert, keel owner, Deptford
Elliott George, painter, 21 Brougham st. B
Elliott Henry M. clerk to Water Company, 13 Frederick street, B
Elliott Isabella, dealer in sundries, 37 Society lane, M S
Elliott James, coal fitter, Exchange buildings, house, 6 Low street
Elliott James, painter, Deptford
Elliott James, *Russell Tavern*, 6 Low st
Elliott Jane, *Gardeners' Tavern*, 22 High st
Elliott John Thomas, master mariner, 8 Hill street, B
Elliott Philip, butcher, 8 Zion st. B
Elliott Thomas R. hat manufacturer, 19 High street
Elliott William (Elliott and Forster), 11 Carter place
Elsdon Henry, grocer, 47 Wear st. M S
Elsdon Stephen, dyer, &c. 13 William st. B
Elstob Catharine, seminary, 13 Sunderland street, B
Elstob Mr. Wm. H. 13 Sunderland st. B
Elton Oswald, ship chandler, 101 High st
Eltringham Stephen, grocer, 43 Broad st. M
Elwin Robert, collector of inland revenue, 40 Frederick street, B
Elwen Thomas, grocer, 65 High st. B
Elwin Thomas B. grocer, &c. 277 High st. B
Embercock Joseph, tripedresser, 2 Robinson lane
Embleton Esther, clothes dlr. 50 Market
Embleton Isaac, master mariner, 21 Dock street, M S
Embleton Jane, milliner, 20 Hedworth street, M S
Embleton Thomas, butcher, 3 High st
Embleton William, master mariner, 1 Hedworth street, B
Emerson John, master mariner, 37 Dundas street, M S
Emerson Robert, master mariner, Dock street, M S
Emmerson Geo. hairdresser, 83 Moor st. B
Emmenton Esther, dealer in sundries, 2 Silver street
Emmerson Elizabeth, dressmaker, 31 Farrington row, B
Emmerson Martha, straw bonnet mkr. 31 Farrington row, B
Emmerson Richard, master mariner, 15 Wear street, B
Emmerson Robert, master mariner, 50 Lawrence street, B
Engledow William, dealer in sundries, 4 Albert street, B
English Thomas, dealer in sundries, Fitter's row
Errington William, master mariner, 50 Low row, B
Errington Cuthbert, master mariner, 50 South Durham street, B
Errington Elizabeth, *Rowland Burdon's Arms Inn*, Pann Bank Top, B
Errington Mary, grocer, Low Ford
Errington Richard (R. Errington, jun. & Brothers), ho. Deptford Lodge, B
Errington Richard, jun. & Brothers, brass-founders, &c. Ayre's Quay, and Pann Bank Top, B
Errington Richard, master mariner, 13 Coronation street, B
Errington Solomon, tailor, 47 Middle st. B
Errington Thomas, brass founder, house, Back West Wear street, B
Errington William (R. Errington & Bros.), brass founder, house, 57 Northumberland street, B
Erskine Ann, grocer, 26 Burleigh street
Esdale David, master mariner, 37 Henden street, B
Etherington Joseph, master mariner, 18 Church street
Ettrick Anthony (A. Ettrick & Co.), High Barns, Bishopwearmouth
Evans Edward (Humphrey & Co.), house, 59 Tatham street, B
Evans John, surgeon, 10 Church street
Evans John V. miller, Ayre's Quay road, and flour dealer, 85 High street, B
Evans Mary, *Mason's Tavern*, 9 Adelaide place, B
Evans Richard, tailor, 74 Church st. M S
Evans Thomas, nail and chainmaker, North Quay, M S
Evans Thos. butcher, 102 Church st. M S
Ewart Alice, ship owner, 15 Barclay st. M S
Ewart & Routledge, house & estate agents, 8 Williamson terrace, M S
Ewart George, engraver, 1 Frederick rd. B
Ewart John, fruiterer, 28 Henry st. B
Ewart John, fruiterer, 76 Wear st. B
Ewart Thomas, inspector of schools, 2 Yorke st. M S
Ewens John, master mariner, 16 Wilkburn street, M S

FAIR Robert, gardener and seedsman, 135

Market; ho. *Strawberry Cottage Inn*, Tunstall Lane
Fairbairn Isabella, dealer in sundries, 26 High st
Fairbairn Mary, marine stores, Moss lane
Fairbridge Thomas, tailor, Custom House Entrance
Fairclough Mary, dealer in sundries, 19 Clark terrace, B
Fairclough Robert, joiner and builder, Back Hendon st; ho. Ward Terrace
Fairclough Robert, master mariner, 23 Woodbine st. B
Fairclough Thomas, hosier, 66 Moor st. B
Fairhead Sarah, grocer, 7 Silver st
Fairlam George, tallow chandler, 2 New Grey st
Fairless Thos. grocer, 25 Hardwick st. M S
Fairley Barker, ship owner, 158 High st. B
Fairley Mary S. ship owner, 28 Olive st. B
Fairley T. & W. C. wholesale chemists, 158 High st. B
Fairley William Clark (T. W. & C. Fairley), ho. 158 High st. B
Fairman Chas. *Shades Inn*, 24 High st
Falconer John, master mariner, 67 Hendon street, B
Falla Thomas, slater, Cumberland st. B
Farbridge Thomas T. grocer, &c. 1 Hutchinson's buildings, and Bridge st. B
Farquhar Wm. ship owner, Eden st. B
Farrow Henry, block & mastmkr, 70 Low st
Farrow Thos. W. grocer, &c. Deptford
Farrow Wm. confectr. 2 North Durham st. B
Farrow Wm. ship owner, 70 Hendon st. B
Farrow William, jun. ship broker, 137 High st.; ho. 70 Hendon st. B
Faulkner Rev. David, curate, Bishopwearmouth, 6 Green
Faulkner Jos. mariner, 2 Hallgarth sq. M S
Fawcett Joseph (Gibson and Fawcett), ho. Chester road, B
Fawcett Thomas, currier, 7 Woodbine st
Featherstonhaugh Walker, glass bottle works, Deptford
Feetham Matthew, *Ryhope Ox Inn*, 151 High st
Fell Charles Richard, solicitor, 2 Lambton st; ho. 56 Frederick st. B
Fenwick Christopher, bacon dlr. 209 Markt
Fenwick Henry (R. Fenwick and Co.), M.P. for Sunderland; ho. South Hill, near Chester-le-Street
Fenwick John, butcher, 58 Wear st. M S
Fenwick John, master mariner, 17 Pemberton st. B
Fenwick John, ship owner, Eden st. B
Fenwick R. and Co. proprietors of Sunderland glass works, Panns, B, & brewers, Sunderland Brewery, Low st
Fenwick Mr. Robert, Crow Tree road, B
Fenwick Robert (R. Fenwick and Co.); ho. Green st. B
Ferens Thomas, draper, 3 Addison st. B
Fenwick Robert, jun. (R. Fenwick & Co.); ho. 9 Green st. B
Ferguson John, *Commercial Inn*, 180 High st. and butcher, 64 Moor st. B
Ferguson John, *Mountain Dairy Inn*, Hylton road, B
Ferguson John, bootmaker, 36 Silver st
Ferguson William B. surgeon, 15 North Bridge st. M S
Ferry Frances, grocer, &c. Deptford
Ferry George, draper, 19 Nicholson st. B
Ferry Robert, professor of music and parish clerk, 16 Charles st. M S
Fielder John, master mariner, 22 Lawrence street, B
Finkle Thomas, eatinghouse keeper, 126 Low st
Finkle Thomas (Snowdon and Finkle); ho. 56 Hendon st. B
Finlay Andrew, master mariner, 73 Wear street, B
Finlay John, pick shaftmaker, 53 Coronation street
Finlay William J. sailmaker, 18 Howick st. B
Firth George, builder, 22 Chester road, B
Firth Geo. cheesemonger, Silksworth row, B
Firth George, jun. agent, 31 Chester rd. B
Firth John, agent, Eden st. B
Fishburn William, saddler, 7 Bridge st. B
Fishburne Anthony, cutler, Durham rd. B
Fisher John, marine stores, 13 Low st
Fittis James, butcher, 7 Williamson st. M S
Forbes Robert, master mariner, 22 New Grey street
Forcer William, *George and Dragon Inn*, 302 High street, B
Fordyce Jas. master mariner, 7 Dock st. M S
Foreman Geo. master mariner, 6 Henry st B
Foreman Mr. Henry, 27 Sans st. B
Foreman Wm. grocer, &c. Thornton pl. B
Forrest & Jackson, ship bldrs. Low Ford
Forrest Peter (Forrest & Jackson), ship builder, Low Ford
Forsdike Noah, master mariner, 18 Pemberton st. B
Forster & Lawton, builders & contractors, 3 Holly terrace, B
Forster Ann, ship owner, 2 Somerford pl. B
Forster Anthy. *Britannia Inn*, Maling's Rig
Forster Chas. *English Oak Inn*, 139 Low st
Forster George, grocer & master mariner, 19 Charles st. M S
Forster George C. (Forster & Lawton), contractor, 3 Holly terrace, B
Forster John, com. agent, 14 Bedford st, B
Forster John, dealer in sundries, 7 Thomas street, B
Forster John (J. Forster & Co. and Hudsons & Forster), ho. 24 Norfolk st, B
Forster John, railway contractor, 12 Addison st, B
Forster John, ship broker, &c. 2 Somerford place, B
Forster John & Co. chem'sts, 163 High st

Forster John, stone mason, Wellington place, Newcastle road
Forster Josh. chimney sweeper, 2 Maud's la
Forster Josh. dyer & scourer, 15 Nile st, B
Forster Josh. engineer, 13 Hallgarth sq, M S
Forster Mark, canvas dealer, Castle st, B
Forster Matthew (Tyrack & Forster), 54 Frederick st
Forster Matthew, bootmaker, 27 Church st
Forster Peter, foreman shipwright, Deptford
Forster Robt. mattress maker, Grey st
Forster Taylor, stone mason, Wellington place, Newcastle road
Forster Wm. builder, Rendolph st, B
Forster Wm. cabinet maker, 22 Charles st, B
Forsyth Geo. marine stores, 20 Panns, B
Foster Francis, master mariner, Eden st. B
Foster John, furniture broker, Bonner's Field, M S
Foster John, tailor, 12 Lambton st. B
Fothergill James, *Rose and Thistle Inn*, Silksworth row
Fouache Geo. S. Berlin wool dealer and master mariner, 119 High st. B
Fowler Jas. mariner, 47 Dock st. M S
Fowles Richard, master mariner & ship owner, 1 Dundas st, M S
Fowles Robt. Lloyds' surveyor, 5 Chester road, B
Fowls Wm. master mariner, 6 Lawrence st. B
Fox Edmund, *Hardwick Hotel*, Hendon road, B
Fox George Lax, grocer, &c. 86 High st
Fox Hannah, grocer, 25 Whitburn st. M S
Flanagan Michael, jun. master mariner and ship owner, 46 Frederick st. B
Fleming Chales, master mariner, 36 New Grey st
Fleming Danl. shipowner, 20 Woodbine st, B
Fleming J. & Son, grocers, &c. 60 Cross st, B
Fleming John, cabinet maker, Garden st, B
Fleming John, ship owner, 37 West Sunniside, B
Fleming Joseph, joiner, 16 Pemberlon st, B
Fleming Josh. master mariner, 43 West Wear st. B
Fleming Robt. fruiterer, 40 Wear st, M S
Fleming Wm. hatter, 11 Henry st. B
Fleming Wm. plumber, Back Norfolk st, B
Fletcher Eleanor, draper, &c. 12 New Grey st
Fletcher Jane, beerhouse, 83 Hendon road
Fletcher Thos. agent, 15 Lawrence st, B
Fletcher Thos. C. secretary to Durham & Northumberland Assurance Company, 15 Lawrence st. B
Flintoff Thomas, currier & leather cutter, 175 High st
Francis Matthew, surgeon, 10 South Durham st, B
Frankell & Co. painters, &c. 10 Back Fawcett st. B
Frankell Edwd. (Frankell [& Co.), ho. 37 Burleigh st
Franks Thos. master mariner, Dundas st, M
Fraser Archbold B. school, 46 Walworth st.
Fraser Bradshaw, fruiterer, 246 High st.
Fraser Catharine, *Queen's Head Inn*, Queen st
Fraser Donald, manager of goods department North-Eastern Railway Company, ho. 19 Dock st. M S
Fraser James, contractor, 14 East Wyclibine st. B
Fraser Jas. agent, 7 West Lawrence st. B
Fraser, Potts, & Riddell, contractors, &c. Dock
Frazer Robt. S. (Wardle & Frazer), h. Portobel'o lane, M
Freeman Joseph, greengrocer, 64 Wear street, M S
French John, grocer, &c. East Hendon st. B
French Joseph, *Glass Makers' Arms Inn*, New Trimdon st. B
French Nicholas, glass manufacturer, Chester road, B
French Robt. merchant, 2 Russell st
French William, wharfinger, Wylam Wharf, Low st
Frost Edwd. master mariner, 6 Moor st. B
Frost John, cooper, 87 Low st
Frost John, master mariner, 54 Hendon st. B
Frost Robt. sail maker, North Quay, M S
Frost Thos. greengrocer, 2 Lambton st. B
Frond Mr. George, 8 Olive st. B
Fry Arthur Richard, builder, 26 South Johnson st. B
Fryer John, carpenter, 34 Charles st. B
Fulham Thos. mariner, 9 Pemberton st. B
Fullarton Ann, milliner, Wellington road, B
Fulton Alexander, master mariner, 75 Church street, M S
Fulton James, earthenware dealer, 76 Church street, M S
Fulton Jas. boot maker, 134 Wear st. M S
Fulton John, contractor, 13 Henry st. B

GAILES Thomas, *Social Tavern*, 39 Helen street, B
Gale Wm. hair dresser, 44 Coronation st. B
Gales Mr. Frederick, 4 Albion place, B
Gales Mrs. Ann, Ford Lodge, Low Ford
Gales John Mowbray, ship owner, Ford Lodge, Low Ford
Gales Lawson, ship builder, Ford Villa, Low Ford
Gales Mr. Thomas, Ford Cotge. Low Ford
Gales William (Reynolds & Gales), Ford Lodge, Low Ford
Galilee John, tailor, 5 Green st, B
Galley Ann, grocer, &c. 12 Moor st. B
Galley James, joiner & cabinet maker, Thomas street, M
Galley John, master mariner, Whickham street, M S
Galley Wm. assistant overseer for Bishopwearmouth township, 41 Villiers st. B
Gallon Thos. accountant, 4 Derwent st, B

alloway Andrew, marine store dealer, Ropery lane
ammack W. H. grocer, 120 Wear st, M S
arbutt George, book & music seller, 190 High st. B
arbutt Mr. Watson, 2 Stockton road, B
ardner George (G. Gardner & Co.), ho. 130 Church st. M S
ardner George & Co. ship builders, North Sands, M S
ardner John W. dealer in sundries, Hodgson's buildings, M S
ardner Martin, butcher, 23 Market
ardner Michael, master mariner, 18 Lawrence st. B
argett George, cart proprietor, South Johnson st. B
arrett Isabella, grocer, &c. 45 East st. B
arretty Patrick, bootmaker, 17 Mill st
arrick Andrew, master mariner, 10 Addison street, B
arrick Elizth. ship owner, 41 Tatham st. B
arrick John George (Wayman & Co.); ho. 41 Tatham st. B
arthwaite John, master mariner, 143 High st. B
ascoyne M. milliner, 31 Cumberland st. B
alt Ann, dealer in sundries, 9 High st. B
alt James, furniture broker, 43 Nile st. B
alt William, tailor, 39 Hendon st. B
alton John, *Red Lion Inn*, Low st
audie David, *Ship Inn*, 21 Hamilton st. MS
auntlett Jane, grocer, &c. Church Walk
aunlett William, master mariner, 3 D'Arcy terrace, B
ayner Robert H. (Wrightson & Gayner); ho. Manor place, B
ee John, bootmaker, 58 Moor st. B
erson Hyman, outfitter, 194 High st
erson Joel, clockmaker, 38 Coronation st
ibbon John, grocer, Church st. Low Ford
ibbon Matthew, beerhouse, Low Ford
ibbins Thomas, grocer, &c. 42 Spring Garden lane
ibbon Mr. Thos. 45 No. Bridge st. M S
ibbons Geo. haberdasher, &c. Burleigh st
ibson & Fawcett, Lambton Landsale Coal Depôt, Silksworth row, B. & wharfingers, &c. Queen st. B
ibson & Stokoe, drapers, 162 High st. B
ibson Ann, grocer, &c. 50 Silver st
ibson David, nursery and seedsman, 1 High st. B. and Bishopwearmouth Nursery, Tunstall lane
ibson Elizth. school, 31 Crescent row, B
ibson Jacob, Hendon Valley Gardens, High Hendon, B
bson James, riverpostman, 20 Barclay st MS
bson John, blacksmith, Back Pemberton st. B. and beer retailer, 38 Wear st. B
bson John (Gibson & Stokoe); ho. 20 Frederick st. B
bson John, tailor, 9 Lombard st
bson J s grocer, &c. 30 Hanover pl. B
Gibson Luke, butcher, 54 High st, B
Gibson Mary Ann, straw bonnet maker, 31 Crescent row, B
Gibson Peter, ship builder, Ayre's Quay, B
Gibson Robt. shipsmith, South Dock
Gibson T. & Co. game dealers, 113 High street, B
Gibson Thomas (T. Gibson & Co.), ho. Derwent st. B
Gibson Thomas, butcher, 19 Market
Gibson Thomas (Gibson & Fawcett); ho. 1 Chester road, B
Gibson Thomas, shipsmith, South Dk ho. 41 Woodbine st. B
Gibson Wm. boat maker, 45 Middle st. B
Gibson William, butcher, 120 High st. B
Gibson William (W. Gibson & Co.), ho. 22 Lawrence st. B
Gibson Wm. & Co. ship brokers, 5 Russell st
Gilbert J. Burton (Sayer & Gilbert); ho. 53 Dundas st. M S
Gifford Robert, superintendent of police, foot of East Cross st. & West Wear st. B
Gilby Christopher, master mariner, 15 D'Arcy terrace, B
Gilchrist J. & T. grocers, Arcade
Gilchrist James (J. & T. Gilchrist), ho. 23 Hedworth st. B
Giles Jane, dealer in sundries, 29 Wear st. B
Gilly John, master mariner, 70 Wear st. B
Gill Jane, butcher, 6 John st
Gillies John, tailor and woollen draper, 16 Villiers st. B
Gillespie Jas. grocer, &c. 5 Wellington la. B
Gillespie John, bootmaker, 17 Lombard st
Gills Thomas, *Strand Inn*, Folly End, M S
Gilmore Edward, bookbinder & newsagent 3 Coronation st. B
Gilmore Geo. road survr. Broughton st. B
Gilmore George Robert Henry, butcher, 232 High st. B
Givens George, pilot, North Moor st
Givens Wm. land agent, 8 Hallgarth sq. MS
Gladstone Geo. baker, 24 Spring Garden la
Glaholm J. & W. & Co. brassfounders, coppersmiths, plumbers, &c. 35 Charles st. B. and Pann Bank Top, B
Glaholm John (J. & W. Glaholm), ho. East Cross st. B
Glaholm William (J. & W. Glaholm); ho. 8 East Cross st. B
Glasgow Peter, saddler, 139 High st. B
Gleddon Daniel, timber merchant, Pallion, ho. 20 Albert st. B
Gleddon John, saw mill owner, Pallion
Glen Thos. master mariner, 20 Lombard st
Glendenning Ellen, dressmaker, 7 Liddle street, M S
Glendenning John, *Commercial Tavern*, 39 Church st
Glendenning Mr. William, 18 King st. B
Glover James, draper, 22 Bridge st. B
Goble Arthur, ship broker, Custom House entrance; ho. 20 Cousin st. B

Goble Francis M. superintendent harbour master, 15 Murton st. B
Goble Frederick, master mariner, 5 Lawrence street, B
Goble Jas. H.M. customs, 15 Murton st. B
Goddart Margaret, dealer in sundries, 38 George st
Godfordson Thomas, painter, Ettrick place
Godley John, manager Bishopwearmouth Iron Works, Hylton road, B
Godley Wm. butcher, West William st. B
Golightly Robert A. master mariner, 12 D'Arcy terrace, B
Golightly Wm. mariner, 4 Wear st. B
Goldsborough Ths. mason, 25 Hendonst. B
Goodall Mary, register office for servants, 45 Wear st. B
Goodall Robert, hair dresser, 71 High st. B
Goodchild Geo. master mar. Eden st. B
Goodchild John, joiner, 37 Sans st. B
Gooding James, master mariner, 12 D'Arcy terrace, B
Goodwell Jane, marine store dlr. Deptford
Goodwill William, dealer in sundries, 24 Charles st. B
Gordon Alice, publican, 20 Nile st. B
Gordon Andrew, blockmaker, 10 Brougham street, B
Gordon Ann, *Crown and Anchor Inn*, 73 Low st
Gordon David, tailor, 23 New Grey st
Gordon Richard, block and mastmaker, Mark Quay
Gordon Robt. tailor, 143 Coronation st. B
Gordon Stpn. master mariner, 8 D'Arcy st. B
Gordon William L. gunmaker, 29 East Cross st. B
Gosling William, greengrocer, New Trimdon street, B
Gott William, tailor, 49 Nile st. B
Gourley Edwd. T. merchant, 56 Villiers st. B
Gourley John Young, ship owner, 5 St. Bede's terrace, B
Gowdy Sheraton, turner, &c. Collier row, B
Gowens William, bacon factor, 88 Market
Gowenlock Mary, grocer, &c. 10 Hendon rd. B
Gowland Mr. Clement, 10 St. Bede's ter. B
Gowland Clement, jun. (G. H. & C. Gowland), ho. 10 St. Bede's terrace, B
Gowland Ferguson, master mariner, 16 Moorgate st
Gowland G. H. & C. chronometer & watch makers, &c. 178 High st. B
Gowland James, agent, 13 Cousin st. B
Gowland Jane, laundress, 51 Hendon st. B
Gowland Mary, dressmaker, 13 Carter st. B
Grabham William, dealer in sundries, 48 Hendon road, B
Graham Hen. accountant, 10 Howick st. B
Graham Jas. hair drsr. 26 Hanover pl. B
Graham John, bootmaker, 172 High st.
Graham John (Potts & Graham), ho. 15 Nicholson st. B
Graham John, brickmaker, Low Ford
Graham John, *Star and Garter Inn*, 2 Cumberland st. B
Graham Joseph, timber merchant, New Quay; ho. Hallgarth square, M S
Graham Margaret, grocer, 18 Warren st.
Graham Margt. ship owner, Broughton st. B
Graham Thomas, greengrocer, Grey st
Graham Thomas, master mariner, 15 Hallgarth square, M S
Graham Thomas, master mariner, 1 Waterloo st. M S
Graham Thomas, merchant tailor, 4 Sans st. B
Graham William, cart proprietor, 4 Albert st. B
Graham William, joiner, 11 Moor st. B
Graham William, mason, 7 Hedley st. B
Grainger George, grocer, &c. 15 Sea. Johnson st. B
Grainger John, dealer in sundries, 3 Matlock st
Grainger Miss, school, 125 Low st
Grainger Thomas, collector at Sunderland Ferry, Low st
Grant Ann, dealer in sundries, 31 Willburn street, M S
Grant Elizth. furrier, 12 Hendon road, B
Grant Jas. G. artist, 9 Tavistock place, B
Grant Jane, grocer, &c. 3 Hill st. B
Grant Mary, butcher, 23 Hill st. B
Grantham George H. oyster dealer, 30 High st.
Gray & Co. hatters, 6 High st
Gray & Hall, smiths, Low row, B
Gray Geo. master mariner, Eden st. B
Gray Geo. master mar. 43 Hendon st. B
Gray Jas. Josh. surgeon, 18 Foyle st. B
Gray Jane, dressmaker, Cross place
Gray John, ship broker, Middle Hendon
Gray John, ship owner, Eden st. B
Gray John W. (Gray & Co.), ho. 6 High st
Gray Maria, *Neptune Inn*, 9 Dunning st. B
Gray Matthew, *Custom House Hotel*, 7 Low st
Gray Robt. (Gray & Hall), ho. Low row. B
Gray Robert, leather cutter, 25 Flag lane
Gray Thomas, agent, 61 John st. B
Gray Thomas, smith, 35 Matlock st. B
Gray Wm. greengrocer, Silksworth row. B
Graydon E. & M. milliners, 44 Dundas st. M S
Graydon Martin Wanless (M. W. Graydon and Co.), and shipowner, house 11 Dundas street, M S
Graydon George, joiner and cabinet maker, 44 Dundas st. M S
Graydon M. W. & Co. brewers, Dixon's square, Church st. M S
Graydon Robt. marine store dlr. 141 Low st
Graydon Robt. bookseller, 140 Wear st. M S
Graydon Wm. master mar. 64 Wear st. B
Greatrex Robert, marine stores, 5 Cumberland street, B
Grecian Mrs. midwife, 34 Queen st
Green & Son, grocers, &c. 226 High st. B

reen George, grocer and tea dealer, 168 High st
reen George (Green & Son), ho. 226 High st. B
reen John, agent, Deptford
reen John & Co. rope manufacturers, Prince st. B; ho. 1 Cambridge terrace, Tatham st. B
reen Joseph Borthwick, medicine vendor, Bridge st. B
reen William (R. Greenwell & Son), house 6 Fawcett street, B
reener George F. ale and porter merchant, Holme's Wharf, & 3 William st. B
reener Margt. dressmaker, 2 Zion st. B
reener Martin, architect, &c. 32 Bridge st. B
reener William, agent, 12 Wear st. B
reenfield John W. butcher, Wear st. M S
reenfield Thomas, butcher, 38 Market
reenfield Wm. shipowner, 8 Thomas st
reenhow Edwd. butcher, 6 Deptford rd. B
reenwell Joseph, butcher, 5 High street
reenwell Mary, eatinghouse, 133 Wear street, M S
Greenwell R. & Son, merchants, 6 Fawcett street, B
Greenwell Ralph, butcher, 6 Sans st. B
Greenwell Richard (R. Greenwell & Son), house, 20 Fawcett street, B
Greenwell Wm. mason, 39 Woodbine st. B
Greenwood Samuel, engineer, Castle st. B, and grocer, Deptford road, B
Greenwood Thomas, *Wharf Tavern*, Thornhill Quay
Gregg & Louttit, tailors, 44 Nile st. B
Gregory John, surgeon, 52 John st. B
Gregson William, gardener, Deptford
Greig Mary, dayschool, 3 Hallgarth sq. M S
Greives David, dealer in sundries, 7 Hind street, B
Gresham Elizah. 2 Dundas st. M S
Grey Frances, dealer in sundries, 97 Low st
Grey Henry, agent, 20 Tatham street, B
Grieve Robert, master mariner, 39 South Durham street, B
Grieves Elizh. clothes dealer, 144 Market
Grieveson John, provision dealer, Normandy street, M S
Griffin William, grocer and pawnbroker, 43 Barclay street, B
Griffiths Caroline, grocer, &c. Deptford
Griffiths George, vict. *Lansdowne Arms Inn*, 32 Deptford road
Grimshaw William (W. Grimshaw & Co.), house 33 Frederick street, B
Grimshaw William & Co., grocers, 95 High street, B
Groombridge William, master mariner, 10 Frederick street, B
Groves ames, bootmaker, 82 Market
Groves Thomas, tailor, 4 King street, B
Grozier Gowan, master mariner, 45 Woodbine street, B
Grylls John, merchant, 2 Murton st. B
Guest William John, vict. *Commercial Inn*,
Gunn William, shipowner, Millburn st. B
Guthrie William, sub-editor of Sunderland Herald, 21 North Durham st. B

HADDICK John, master mariner, 17 Lawrence street, B
Haddock & Clay, iron and copper merchants, brass founders, &c. 2 Queen street and Garden street
Haddock Arthur, master mariner, 1 Hendon street, B
Haddock Richard (Hudson and Haddock), house 5 Lambton st. B
Haddock Robert, glasscutter, 210 High street; house 51 Low street
Haddock William, shipowner, Ann st. B
Hague John, baker, Silksworth row, B
Halcrew Frances, *Whitby Abbey Inn*, 6 Barrack street
Halcro John, fitter for Beamish & S. Moor Coal Co. North Quay, M S; house 28 John street, B
Halcro Richard, agent, 18 Nile st. B
Halfnight Richd. painter, 72 Crow Tree rd. B
Hall Andrew, agent, Lambton Coal Stairs; house near Dock street, B
Hall Anthony, confectioner, 83 Market
Hall Barbara, grocer, Plummer's alley
Hall Cuthbert, shipchandler, South Dock; house, 22 Pemberton street, B
Hall Edward, bootmaker, 26½ Hanover place, B; house 22 John street, B
Hall G. W. & W. J. shipbuilders, Bridge Dock, M S
Hall George, *Lord Nelson Tavern*, 123 Low street
Hall George, master mariner, 4 Woodbine terrace, B
Hall George, pilot, 15 North Moor st
Hall George W. (G. W. & W. J. Hall), shipbuilder, 6 Nelson square, M S
Hall James, pawnbroker and baker, 117 High street
Hall James C. shipbuilder and shipowner, North Bridge street, M S
Hall Jane, school, 13 West Wear st. B
Hall John, bootmaker, 9 Hat Case
Hall John, boot maker, 35 Nesham square
Hall John, commission agent, 2 Hendon lane East, B
Hall John, grocer, &c. Hylton road, B
Hall John, marine stores, North Quay, M S
Hall John, joiner, &c. 22 Wear st. B
Hall John, master mariner, 2 D'Arcy ter. B
Hall John, master mariner, Eden st. B
Hall John, master mariner, 9 William st. B
Hall John, *Plough Inn*, 43 Low row, B
Hall John Joseph, hay merchant, Hedworth street, B
Hall Joseph, vict. *Leopard*, Low Ford
Hall Luke, master mariner, Back Nile st. B
Hall Mary, grocer, &c. 2 Charles st. B
Hall Margt. pawnbroker, 10 Infirmary rw. B

Hall Ralph, master mariner, 14 Moor st. B
Hall Ranson, master mariner, 13 Lodge terrace, B
Hall Robert, chimneyswpr. 206 High st. B
Hall Sarah, hosier and shoedealer, 16 Coronation street
Hall Thomas, river policeman, Back William street, B
Hall Thomas, shipwright and ship repairer, 1 Fleet street, B
Hall Thomas E. teacher of National School, Chester road, B
Hall William, butcher, Millum terrace, M S, and 134 Coronation street, B
Hall William, butcher, 95 High st. B
Hall William, coachman, Ryhope lane
Hall William, farmer, 16 Broad st. M
Hall William, *Friendly Tavern*, 42 Lower Dundas st. M S
Hall Wm. (Gray & Hall), ho. Ryhope la
Hall William, bookseller, 81 Wear st. M S
Hall William L. manager for E. Simpson, 167 High st; ho. 14 Addison st. B
Hallewell Daniel, master mariner, 82 Hendon road, B
Halliday John, master mariner, 42 Hendon street, B
Halliday Lancelot, master mariner, 17 North Moor st
Halliday Richard, master mariner, 56 Lawrence st. B
Halliday Thomas, printer, 72 Hendon st. B
Halliwell Edward, bailiff, 8 Lower Bedford street, B
Hallowell George, marine stores, 3 Dunning st. and 93 Low street, B
Hamilton, Jacks, & Co, coal fitters, &c. 141 High st. B
Hamilton James (Hamilton, Jacks, & Co.), house 7 Chester road, B
Hamilton John, *Dog and Pheasant Inn*, 13 Coronation st. B
Hamilton John, greengrocer, Deptford
Hamilton Rachel, straw bonnetmaker, 317 High st. B
Hamilton Wm. joiner, Silksworth row, B
Hammond Jno. butcher, Wellington row, B
Handley Richard, ship chandler, North Quay, M S
Handy George Dawson, carver and gilder 23 Bedford street, B
Hanford Mr. James, 26 Cousin st. B
Hannington Ann, *Ship Inn*, 1 High st
Hanson Thomas, commercial traveller, 3 Tavistock place, B
Hanson William, joiner, 28 Northumberland st. B
Hanwell William, teacher of Wesleyan school; ho. 51 Hedley st. B
Hardcastle George, auctioneer, Sunniside B; ho. 3 Norfolk st. B
Hardcastle Isa. tobacconist, 150 High st
Hardie Rev. Andrew, minister of Scotch church, 36 North Bridge st. M S
Hardie William, publisher of *Sunderland Times*; ho. D'Arcy terrace, B
Harding Samuel, master mariner, 1 Covent Garden st
Hardy Abraham, *South Dock Inn*, 5 East Woodbine st. B
Hardy Joseph, agent, Back D'Arcy st. B
Hardy Peter, marine store dealer, Low Bank and Low Quay
Hardy Mr. Thos. 14 Sunderland st. B
Hardy William, bootmaker, 11 East st. B
Hardy Mr. William, 117 Coronation st. B
Hare Isaac C. solicitor and notary, 6 Villiers st. B
Harkas John, mast, block, & pumpmaker, North Quay, M S
Harker Ralph, *Wearmouth Bridge Inn*, Thomas st. M
Harkess Jas. shipwright, 19 Yorke st. M S
Harker Thos. teacher, 2 Lower Bedford st. B
Harker Wm. bootmaker, 62 Hendon rd. B
Harkess Thomas, ship builder, North Sand; ho. Victor st. M S
Harkess William, ship builder, North Sands; ho. 14 Dock st. M S
Harkney Peter, clothes dealer, 121, 147, 148 Market
Harland Elizh. milliner, &c. 8 Villiers st. B
Harland John, 1 Grey terrace
Harper Barbara, grcr, &c. 26 Walworth st. B
Harper Edward, cartwright and joiner, Back Pemberton st. B
Harper Joshua, butcher, 12 High st. B
Harrington Patrick, teacher, 7 West Wear street, B
Harris A. & Co. merchants, 1 East Cross st. B
Harris Thomas, secretary to Shipwrights' Benevolent Society, Rendlesham st. M S
Harrison Andrew, ironmonger and iron merchant, 34 & 35 Sans st. B
Harrison Cuthbert, grcr, 19 Hendon st. B
Harrison Elizh. ship owner, 8 Murton st. B
Harrison J. smith, Back Pemberton st. B
Harrison James, grocer, 83 Wear st. M S
Harrison John, block and mastmaker, Deptford; ho. New Trimdon st. B
Harrison John, foreman at South Pier Works, 14 Barclay st. M S
Harrison John, fruiterer, 2 Howick st. B
Harrison Mr. John, 1 Derwent st. B
Harrison Jno. *Golden Lion Inn*, 39 High st
Harrison John, grocer, 15 West Wear st. B
Harrison John, *Hendon Tavern*, 90 Coronation st. B
Harrison John, painter, 2 Hill st. B
Harrison Joseph, grocer, &c. 9 Hendon road, B, & smith, Back Pemberton st. B
Harrison Richard, dairyman, 6 Moor st. B
Harrison Robert, dealer in sundries, Thornhill Quay
Harrison Robert, master mariner, 13 Woodbine terrace, B
Harrison Robert O. (Young, Harrison, and Young), ho. 13 John st. B

arrison Thomas, bootmaker, 73 Market, and Burleigh st
arrison Wm. beer retailer, Borough rd. B
arrison William, dealer in sundries, 21 Warren st
arrison William, master mariner, 13 East Cross st. B
arrison William, toy dealer and confectioner, 31 Coronation st. B
artford John, *Cumberland House Inn*, Silksworth row, B
artley J. & Co. Wear Glass Works, Hylton road, B
artley James, Esq. (J. Hartley & Co.), J.P .house Green, B
arty Wm. timber merchant & coal fitter, North Quay, M S; ho. 34 Barclay st, M S
aswell John, ship builder, Deptford rd, B
aswell John G. (J. & J. G. Haswell), 25 Cumberland st. B
aswell Joseph, jun. (J. & J. G. Haswell), 25 Cumberland st. B
aswell Joseph & J. G. timber merchants and saw mill, 31 Queen st. B
ay Henry, H. O. surgeon, 19 Bridge st. B
ay James, patent rope mfr. 25 Broad st. M; ho. 24 Murton st. B
ay James, ship broker, Exchange bldgs
ay John, rope mfr. sheepfold, M; ho. Cresswell Hall
ay William, timber merchant, Wreath Quay, M S, and 3 Bridge st. B; house Ford Hall
ay William, timber merchant, Ford Hall, Low Ford
azard John, master mariner, 40 Woodbine st. B
azard John, hair dresser, 48 George st
azard John, tailor, 16 Villiers st. B
azard John, *Queen's Head Inn*, 14 Warren st
ead George, bacon dealer, 32 Market, and *Blue Bell Inn*, 130 Low st
eaton George, joiner, 22 Charles st. B
edger John, master mariner, 7 Garden st. B
edley Eleanor, 42 Woodbine st. B
edley John, butcher, 76 Coronation st. B
edley John, master mariner, 9 Hedworth street, B
edley Michael, *Crystal Palace Inn*, 105 High st
edley Thomas Fenwick, collecting overseer for Sunderland parish; ho. 75 Tatham st. B
edley Wm. (B. & Hedley), 29 Henry st. B
edley Wm. grocer, 33 Hendon road, B
eemskerk John A. agent to Lord Durham, 2 Manor place, B
eming Robert, chemist & tea dealer, 127 High st. B
eming Samuel C. (Johnson, Heming, and Co.), ho. 16 Roker terrace, M
emsley & Wright, block & mast makers, Low Quay
emsley Wm. R. N. 34 West Sunniside, B
Hemsley Jas. (Hemsley & Wright), ho. 30 Wear st. B
Hemsley Ralph, master mariner, 14 Woodbine st. B
Hemsley Wm. sail maker, Straw st. M S; ho. 14 Yorke st. M S
Henderson Ann, grocer, &c. 19 Charles st. B
Henderson James, dealer in sundries, New Trimdon st. B
Henderson Jas. S. tailor, 4 Upper Sans st. B
Henderson John, brick and tile manufacturer, Silksworth Plains; ho. 21 South Johnson st. B
Henderson John B. ship owner, 2 Norfolk street, B
Henderson Josh. H. master mariner, 2 Pemberton st. B
Henderson Ralph, master mariner, 46 Broughton st. B
Henderson Thos. cabinet maker, 16 Bedford st. B
Henderson Thomas, dealer in sundries, Pallion
Henderson Thomas, ship builder, Pallion
Henderson Thos. keelman, 53 Hendon road
Henderson Mr. Wm. 9 Howick st. B
Henderson Wm. tin plate worker, 11 Hendon road, B
Henry John, pilot, 12 Stafford st
Henry William, pilot, 100 High st
Henry William, pilot, 9 Warren st
Henshaw Edwd. clerk South Dock; ho. 26 Clark terrace
Henzell Adam H. tailor, 18 Bedford st. B
Henzell Peregrine, ship broker, 140 High st. B; ho. Newcastle
Heppel John, *Fox and Goose Inn*, 171 High st
Heppel John, master mariner, 73 Hendon road, B
Heppell John, master mariner, 28 Wear st. B
Herbert Guy, R. N. Wear st. B
Herbert Henry, agent, 12 Bedford st. B
Herbert Henry, joiner, &c. 7 Green st. B
Herbert Ralph, master mariner, 18 Dock street, M S
Herbert Wm. dealer in sundries, 3 Causeway, M S
Herdman John, dealer in sundries, 2 Stafford st
Herdman Thomas, grocer and seedsman, Low Ford
Heritage Wm. C. manager at telegraph office, William st. B
Heron & Alderson, masons & builders
Heron Robert (Heron & Alderson), Bishopwearmouth Green
Herring David D. cabinet maker, 124 High st. B
Herring J. C. & W. merchants and ship brokers, 53 Villiers st. B
Herring Jas. C. (J. C. & W. Herring), ho. West Boldon
Herring John, tailor, 58 Nile st. B

Herring John, jun. tailor, 26 Fore st. B
Herring Thos. farmer, Chester road, B
Herring Wm. mattress maker, 34 Union la
Herring Wm. tailor, 49 Nile st. B
Herring Wm, jun. (J. C. & W. Herring), ho. West Boldon
Heslop Ann, greengrocer, 5 George st
Heslop Geo. hosier, 3 Charles st. B
Heslop Geo. (G. Heslop & Co.), ho. Crow Tree terrace, B
Heslop Geo. & Co. boot makers, 150 High street, B
Heslop John D. *Horns Inn*, 164 High st
Heslop Thos. smith, &c. 9 Sans st; ho. 9 Upper Sans st. B
Hetherington G. boat builder, Bonner's Field, M S
Hetherington James, *Royal Oak Tavern*, 34 Vine st
Hetherington John, grocer, 6 Hedworth street, M S
Hetherington Margt. grocer, 11 Hamilton street, M S
Hetherington Thomas, millwright, &c. 21 Crow Tree road, B
Hetherington Thomas, cooper, 69 Bonner's Field, M S
Hetherington William, cooper, 70 Bonner's Field
Heward Robt. fruiterer, 114 Market
Heward Wm. N. (W. N. Heward & Son); ho. 13 Derwent st. B
Heward W. N. & Son, ship brokers, Little Villiers st. B
Hicks John, master mariner, Peacock st. B
Hicks Margt. teacher, 22 Upper Sans st. B
Hickson Misses, milliners, 49 Brougham st. B
Higginson Rebecca, Berlin wool dealer, 195 High st. B
Higgs Jas. *Ocean Steamer Tavern*, 39 Low st
Hill Christr. master mariner, 17 Howick st. B
Hill Elizabeth, straw bonnet maker, 28 Ayre's Quay road, B
Hill J. G. & W. clothiers & woollen drapers, 27 High st
Hill John G. (J. G. & W. Hill); ho. 27 John st. B
Hill William, dealer in provisions, 22 Burleigh st
Hill Mr. William, 2 Albion place, B
Hill William (J. G. & W. Hill, ho. Roker terrace, B
Hilliard John, leather seller, 3 George st
Hills Jas, ironmonger, &c. 236 High st. B; ho. 1 Union st. B
Hills John, grocer, 26 High st; ho 12 Murton st. B
Hills Thos. grocer, &c. 79 Coronation st. B
Hills Wm. Henry, bookseller & printer, 188 & 189 High st; ho. 12 Murton st. B
Hind Thos. *Caledonian Arms*, 92 Wear street, M S
Hind Wm. *Globe Tavern*, 17 Hudlestone street, M S
Hind Oliver, tailor, 84 Church st. M S
Hindhaugh M. W. master mariner, 4 Woodbine st. B
Hindmarch & Co. brewers & maltsters, 111 High st
Hindmarch Eliza (Hindmarch & Co.), ho. 25 Foyle st. B
Hindmarch Geo. tailor, 11 Nile st. B
Hindmarch Mary (Hindmarch & Co.), ho. 25 Foyle st B
Hines Chas. Henry, solicitor, 48 Nile st. B
Hirst Hannah, confectioner, Water Works road, B
Hirst John (Pawson & Hirst), ho. 14 Lodge terrace, B
Hislop Alex. *Edinburgh Castle Inn*, 140 High st
Hobson Henry S. Shields, carrier, 11 Nesham square
Hobson Wm. greengrocer, 67 Moor st. B
Hodge Jas. last maker, 5 Grey st
Hodge John B. bookseller & news agent, 74 High st
Hodgin Thomas, master mariner, 79 Coronation st. B
Hodgson & Atcheson, timber merchants, South Dock; office, 63 Fawcett st. B
Hodgson Christr. *Barley Mow Tavern*, 86 Wear st. B
Hodgson Cuthbert, master mariner, Randolph st. B
Hodgson Gilbert (Hodgson & Atcheson), ho. 1 Tavistock place, B
Hodgson Jas. master mariner, 13 New Grey st
Hodgson John, brewer, Dunning st. B
Hodgson Joseph, master mariner, 38 Woodbine st. B
Hodgson Joseph, ham & bacon dealer, 34 Market; ho. Spring Garden lane
Hodgson Mrs. farmer, Low Ford
Hodgson Joseph R. carver & gilder, Lambton st. B; ho. 17 Sussex st. B
Hodgson Moses (M. Hodgson & Son), ho, 40 Wear st. B
Hodgson Moses & Son, boat builders, Low Quay
Hodgson Moses, jun. (M. Hodgson & Son), ho. 51 Lawrence st. B
Hodgson Richd. grocer, &c. 102 Low st
Hodgson Richd. master mariner, 26 New Grey st
Hodgson Robt. chemist, 30 Coronation st. B
Hodgson Robt. *Hodgson's Arms Inn*, 1 Maud's lane
Hodgson Simpson, timber merchant, 12 & 13 Crow Tree road; ho. 5 Holly ter. B
Hodgson Simpson S. Lloyds' agent, 46 Villiers st. B; ho. Park place East, B
Hodgson Thomas, furniture broker, 1 Thomas st. M
Hodgson Wm. ship owner, 14 Foyle st. B
Hodgson William, joiner & builder, 36 Green st. B

Hodgson William Wilson, master mariner, 31 Lawrence st. B
Hogg Hannah, clothes dealer, 110 Market
Hold Thos. master mariner, 37 New Grey st
Holdforth John, boot maker, 29 Low st
Holdforth John, marine stores, 104 Market, and 1 North Durham st
Holiday Christr. cheesemonger & game dealer, 204 & 205 High st
Holland Ann, hosier, 56 Nile st. B
Holliday Mathw. grocer, &c. Brooke st. M
Holmes Benj. inspector of police, 26 West Wear st. B
Holmes Henry, master mariner, Broughton st. B
Holmes John, policeman, Barrington st. MS
Holmes Robt. grocer, &c. 84 Low st
Holmes William, butcher & shipowner, 47 High st
Holsgrove David (D. Holsgrove & Sons), ho. 21 Olive st. B
Holsgrove David & Sons, Trimdon Street Forge
Holsgrove M. Hughes (D. Holsgrove and Sons), 2 Olive st. B
Hood Thos. boot maker, 34 Johnson st. B
Hooper Alex. *Rising Sun Inn*, Hodgkin st
Hope John, farmer, Claxheugh, Low Ford
Hope Joseph, *Masons' Arms*, Barrington street, M S
Hope Mary, dealer in sundries, 56 Coronation st. B
Hope Wm. teacher, 1 Smyrna place, B
Hopkins James R. turner and carver, 11 Zion st. B; ho. 37 Sans st. B
Hopper Geo. pilot, 23 Moorgate st
Hopper Hy. shopkeeper, 44 Howick st. M S
Hopper John, sail maker, 41 Low st; ho. 1 Tatham st. B
Hopper Richd. chemist, 46 High st. B
Hopper William (Kay & Hopper), 4 St. Bede's terrace, B
Hopps Frances, farmer, Durham road. B
Hopps John, grocer, &c. 1 Railway st; ho. 1 Moor terrace
Hopwood John, hatter, 29 Charles st. B
Horan Jas. master mariner, 2 Cousin st. B
Horn Allen, rope manufacturer, Millfield, B; ho. 31 Green terrace, B
Horn Mr. Fredk. 1 Cumberland ter. B
Horn John, master mariner, 52 Woodbine street, B
Horn Nathan, Esq. J. P. 31 Green ter, B
Horn Thos. boot maker, Ettrick place
Hornsby Jas. sawyer, 6 Barrington st. M S
Hornsby Sarah, straw bonnet maker, 6 Charles st. B
Hornsby Mr. Thos. 51 South Durham st. B
Hornsby Wm. master mariner, 24 East Cross st. B
Horsfield James, ship broker, 13 King st. B
Horsman John, butcher, 16 Hendon road
Horston Edward, shoemaker, 10 Rendlesham st. M S
Hoskins Thomas, master mariner, 8 Prince st. B
Hossack John, master mariner, 35 Broad street, M
Hossack John, master mariner, Hudlestone street, M S
Howard Thomas, *Mariners' Tavern*, 18 Moorgate st
Howe Dixon, rigger, Prospect row
Howe John, master mariner, 6 Waterloo street, M S
Howe Ralph, glass stainer, 18 Queen st. B
Howe Sanderson J. ship owner, 8 Lawrence street, B
Howey George, marine stores, 118 Low st
Howey Robert, tailor, 18 Silver st
Hubbard James, master mariner, 25 Hardwick street, M
Hubbard John, master mariner, 34 Henry street, B
Hucklebridge George, master mariner, 2 Charles st. M S
Hudson Ann, milliner, &c. 11 Coronation street, B
Hudson Ann, eatinghouse, 205 High st
Hudson George, shipwright, 36 Broad st. M
Hudson George W. (Hudsons & Forster, Hudsons and Haddock, and R. Hudson and Sons), ho. 14 Tavistock place, B
Hudson Jno. cart propritr. 64 Dock st. M S
Hudson John (J. Hudson and Co.), ho. 21 Frederick st. B
Hudson John, mason, 30 Woodbine st. B
Hudson John and Co. ship brokers, Exchange buildings
Hudson Joseph, ironmonger, &c. 314 High street, B
Hudson Mary, ship owner, 28 Frederick st. B
Hudson Matthew, mason, 48 Hendon rd. B
Hudson Michael, greengrocer, 138 High st
Hudson R. & Sons, Custom-house agents and brokers, Custom-house Entrance
Hudson Ralph M. (Hudsons and Forster, Hudsons and Haddock, and R. Hudson and Sons), ho. East Holborn
Hudson Robert, builder, 1 St. Paul st. B
Hudson Robert H. butcher, 51 Market; ho. 8 Minorca place
Hudson Robinson, tailor, &c. 24 Bedford street, B
Hudson Mr. Thomas, 56 South Durham street, B
Hudson William, master mariner, Ettrick pl
Hudson William, beerhouse, Low Ford
Hudsons & Forster, provision merchants, 131 Low st
Hudsons & Haddock, ship brokers, Custom-house Entrance
Hudspeth Wilson, master mariner, 42 Henry st. B
Hugall Edward, joiner, 34 Wear st. B
Hugall Mr. Edward, 54 Wear st. B
Hugall George A. sexton at Sunderland church, 22 Vine st

Hugall George, ship inspector, 21 Nile st. B
Hugall Jane, pawnbroker, 22 Vine st
Hugall Robert D. bootmaker, 39 Northumberland st. B. and 64 Market
Huggin Henry, bootmaker, 6 Back Charles street, M S
Hughan William, draper, 13 Nile st. B
Hughes & Briggs, pawnbrkrs. 50 Nile st. B
Hughes John, engineer and millwright, Garden st. B; ho. 15 Sunderland st. B
Hughes Martin (Hughes & Briggs), ho. 50 Nile st. B
Hughes Philip, marine store dealer, Stamps lane
Hugill Richard, tailor, 13 Green st. B
Huison Robert, stationer and paper merchant, 120 Coronation st. B
Hull John, bootmaker, Back Sunderland street, B
Hull Mark, bootmaker, 26 George street
Hull Richard, fruiterer, 5 Moor st. B
Hulse Mons. French teacher, 5 South Durham street, B
Humble Ann, farmer, 10 Thomas st. M
Humble Ann, milliner and dressmaker, 104 Whitburn st. M S
Humble Charles (Peart and Humble), 104 Whitburn st. M S
Humble Elizabeth, shoe dealer, 111 Coronation st. B
Humble Jno. forgeman, 10 Charles st. M S
Humble Jno. ship broker, 1 Frederick rd. B
Humble Richard, master mariner, 49 Wear street, B
Humble Thomas, cart proprietor, 104 Whitburn st. M S
Humble Thomas, ship owner, 133 Church street, M S
Humble William, master mariner, 10 Wall street, B
Hume and Easson, ship builders, Pallion
Hume Ann Isa. milliner, 185 High st. B
Hume George, jun. foreman at Alcock and Sons; ho. Chester place, B
Hume William (Hume and Easson), ho. Pallion
Humes Margaret, dealer in sundries, Crescent row, B
Humphrey Anthony, joiner, 42 Barclay street, M S
Humphrey Anthony B. painter and glazier, 42 Barclay st. M S
Humphrey & Evans, grocers, 178 High st
Humphrey & Haddock, btchrs. 43 High st
Humphrey James (Humphrey & Evans), ho. Hedworth terrace, B
Humphrey James, ironmonger, 18 Bridge st. B; ho. 42 Barclay st. M S
Humphrey John, relieving officer, 5 Church st; ho. 8 Sussex st. B
Humphrey John (Humphrey & Haddock), ho. 43 High st
Humphrey John, master mariner, 97 Hendon road, B
Humphrey John, bootmaker, 20 Covent Garden st
Humphrey Joseph, grocer, 182 High st
Humphrey Thomas, dealer in sundries, 1 Johnson st. B
Humphreys George, bootmaker, 1 Waterloo place, M S
Hunnam Fenwick, master mariner, 21 Covent Garden st
Hunt Thomas, master mariner, 27 Henry street, B
Hunt William, greengrocer, 80 High st
Hunter Eleanor, straw bonnetmaker, 4 Brougham st. B
Hunter Elizh. contractor, 50 Henry st. B
Hunter Frances, grocer, &c. Sheepfold, M S
Hunter, Green, & Co. rope manufacturers Union st. B
Hunter Isabella, dealer in sundries, 55 Wear st. M S
Hunter John, *Better Luck Still Inn*, 4 Crescent row, B
Hunter John, grocer, &c. 93 High st. B
Hunter John, pawnbroker, 28 Silver st
Hunter Mr. John A. 22 Norfolk st. B
Hunter John W. ship chandler, 77 Low; ho. 12 Nile st. B
Hunter Josh. master mar. 16 East st. B
Hunter Margaret, school, Stafford st; h. 14 Clarke terrace, B
Hunter Mary Ann, milliner, 40 Brougham street, B
Hunter Michael, french polisher, 16 Sans st
Hunter Robert, master mariner, 12 New Grey st
Hunter Robert, cab proprietor, 21 Sunderland st. B. and smith and farrier, Hedworth place M S
Hunter Thomas, grocer, 197 High st. B. ho. 25 Cousin st. B
Hunter Thos. ship owner, 33 Fawcett st. B
Hunter Thos. C. bacon factor, 7 Olive st. B
Hunter Watson, joiner, Gray's buildings, B. and earthenware dealer, 15 High st. B
Hunter Wm. builder, 40 Brougham st. B
Hunter William, deputy shipping master, 25 Cousin st. B
Hunter William, master mariner, 47 South Durham st. B
Huntley Daniel (S. Huntley & Sons), ho. 6 D'Arcy terrace, B
Huntley David P. outfitter, 184 High st; ho. Willow Cottage, Hendon road, B
Huntley F. C. & Co. timber merchants, 2 West Sunniside, B
Huntley Foster Charleton (F. C. Huntley & Co.), ho. 29 West Sunniside, B
Huntley Jeptha (J. Huntley & Sons), Elstob House, Turnstile
Huntley John, block and mast maker, 18 Pemberton st. B
Huntley Joseph, bookseller, &c. 233 High street, B
Huntley Thos. grocer, 19 Coronation st. B

Huntley S. & Sons, block and mastmakers, South Dock
Huntley Stephen (S. Huntley & Sons), ho. 27 Hendon road, B
Huntley Thomas, *Field House Inn*, Borough road, B
Huntley William, butcher, 52 Silver st
Hurrell Heny. bootmkr. Silksworth row, B
Hurrell Wm. bootmaker, 5 Albert st. B
Husdell Isabella Maria, spirit dealer, Whitburn street, M S
Husdell Jacob, coal fitter and ship broker, 154 Wear st. M S; ho. 5 Dundas st. M S
Hutchinson Alfred, ship builder, 12 Sunderland st. B
Hutchinson Cuthbert, watchmaker, 83 Church st. M S
Hutchinson Dixon, cabinet maker, 17 Nicholson street, B
Hutchinson Dixon, joiner, &c. 25 Hendon street, B
Hutchinson Dorothy, grocer, &c. 290 High street, B
Hutchinson Edward, cooper, 21 North Quay, and beerhouse, Dame Dorothy st. M S
Hutchinson Edward R. master mariner, 32 West Wear st. B
Hutchinson George, butcher, 18 Society lane, M S
Hutchinson George, grocer, &c. 6 High st
Hutchinson George, shipowner, 5 Murton street, B
Hutchinson James, accountant (C. Bramwell & Co.), 13 Church st
Hutchinson John, butcher, 5 Liddell st. MS
Hutchinson John, butcher, 27 Market; ho. Wear st. B
Hutchinson John, *Lambton Arms Inn*, 19 Crow Tree road, B
Hutchinson John, master mariner, 68 Lawrence st. B
Hutchinson John, ship builder, Panns; ho. 11 Sunderland st. B. & Leechmere House, B
Hutchinson John, 2 East Cross st; ho. 5 Murton st. B
Hutchinson John F. cabinet maker, Borough road, B
Hutchinson John H. school, 80 Moor st. B; ho. 65 Wear st. B
Hutchinson Joseph, painter and glazier, 31 Tatham st. B
Hutchinson Lewis, tinner, 99 Low st; ho. 53 South Durham st. B
Hutchinson Ralph, ship broker, 10 North Bridge st. M S
Hutchinson Robert, builder, Deptford
Hutchinson Thomas, butcher, 59 Market; ho. 53 Lawrence st. B
Hutchinson Thomas, *Butchers' Arms Inn*, 54 Coronation st. B
Hutchinson Thomas, joiner, Dixon sq. M
Hutchinson Thomas, marine store dealer, 31 Low st
Hutchinson Thomas, tailor, 18 East Cross street, B
Hutchinson William, ship surveyor, 21 Upper Sans st, B
Hutchinson William, tripe dresser, 28 High st. B
Hutchinson William, master mariner, 26 Woodbine st. B
Hutton John R. solicitor, 5 Villiers st. B
Hutton Matthew, dealer in sundries, New Trimdon st. B
Hutton Richd. joiner, &c. 4 Cross st. B
Hutton Robert, paper manufacturer, 8 Tavistock place, B
Hutton Thomas, master mariner, 16 Villiers st. B
Hutton Thomas G. coal fitter, 130 High st. B; ho. 17 Bridge road, M S
Hyett Richd. letter carrier, 49 Low row, B

ILAY Thomas, hatter, 2 Wear st. B
Iliff Rev. Frederick, D.D. Grange Academy, Stockton road, B
Innes & Chapman, ship brokers, 1 East Cross st. B
Innes Geo. master mar. Borough road, B
Innes John (Innes & Chapman), ho. 67 Tatham st. B
Ireson Jane, dealer in sundries, Rendlesham street, M S
Irvine Wm. tailor, 67 Lawrence st. B
Irving Anthony, bailiff, 28 Church st
Irving William, hair dresser, Prospect row
Isdale Henry, grocer, &c. 48 Baines lane
Ivers Frederick C. (Smith, Ivers, & Co.), ho. Broad st. M
Iveson John, fruiterer, Market; ho. 9 George st
Iveson Joseph, bacon dealer, 33 Market; ho. 29 Union lane

JACK Alexander, master mariner, 27 North Durham st. B
Jacks James D. (Hamilton, Jacks, & Co.), ho. 53 North Bridge st. M S
Jackson Francis, teacher of writing, 19 Nicholson st. B
Jackson George (Forrest & Jackson), house South Hylton
Jackson Jacob (Forest & Jackson), house South Hylton
Jackson John, *Floating Dock Tavern*, Brewery Bank, M S
Jackson John, painter, 9 Lawrence st. B
Jackson John L. *Royal Hotel*, 27 North Bridge, M S
Jackson Joseph, bootmaker, 41 Union st. B
Jackson Ralph, master mariner, 21 Carter street, B
Jackson Robert, master mariner, 5 Hedworth street, B
Jackson Sarah, grocer, &c. Pallion

Jackson George (Forrest & Jackson), Pantile Field, Low Ford
Jackson Robert, master mariner, 6 Hedworth street, B
Jackson Sarah, grocer, &c. 22 Union st. B
Jackson Thomas, bootmaker, Fore st. B
Jackson Thomas, master mariner, 24 Charles street, M S
Jackson Thos. traveller, 24 William st. B
Jackson William, butcher, 274 High st. B; house 52 Northumberland street, B
Jackson William, carver and turner, Back William street, B; house 23 Northumberland street, B
Jackson William, hair dresser, 3 Nile st. B
Jackson Wm. bootmaker, 35 Crescent rw. B
Jackson William G. engraver, &c. 3 Upper Sans street, B
Jacobs John, tobacconist, 32 High street; house 1 Nicholson street, B
Jacobs Samuel, outfitter and tailor, 189 High street; house 1 Nicholson street, B
Jacques Wardill, master mariner, 33 Wear street, B
Jacques William, bootmaker, 12 Hedworth street, M S
Jacques William, grocer, &c. Deptford
James David, master mariner, 32 South Durham street, B
Jameson Ann (M. & A. Jameson), house 25 West street, B
Jameson George, master mariner, 4 Hendon road, B
Jameson John, house agent, 25 West st. B
Jameson Joseph, master mariner, 10 Liddell terrace, M S
Jameson M. & A. hosiers, &c. 278 High st. B
Jameson Margaret (M. & A. Jameson), house 25 West street, B
Jameson Robt. outfitter, North Quay, M S
Jameson Thos. policeman, 16 Sussex st. B
Jameson Wm. bootmaker, Back Nile st. B
Jameson William, pilot, 35 South Durham street, B
Jameson William, joiner and cartwright, 27 Low row, B
Jameson William B. auctioneer, &c. 253 High street, B
Jaques Esther, marine stores, 85 Whitburn street, M S
Jarrett William, baker, 17 Topliffe rw. M S
Jefferson Jane, milliner, 2 Northumberland street, B
Jefferson Robert, painter, 28 Cousin st. B
Jefferson Thomas, clogmaker, 63 Market; house Rendlesham street, M S
Jefferson William, bootmaker, 14 Flag la
Jeffrey Arthur, manager of Wear Glass Co. Deptford
Jeffrey George, *Bath Hotel*, 75 Moor st. B
Jenkins Matthew, wholesale confectioner, 207 High street
Jenner John, master mariner, 13 Hamilton street, M S
Jewitt George, butcher, Market street house 25 Union lane
Jewitt George, farmer, Fletcher Dubbs, B
Jewitt Robt. master mariner, 43 Nile st. B
Job Henry, master mariner, 43 Nile st. B
Job John H. cabinet maker, &c. Brougham street, M S
Jobling Anthony, master mariner, 4 Lawrence street, B
Jobling Hutchinson, pilot, 36 Charles street, M S
Jobling William, *Golden Anchor*, 32 Williamson street, M S
Jobson Anthony, butcher, 9 Warren street house, 26 Moorgate street
Jobson Edwd. shipowner, 21 Cousin st. B
Jobson James, eatinghouse, 19 Hanover place, B
Jobson Joseph Charles, mariner, 42 Hendon street, B
Jobson Mary, seminary, 8 Howick st. B
Joel Edward G. surgeon dentist, 27 Tuliers street, B
Jolly Matthew, tailor & draper, Low Ford
Jolly William H. tailor, draper, and hatter Low Ford
Jolly William, clothes dealer, 42 Low street and 118 Market
Jolly William, *Rose and Crown Inn*, 40 High street
Jonnassohn & Wood, wharfingers, Thornhill Quay
Jonnassohn David (Jonnassohn & Wood) wharfinger and coal fitter, Exchange buildings; house Usworth Hall
Jones David H. chemist, 193 High st. B
Jones George, nail maker, Panns, B
Jones Love, teacher, Deptford
Jones Mary Ann, dealer in sundries, 32 George street
Jones Richd. fruiterer, 56 Church st. M S
Jones Wm. master mariner, 47 Henry st. B
Jordan Henry, tallowchandler, 55 Durham street, B
Jordison Wm. tripedresser, 37 Moor st. B
Johnson & Lappage, grocers and tea dealers, 74 Moor street, B
Johnson Frederick Henry, surgeon, 42 Fawcett street, B
Johnson Geo. cooper, 48 Walworth st. B
Johnson Mr. George, 6 South Durham street, B
Johnson George, bootmaker, 4 Cross st. B
Johnson, Heming, & Co. wine and spirit merchants, John street, B
Johnson Henry, confectioner, 22 High st. B ho. 22 Duncan st. B
Johnson Mr. Henry Robert, 42 Fawcett street, B
Johnson James, master mariner, 34 Hedworth street, B
Johnson James (Johnson & Lappage) Coronation street, B
Johnson Mr. John, 2 Borough Road ter. B

ohnson Jane, *Cross Keys Inn*, North Quay, M S
ohnson John, master mariner, 21 South Durham street, B
ohnson John, teacher, 7 Williamson terrace, M S
ohnson John Blyth, rope manufacturer, Hendon Ropery, Hendon road, B; house 6 D'Arcy terrace, B
ohnson Lawrence, master mariner, 10 Holly terrace, B
ohnson Mary Ann, dealer in sundries, Zetland street, M S
ohnson Richard A (Johnson, Heming, and Co.), house 38 Frederick street, B
ohnson Robert, eatinghouse, 1 Grey st
ohnson Thos. mariner, 34 Woodbine st. B
ohnson William, accountant, 9 West Wear street, B
ohnson William, dealer in sundries, 37 Matlock street; house 20 Green st. B
ohnson William, policeman, 123 Low st
ohnson William T. cabinet maker, 270 High street, B
oplin John, outfitter and tailor, 195 High street; house 20 Upper Sans street, B
oplin Thomas, draper, 38 Nile st. B
opling & Tuer, drapers and outfitters, 185 High street, B
opling & Willoughby, shipbuilders, South Dock
opling James (Jobling & Tuer), house 4 Manor place, B
opling Jonathan, ironfounder, &c. 33 Walworth street; house 5 Derwent street, B
opling Joseph (Jopling & Willoughby), ho. 34 Wallworth st. B
opling Mr. Thomas, 18 Chester road. B
obling Thomas, jun. smith, 24 Dunning street, B; house Queen street, B
obling William, joiner, Cumberland st. B; house 13½ King street, B
oseph David, watchmkr. 16 Howick st. B
oseph Hyam, general dealer, 2 John st
oseph Jacob, ironmonger, &c. 204 High st
oseph Joseph, jeweller and watchmaker, 17 Fore street, B
oseph Lionel, pawnbroker and clothes dealer, 162 High street
oseph Michael, watchmaker, 18 Nicholson street, B
oseph M. P. milliner, 8 Moor terrace
oseph Naomi, dressmaker, &c. 33 Woodbine street, B
oseph Mrs. N. shoe dealer, 139 High st
oseph Nesham, watch and clockmaker, 139 High st
oseph Tobias, jeweller, 33 Woodbine st. B
ust Jas. master mariner, 8 Grey ter. B
ust William H. master mariner, 36 West West street

KAY Isabella, grocer, 46 High street
Kay William, bootmaker, 29 Moor st. B
Kay Robert, master mariner, 36 Hardwicke street, M S
Kayle John, manager of Wear Glass Works, 36 Frederick street, B
Kearney Mr. Matthew, 24 Fawcett st. B
Kearney Very Rev. Philip (Catholic Canon of Hexham), 27 Bridge street, B
Keene Rev. Aquila (Wesleyan Association), 65 Brougham st. B
Keir Margaret, straw bonnetmaker, 47 George street
Kelley Jas. bootmkr. 148 Coronation st. B
Kelly Elizabeth Ann, teacher of St. John's Infant School, Moor Edge
Kelly James, master mariner, 8 Pemberton street, B
Kemp Jno. master mariner, 46 Dock st. M S
Kennicott Rev. Benjamin, incumbent of Monkwearmouth, Fulwell lane
Kennicott Rev. Benjamin Centum, incumbent of All Saints, Fulwell lane
Kent James, shipsmith, North Quay, M S; house Nelson square, M S
Kerley Andw. shopkpr. 56 Church st. M S
Kerr Charles, bootmaker, 4 Grey street, and 163 Market, and *Crown Inn*, North Quay M S
Kerr Henry, butcher, 4 Market; ho. 73 Moor st. B
Kerss Robert, *Hope and Anchor Inn*, North Quay, M S
Kerss William, shipsmith, Long Bank house 97 High street
Keys James, *Earl of Durham Inn*, 69 Low street
Kidd Pearson W. master mariner, 15 D'Arcy terrace, B
Kidson John, solicitor and clerk to county magistrates and master extraordinary, 66 John st. B; house Tatham House, B
Kilvington John, 7 Green terrace, B
Kilvington Jonathan, master mariner, 10 Ann street, B
Kindred Christopher, mason, 5 George st
King John, grocer, 30 Church st. M S
King Thos. shipsmith, Bloomfield st. M S
King William Henry baker and grocer, 45 Sans st. B
Kirby George Smith, bootmaker, 25 Brougham street, B
Kirby Robt. letter carrier, 9 CrowTree rd. B
Kirk John Henry, H. M. customs, 24 Cousin street, B
Kirk William (W. Kirk & Co.), house Carley Lodge
Kirk Wm. & Co. Ballast Hills Bottle Works, Ayre's Quay, B
Kirkaldy Ann, seminary, 66 Dundas street, M S
Kirkaldy Robert, tinner and brazier, 105 Wear street, M S
Kirkbride and Allison, merchants and coal fitters, Milburn terrace, M S
Kirkbride George, tailor, 19 Church st. M S

Kirkbride Andrew (Kirkbride & Allison). house Dame Dorothy street, M S
Kirkbride James, tailor, 89 Whitburn st. MS
Kirkbright Mr. George, 1 Anne st. B
Kirkby John, grocer, &c. 5 High st. B
Kirkley William, *Bridge Tavern*, 27 Flag la
Kirkup Ann, *Brewers' Arms*, Back Nile st. B
Kirkup George, painter, 17 Green st. B
Kirkup Hannah, 17 Norkfolk st. B
Kirkup John, grocer, &c. 6 George st
Kirkwood Thomas, butcher, 91 Whitburn st. M S; house Dame Dorothy st. M S
Kirkwood William, shipowner, 4 North Bridge street, M S
Kirsopp Rev. Francis (Catholic), 27 Bridge street, B
Kirtley George, *Cottage Tavern*, 21 Hopper street, B
Kirtley John, shipowner, 2 Barclay st. M S
Kirtley Ralph, farmer, Ford
Kirtley Robert, shipowner, 16 Liddell terrace, M S
Kirtley Robert P. wharfinger, North Quay, M S
Kirtley William, grocer, Low Ford
Kirton Chater, master mariner, 15 Waterloo street, M S
Kirton Elizh. shipownr. 133 Church st. M S
Kirton George, watch and clockmaker, 9 Bridge street, B
Kirton George T. watchmaker and jeweller, 263½ High street, B
Kish William, shipowner, 32 Lawrence st. B
Kitchen Margaret, greengrocer, 75 Coronation street, B
Kitts John, agent, Mary st. B
Knott Mary, milliner, 53 Wear st. B
Knott William, superintendent of Sunderland and South Shields Water Co.; ho. 30 Hedworth st. B
Knox James, vict. *Victoria Inn*, Church st. Low Ford
Knox Wm. shipwright, 6 North Moor st
Kyle John J. glass manufacturer; ho. 36 Frederick st. B
Kyle Margaret, milliner, Carter st. B
Kyle William, tailor, 29 Cousin st. B

LACKENBY Elizabeth B. currier & leather cutter, 9 Golden alley; ho. 2 Nicholson street, B
Lackenby James, shoemaker, 25 Covent Garden st
Lackenby Wm. currier, 50 Queen st. B
Lackenby Wm. jun. painter, 48 Queen st. B
Lackland Margaret, pawnbroker, 14 Brougham st. B
Lackland William, joiner, &c. Walworth st. B; ho. 14 Brougham st. B
Laidler John, master mar. 36 Zion st. B
Laidler Joseph, dealer in sundries, 20 Robinson's lane
Laidler Robt. fish curer, North Sand, M S
Laidler Wm. bootmaker, 157 High st. B
Laidler William B. chemist and drugg[illegible] 18 Hendon road
Laing James, ship builder and ship own[illegible] Deptford; ho. Fawcett st
Laing Jas. master mariner, 5 Wall st. B
Lamb Alexander, tailor, 26 Sans st. B
Lamb Ann, confectioner, 273 High st. B
Lamb Ann, dressmaker, 1 Bedford st. B
Lamb Chrpr. bootmaker, 2 Nelson sq. M S
Lamb George, boatbuilder, 89 Low st. [illegible] 41 Low st
Lamb James, plumber, brassfounder, [illegible] 12 Nile st. B
Lamb Josh. master mar. 4 Henry st. B
Lamb Matthew, master mariner, [illegible] Tree road, B
Lamb Robt. architect, 9 D'Arcy terrace, [illegible]
Lamb Robert, bootmaker, 2 Nelson sq. [illegible]
Lamb Thomas, shipsmith & ironmonger, 70 Whitburn st. M S
Lamb Wm. master mariner, 19 Wear st. [illegible]
Lambert John M. master mariner, [illegible] Nile st. B
Lambert William, *Wheat Sheaf Inn*, [illegible] Moor st. B
Lambton John, shipping master of [illegible] port—office Little Villiers st; ho. Cumberland terrace, B
Lambton Ralph Henry, master mariner, [illegible] William st. B
Lambton William, master mariner, Randolph st. B
Lambton W. H & Co. bankers, 9 William st B—J. S. Robinson, agent
Lamley Elizabeth, grocer and provision dealer, 1 Woodbine terrace, B
Lamotte Charles G. surgeon, Foyle st. B
Lancaster James, draper, 187 High st. B
Landsay Mr. John, Tatham st. B
Lang John, surgeon, Low Ford
Langlands Sarah Ann, milliner, &c. [illegible] Tatham st. B
Langton Joseph, salt merchant, 6 Northumberland st. B
Langton Richard W. cart proprietor, [illegible] Albert st. B
Langton Wm. *Nag's Head Inn*, 140 Low st.
Lappage William (Johnson & Lappage), 54 Dundas st. M
Lark John, *Sunderland Bridge Tavern*, [illegible] North Bridge st. M S
Larmont John, *Holy Island Castle Tavern*, 20 Coronation st. B
Lascelles Samuel Charles, bootmaker, 41 Sans st. B
Latham Hannah, *Borough Tavern*, M S
Laverick James, grocer and draper, [illegible] Hamilton st. M S
Laverick William, butcher, 42 Market; h. [illegible] South Nicholson st. B
Lawrence George T. master mariner, [illegible] Addison st. B
Lawrence Thomas, Lloyd's surveyor, Rose Lodge, M S

aw Thomas, *Earl Grey Inn*, Robinson's la
aw Rev. Joseph, B.A. incumbent of St. Mary's, Claxheugh, Low Ford
aws George, bootmaker, 89 Market; ho. 4 Lodge terrace, B
aws James, builder, 31 Brougham st
aws Stephen Andrew, master mariner, Back East Cross st. B
aws Thos. *Earl Grey Inn*, Robinson's la
aws William, bootmaker, 42 Queen st
aws Wm. master mariner, Church walk
awson Chrspr. bootmaker, 172 Market
awson Edward, beer rtlr. Clark terrace, B
awson Elizh. pawnbroker, 4 Charles st. B
awson John, master mariner, 7 South Wear st. B
awson Peter, master mariner, 50 Woodbine st
awson Ralph, farmer, High Ford
awson Thomas, *Glass House Tavern*, 35 Panns, B
awson Thomas, grocer, 153 High st
awson William, cooper, 17 Huddlestone st. M S. and 28 Market
awson William, ship chandler, So. Dock; ho. 64 Hendon st. B
awther Catharine, grocer, &c. Nesham sq
awther Christiana, *Ship Tavern*, 6 Lombard st
awther William, master mariner, Garden place, B
awton William (Forster & Lawton), ho. 3 Holly terrace, B
ayburn James, cart proprtr. Ettrick place
ayburn William, cabinet maker, 284 High st. B; ho. 33 Tatham st. B
ayclock John William, master mariner, 17 Addison st. B
aykin William, ship owner, 16 Wall st. B
aythorpe William, ship broker, 3 West Wear st. B
ax George Bell, town missionary, 21 South Durham st. B
eadbitter Mr. Robert, 4 Ann st
eadbitter Walter F. chemist, 6 Bridge st. B
endill Wm. tailor, 4 Waterloo st. M S
eaman Saml. agent, 14 Upper Sans st. B
eary James, excise officer, Low Ford
ee Ann & Elizabeth, ladies' seminary, 10 Broad st. M
ee Bridget, dealer in sundries, 10 George st. M
ee George K. draper, 7 High st
ee James, joiner and builder, Blandford street, B
ee John, joiner and builder, Blandford place, B
ee John (Sheville & Lee), ho. 10 High st
ee John, teacher, Green st. B; ho. 4 Roker terrace
ee Joseph, ironfounder, &c. Coronation st. B; ho. 13 Hedworth terrace, B
ee William, butcher and assistant overseer, Low Ford
Legender William, master mariner, 13 Dock st. M S
Legender William, ship owner, 15 Liddell terrace, M S
Legender William, master mariner, 60 Wear st. B
Leighton John, master mariner, 45 Dock street, M S
Leighton Richard, master mariner, 56 Lawrence st. B
Leiper Rbt. vict. *Crown Inn*, 257 High st. B
Leithead Aaron, ship builder, Pallion
Leithead Andrew, vict. *Forge Tavern Inn*, 43 Wellington lane, B
Leon Isaac, jeweller and dealer in watches and watch materials, 136 High st
Lethe John, chemist, &c. 136 Coronation st
Lethe Margaret, pawnbroker, 7 Cousin st. B
Lethe Robert K. joiner, 22 North Durham street, B
Levison John, victualler, *Shoulder of Mutton Inn*, Deptford
Levy Benjamin, tailor, draper, & outfitter, 228 High st. B. and 1 Fawcett st. B
Lewis Jas. master mariner, 47 Lawrence st. B
Lewis Ralph, master mariner, 7 Sunderland street, B
Lewis William, joiner, 2 Smyrna place, B
Lewthwaite George, bootmaker, 77, 78, and 79 Market
Lewthwaite William, inland revenue officer, Crow Tree terrace
Leyburn Thomas, miller, Harris st. B. and flour dealer, Coronation st. B
Liddell Ann, grocer, 27 Dundas st. M S
Liddell Edward, butcher, 127 High st
Liddell John, vict. *Hat and Feather Inn*, Low st. B
Liddell Mark, tailor, 25 Union st. B
Liddell Robert, agent for Hetton Land Sale Coal Co. Chester road and Farringdon row; ho. 20 Low row, B
Liddell Robert, ship owner, 2 Bridge st. B
Liddell Robson, master mariner, 5 East Cross st. B
Liddell William, corn miller, Hind st. B; ho. 25 Chester road, B
Liddell William, coal agent, 14 Elgin st. B
Liddle Ann, grocer, 35 Church st
Liddle George, deputy-harbour master, 5 North Moor st
Liddle John, *Carpenters' Arms*, 62 Church street, M S
Liddle Robert, grocer, 72 Lawrence st. B
Liddle William, *Earl Grey Inn*, North Quay, M S
Lidgerton Thomas, grocer and beerhouse keeper, Dame Dorothy st. M S
Lightfoot Thos. ship builder, Hylton Dean
Lilburn Mrs. Mary, 14 Murton st. B
Lilley Geo. chainmaker, 5 Follyend, M S
Lincoln Jos. butcher, 19 Whitburn st. M S
Lincoln Joseph. bootmaker, 189 Market
Lincoln Thomas, bootmaker, 162 Market

Lindberg and Hornung, merchants, 144 High st. B
Lindsay George, manager, Ayres Quay Bottle Works & Copperas Manufactory, Chaytarheugh; ho. 38 West Sunniside, B
Lindsay Jas. carver & gilder, 13 Bridge st. B
Lindsay John, ship owner, 1 Ann st. B
Linlay Martin, agent, West Lawrence st. B
Linsley F. china dealer, 108 Market
Lish Thomas, mason, 25 Woodbine st. B
Lister George, builder, 32 Hedley st. B
Lister Ralph, vict. *Golden Lion*, Low Ford
Lister Thomas, farmer, Durham road
Lister William, pawnbroker, 6 Sussex st. B
Lister Wm. master mariner, 7 New Grey st. B
Lister William, timber merchant and saw mill proprietor, Mount Pleasant, Deptford
Little David, draper, 22 Bridge st
Little James, cabinet maker, 88 Coronation street, B
Littlehailes John, bootmaker, 10 Nile st. B
Liverside F. master mariner, 44 South Durham street
Livingston William H. chainmaker, 25 William st. B
Lloyd Lewis, tailor, 16 Hanover place, B
Lockie John, brewer, 27 Hanover place, B
Lockie Peter, coach proprtr. 21 Foyle st. B
Londonderry Marchioness of, office Exchange buildings—R. Anderson, agent
Longley John, master mariner, 6 East Woodbine street, B
Longridge G. H. master mariner, 1 Zion street, B
Longstaff George, butcher, 60 Market
Longstaff Henry, ship owner, 52 South Durham st. B
Longstaff Mr. Henry, 3 Olive st. B
Longstaff John, turner, Nesham Square
Longstaff Joseph, grocer, 55 Burleigh st.
Longstaff Wm. D. 5 Cambridge terrace, B
Longstaff Wm. J. grocer, 17 Bridge st. B
Lonsdale Mary, post office receiving box, Roker
Lonie Martin (M. Lonie & Co.), 20 Murton street, B
Lonie Martin & Co. coal fitters and ship brokers, Exchange buildings
Lonie Martin, jun. (M. Lonie & Co.), 63 Tatham st. B
Lonie Thomas, bellman, 10 Adelaide pl. B
Lonie Thomas, clothes dealer and tailor, 105 Market; ho. 10 Ropery lane
Lord George, registrar of births & deaths, and parish clerk, Church Walk
Lord George, ship broker, 9 Addison st. B
Lord John, furniture broker, 57 Coronation street, B
Los Peter R. (P. R. Los & Co.), 6 Douro terrace, B
Los Peter R. & Co. ship brokers, 20 Bridge street, B
Lotinga Abraham (A. M. Lotinga & Son), 140 High st
Lotinga A. M. & Son, ship brokers, canvas manufacturers & outfitters, 140 & 141 High st
Loughton George (Loughton & Scott), Crow Tree terrace, B
Loughton & Scott, canvas manufacturers, Trinity place and Waterloo Vale, South Shields
Loutill Thompson, tailor, 18 North Durham st. B
Love Elizabeth, 38 Vine st. B
Low James, hair dresser, 10 High st
Low Matthew, boot maker, 194 High st. B
Lowes Eliza, grocer, 46 Burleigh st. B
Lowes G. shoemaker, 32 Society lane, M S
Lowes George, boot maker, 2 Fleet st. B
Lowes Isaac, *Social Tavern*, 15 Neisce square, M S
Lowes John, leather cutter, 64 Church street, M S
Lowes John, boot maker, 14 Williamson terrace, M S
Lowes Robert, vict. *Honest Lawyer*, 112 Low st
Lowes Tiffin, vict. *Ship*, Carlisle Pann lane
Lowrey James, whitesmith, 30 Wear st
Lowson Robert, butcher, 59 High st
Lowson Wm. vict. *Lord Byron*, 50 Vine st. B
Lowson Wm. butcher, Vine st. B
Lowthian Henry, tailor, 4 Zion st. B
Lowthian Isaac, tailor, 25 Zion st. B
Lumsdon & Byers, ship brokers, 51 West Sunniside, B
Lumsdon Edward (J. & E. Lumsdon), 1 North Bridge st. M S
Lumsdon J. & E. chain and anchor mfrs. Strand st. M S
Lumsdon Joseph (Lumsdon & Byers), Murton st. B
Lumsdon Joseph, block and mast maker, 16 North Quay, M S
Lumsdon Joseph (J. & E. Lumsdon), 1 North Bridge st. M S
Lumsdon Parker, pattern maker, 14 Waterloo st. M S
Lutart Robt. B. joiner, 19 Woodbine st. B
Lyell James, shoemaker, 48 Church st. M S
Lynch Daniel, bootmaker, 8 Walworth st. B
Lynch Michael, tiuner, 202 High st
Lynn Richard, foreman Ford Paper Mill, Low Ford
Lynn Robert, fruit merchant, 22 Low st

MACDONALD Alex. shopkeeper, Liddell terrace, M S
Macdonald William, master mariner, 47 Woodbine st. B
Mackeand Wm. B. draper, 50 Villiers st. B
Mackie Wm. hatter, 2 Hutchinson's bldgs
Macleay Alex. comptroller H. M. customs, Foyle st. B
Maddison Philip, cabinet maker, 115 Coronation st. B
Maddy Sarah, hosier, &c. 21 Coronation st. B

Maddison R. vict. *Friendly Tavern*, 1 Thomas st
Maling Edwd. A. surgeon, 25 Fawcett st. B
Maling Eleanor & Mary, boarding school, 25 Murton st. B
Mallaburn Wm. ship owner, 6 Lambton st. B
Mallam Geo. farmer, Blue House Grange
Mankin John, vict. *Wheat Sheaf*, 7 Sans street, B
Manning John, master mariner, 34 Henry street, B
Marchmond William, master mariner, 23 Barclay st. M S
Marks Abraham J. nautical instrument maker & optician, 194 High st; ho. 14 Norfolk st. B
Marlborough John, mattress maker, South street, B
Marlee John, agent, 52 Villiers st. B
Marns Thomas, ship smith, Bank st; ho. Hudson's buildings, B
Marrington William, pawnbroker, 9 Nicholson street, B
Marshall Andrew, leather cutter, 91 Coronation st. B
Marshall John, cabinet maker, West Wear st; ho. 22 Bedford st. B
Marshall John, watchmaker, silversmith, &c. 186 High st. B; ho. 20 Tavistock place, B
Marshall Joseph, master mariner, 32 New Grey st
Marshall Sarah, lodgings, Lower Bedford street, B
Marsingdale John. tailor, 6 Church lane
Martin John, academy, 20 Green st. B; ho. 10 Williamson terrace, M S
Martin John, beer retailer, Bonner's Field, M S
Martin John, grocer, 10 Williamson ter. MS
Martin Joseph, chemist, &c. 115 Low st
Martin Owen, tailor, Bodlewell lane
Martin Walter, master mariner, 10 West Wear st. B
Martin William, beerhouse, Low Ford
Marwood Thomas, jun. proprietor and publisher of the "North of England Maritime Directory and Shipping Register," 141 High st. B; ho. Union place, M
Marwood T. & W. F. ship brokers, commission agents, and Shipping Register, 141 High st. B
Marwood Wm. Francis (T. & W. F.), 21 Bedford st. B
Mason Ann, pawnbroker & ship owner, 33 Cousin st. B
Mason George, sail and thimble maker, Panns, B; ho. Union st. B
Mason George, master mariner, Crow Tree terrace, B
Mason Hamilton, surgeon, 40 West Sunniside, B
Mason John, ship smith, 25 Zion st. B
Mason John, homœopathic chemist, 60 Fawcett street, B
Mason Wm. block maker, 7 Charles st. M S
Mastaglio & Tacchi, dealers in fancy and foreign goods, picture frame mfrs. &c. 132 High st. B
Masterman Mrs. Ann, 111 High st
Mather & Son, ship smiths, &c. 89 Low st.
Mather Benj. (Mather & Son), 19 Pemberton st. B
Mather John (Bonds & Mather), 5 D'Arcy street, B
Mather Joseph, master mariner, Dame Dorothy street, M S
Mather William (Mather & Son), 19 Pemberton street
Mather Wm. grocer, Church st. Low Ford
Mathie Rev. Benjamin, M.A., incumbent of St. Paul's, 5 Ward terrace, B
Mathison Rev. John (Presbyterian), 10 North Bridge street, M S
Matteson C. G. Wearmouth Crown Glass Company, 34 Fawcett street, B
Matthew Edwd, butcher. 70 Church st. M S
Matthew Geo. shipowner, 49 Tatham st. B
Matthew George, jun. shipbroker, 152 High street, B, ho. 49 Tatham street, B
Matthews John, butcher, 87 Church street, M S
Mattinson Ann, grocer, 89 Charles st. B
Mattinson William, vict. *Duke of Wellington*, 71 Low street
Maughan William, shipsmith, 25 Low st
Maughan William E. plumber and gasfitter, 5 Crow Tree road, B
Mawson John, grocer, 5 George st. M
Maxfield Benjamin, house and ship joiner, 68 Hendon road and South Durham st
M'Ardle Bernard J. provision dealer and beerhouse, 27 High street, B
M'Clement Thomas, tailor, 33 Church st
M'Donald Alexander, grocer, 18 Church street, M S
M'Donald Anthony, grocer and seedsman, 186 High street and Bodlewell lane
M'Donald Edward, master mariner, 26 Flag lane
M'Donald Moses, grocer, 85 High street
M'Donald Ronald, tinner, 124 Market
M'Donald Thomas, compositor, 15 Sans st
M'Donald William, bootmaker, 92 Market
M'Donald William, master mariner, 47 Woodbine st
M'Dougall William, gilder and looking glass manufacturer, 23 West st. B
M'Dougle Anthony, painter, &c. 41 South Durham street, B
M'Dougle John, tailor, 1 Whitburn st. M S
M'Ginnitty Andrew, hairdresser, 3 Durham street, B; ho. 46 Robinson's lane
M'Ginnitty John, *Hibernian Tavern*, 46 Robinson's lane
M'Grath John, toy dealer, 96 High st. B; house 6 Back Fawcett st. B

M'Gregor John C. master mariner, 55 South Durham st. B
M'Gregor Robert (R. M'Gregor & Co.), 37 Villiers street, B
M'Gregor Robert & Co. shipbrokers, 3 Villiers street, B
M'Guire John, bootmaker, 24 Barnes lane
M'Intosh George, provision merchant, 7 Church street
M'Intyre John, joiner, Maling's Rig
M'Kay Barbara, *Red Lion*, 123 Wear st. M S
M'Kay William, clothes dealer, 28 Queen st
M'Keeth John, grocer, 97 High st
M'Kenna James, bootmaker, 137 Market; house 22 Church st
M'Kenna John, hatter, 21 Church st
M'Kenzie Alexander G. (M'Kenzie and Wilson), High 199 st. B
M'Kenzie & Wilson, drapers, 199 High st. B
M'Kenzie James, joiner, 264 High st. B
M'Kenzie Murdock (Davison & M'Kenzie), 3 Hallgarth square, M S
M'Kiey Robert, vict. *Sheet Anchor*, 24 Dundas street, M S
M'Laughlin Mr. John, 6 Fore street, B
M'Nay Hny. engineer, &c. Thornhill Quay
M'Pherson W. & Co. plumbers, &c. 8 Sans street
M'Pherson William (M'Pherson & Co.), 45 West Wear street, B
M'Turk James, mason, 38 Hendon st. B
M'William A. draper, 30 Chester road
Meadley William, vict. *Custom House Hotel*, 137 High street
Mearns Mary. grocer, Deptford
Mears Geo. (W. & G. Mears), 207 High street, B
Mears W. & G. ironmongers, 207 High st. B
Mears Mr. William, 59 Frederick st. B
Mears William, jun. (W. & G. Mears), 59 Frederick street, B
Meek John, corn miller, Durham road
Meek Thomas, engineer at the Pier, Crow Tree road, B
Meggison George, fruiterer, Arcade
Meggison James, fruiterer, 5 High street; house 157 High street
Meggison Robert, grocer, 129 High st
Meldrum Robert, master mariner, 30 East street, B
Melvin George, master mariner, 49 Northumberland street, B
Melvin Joseph, greengrocer, 2 Bodlewell la
Menham Geo. master mar. 5 Wear st. B
Merelie John, commission agent, 13 Upper Sans st
Merrick Ann, clothes dealer, 100 Market
Merrilees James, grocer, 81 Church st. MS
Merriman John, baker, 13 George st
Merrington Mathw. ship ownr. Eden st. B
Messenger Jno. grocer, 103 Church st. M S
Metcalf Geo. grocer, Bonner's Field, M S
Metcalf John, master mar. Millburn st. B
Metcalf Thomas, joiner, 110 Hendon road
Metcalf Thomas, grocer, 9 Union st. B
Metcalfe John, vict. *Royal Exchange*, 201 High st
Metcalfe Jno. bookseller, 17 Bedford st. B
Mewburn Armstrong, boat builder, 30 Thomas st. M S
Mewburn Thos. grocer, 90 Church st. M S
Mickle John, plumber, 35 Woodbine st. B
Middlemiss George, architect, &c. 21 Fawcett st. B
Middleton Charles, 13 Liddell terrace, M S
Middleton John, sailmaker, 88 Low st
Middleton Patrick, grocer, 59 Nile st
Middleton William, block and mastmaker, North Dock; ho. 5 Dock st. M S
Midway Josh. grocer, 20 Liddell ter. M S
Milburn Mrs. E. A. 1 Adelaide place, B
Milburn Morris, butcher, 127 Church st
Milburn Robert, master mariner, 141 Church st. M S
Milburn Thomas, grocer, 33 Broad st. M
Milburn Thomas, butcher, 7 Charles st. B
Milburn Wm. ship owner, 47 Tatham st. B
Miller Ann, bootmaker, 256 High st. B
Miller Eleanor, school, 41 Woodbine st. B
Miller Elizabeth, milliner, &c, 11 Villiers st. B
Miller Hannah, 7 Woodbine st. B
Miller Mr. James, 16 Pemberton st. B
Miller John, Crow Tree terrace, B
Miller John, mason, 46 Hendon road, B
Miller Joseph, bootmaker, Deptford
Miller Robert, mason, 6 Middle st. B
Miller Robert, clerk, Low Ford
Miller Sarah, grocer, 28 Sans st. B
Miller Ths. bootmaker, Bk. Sunderland st. B
Miller Thomas J. master mariner, 32 Lawrence st. B
Mills Edmond, under secretary South Dock Office
Mills Robt. master mar. 23 Yorke st. M S
Mills William (Austin & Mills), ho. 20 Bedford st. B
Milne Alexander, master mariner, 3 Helworth st. B
Milne James, manager of Sailors' Home Exchange, Commercial buildings
Milner Joseph, butcher, Low Ford
Milner Mr. Ralph, 22 Green terrace, B
Milner Thomas, draper, 1 Sussex st. B
Minikin Thos. master mar. 1 Henry st. B
Minto John, master mar. 37 Henry st. B
Mitchell Alexander, exciseman, 6 Sunderland st. B
Mitchell George, watch and clockmaker, and hosier, 62 and 63 High st. B
Mitchell George, boat builder, 79 Low st; ho. 75 Lawrence st. B
Mitchell Jas. coal exporter, 9 Nile st. B
Mitchell John, *Look-out Inn*, 51 Milburn terrace, M S
Mitchell John, watchmaker and jeweller, 222 High st. B
Mitchell Robert, watch and clockmaker, 10 George st

Mitchell Robert, butcher, 54 Market
Mitchell Thomas, bootmaker, 25 Covent Garden st
Mitchell Thos. bootmaker, 40 Flag lane, B
Mitchell Thos. chemist, Silksworth row, B
Mitchell Thomas M., H. M. customs, 48 Tatham st. B
Mitcheson Wm. spirit merchant, 143 High st
Mitchinson Robert, Stockton carrier, 2 South Durham st. B
Mitchinson Thomas, tax collector, 39 Sans st. B
Moffat Alexander, grocer, 19 High st. B
Moffat Joseph, tailor, 1 Hopper st. B
Moffatt Anthony, master mariner, 10 Waterloo place, M S
Moffatt Barbara, school, 39 South Durham street, B
Moffatt George, master mariner, 8 South Durham street, B
Moffatt Mrs. Sarah, Broughton st, B
Moffit William, shoemaker, 29 Huddlestone street, M S
Moir Mrs. Ann, Low Ford
Moir Joseph, joiner, Low Ford
Moir Matthew, bread baker, Low Ford
Molyneux M. artificial flower maker, 129 Market, house 7 Bedford square
Monarch Bernard, cart proprietor, 64 Northumberland street, B
Monkhouse Rev. Thomas S. (Wesleyan) 24 Frederick street, B
Montgomery Alexander, master mariner, 7 Woodbine street, B
Moody John, joiner, &c, 8 Green terrace, B
Moody Nicholas, vict. *Black Swan*, 2 Hodgson's buildings, Silksworth row, B
Moon Henry A. shipowner, Exchange buildings; house 25 John street, B
Moon Joseph D. solicitor, 41 West Sunniside, B
Moon Thos. shipowner, 29 Nicholson st. B
Mooney Lawrence, vict. *Friendly Tavern*, High street, B
Moor John, ship owner, 23 Nile st
Moor Margaret, grocer, 6 James st. B
Moore A. J. & W. solicitors, 1 Hutchinson's buildings, B
Moore Anthony John (A. J. & W. Moore), ho. St. Bede's Tower, B
Moore Edward, grocer, Mill st. B
Moore G. & T. ship smiths, 12 Huddlestone st. M S
Moore G. S. (S. Moore & Co.), ho. 16 North Bridge st. M S
Moore Gibson (G. & T. Moore), 23 Littlegate, B
Moore John, black & shoeing smith, 3 Crow Tree road, B
Moore John George, cheesemonger, 117 High street, B
Moore Leonard H. (M. Moore & Co. 20 High st
Moore Joseph, vict. *Cable Inn*, 7 Warren st
Moore M. & Co. butchers, 20 High st
Moore Martin (M. Moore & Co.), 1 Ward terrace, B
Moore Samuel & Co. earthenware manfrs. Sheepfeld, M. and Low Southwick
Moore Mr. Thomas, 2 Tavistock place, B
Moore Thomas, architect and bridge surveyor to the corporation, 110 High st. B
Moore Thomas, jun. canvas manufacturer, 19 Panns, B. and ship broker, 1 East Cross street
Moore Thomas (G. & T. Moore), 23 Littlegate, B
Moore William, draper, 176 High st. B
Moore William (A. J. & W. Moore), 10 Fawcett st. B
Moore William, master mariner, 7 Crow street, B
Moore William T. laceman, hosier, and draper, 218 High st. B. and John st. B
Mordey Chrspr. T. Hendon White House, B
Mordey Thomas, master mariner, 10 Moorgate street, B
Mordey Wm. master mariner, 10 D'Arcy ter. B
Morgan Charlton, ship owner, 16 Cousin st
Morgan John, grocer, 72 Whitburn st. M S
Morgan John, grocer, Whitburn st. M S
Morgan John, tailor, 36 Covent Garden st
Morgan Nicholas, grocer, 88 Whitburn st. MS
Morgan William, surgeon, 55 John st. B
Morgan Wm. F. dyer, &c. 138 Coronation st. B
Morrell George, ship smith, boiler & tank maker, South Dock; ho. 7 West Lawrence st
Morrell John, boot maker, Nesham square
Morrell William, master mariner, 43 Dundas street, M S
Morrell William, butcher, 52 Market; ho. Addison st. B
Morris Rev. John (United Presbyterian), 4 D'Arcy st. B
Morris Joseph, medical botanist, 121 Coronation st. B
Morris Phillis, fishmngr. 72 Church st. MS
Morris R. H. shopkeeper, 17 Howick st. M S
Morris R. H. joiner, Charles st. M S
Morrison David, engraver, printer, & stationer, 246 High st. B
Morrison George Watson, painter; ho. 5 Hallgarth square, M S
Morrison James, coke and cinder burner, Burn Moor; ho. 8 Roker terrace
Morrison John, painter, 43A Church st. M S
Morrison John, boat builder, Sheepfold, MS
Moseley E. & Son, surgeon dentists, 219 High st. B
Moses L. marine store dealer, 110 Low st
Mounsey & Clapham, ship brokers, 13 Bridge st. B
Mounsey, Janson, & Co. Bishopwearmouth Iron Works, Hylton road, B
Mounsey John, bank agent, Hendon Hill, B
Mounsey Edward (Mounsey & Clapham), 55 John st. B

Mounsey J. C. (Mounsey, Janson, & Co.), Esplanade, B
Mounsey John, coal fitter, 13 Bridge st. B; ho. 21 Fawcett st. B
Mounsey Miss Mary, 22 Fawcett st. B
Muir Andrew, butcher, 86 Hendon road
Muir Rev. James (United Presbyterian), 21 Tavistock place, B
Mullen Peter, toy dealer, 188 Market
Munro Jane, milliner, 23 King st. B
Munro Mr. John, 17 D'Arcy st. B
Munro Thomas, joiner, &c. 22 Brougham st
Murray Charles, joiner & builder, Villiers st; ho. 4 Tatham st. B
Murray Edward C. professor of music, 54 Nile st. B
Murray George, grocer, 255 High st. B
Murray Isabella, confectioner, 14 Hamilton st
Murray James, grocer, 282 High st. B
Murray Jas. H. gardener, 17 Woodbine st. B
Murray John, market gardener, Thornhill Cottage, Tunstall lane, B
Murray Robert R. market gardener, Tunstall lane
Murray Philip L. ship chandler, 73 High st
Murray Robert, gardener, Tunstall lane
Myers Mr. Matthew, 12 Chester road, B

NAISBY Francis, tailor, 74 Crow Tree road, B
Naisby William, ship builder, Ford Dock Yard, Low Ford
Nanson Joseph, ship broker, 140 High st; ho. 66 Tatham st. B
Nattrass Charles, surgeon, 18 Villiers st. B
Naylor Robert, wine and spirit merchant & brewer, 51 High st
Neagle Nicholas, cabinet mkr. 10 Lombard st
Neal James, vict. *Mechanics' Tavern*, Back Sans st. B
Nelson Margt. school, 20 Whitburn st. M S
Nelson Robt. master mar. 32 Moorgate st
Nesbit Ann, marine store dlr. 4 Cross st. B
Nesbit George, sailmaker, Moss lane; ho. Neasham square
Nesbit John, *East House Tavern*, North Sands, M S
Nesbitt Henry, joiner, 46 Hendon st
Ness John, foreman shipwright, Deptford
Newall R. S. & Co. Sub-Marine Telegraph Works, North Dock, M S. & Gateshead
Newby William, builder, &c. Back William st. B; ho. 35 Henry st. B
Newell Wm. master mariner, 152 High st
Newrick Nathaniel A. grocer, 20 South Johnson st. B
Newton & Armstrong, sailmakers, 76 Low st
Newton Anthony D. shipowner, 33 Sans st. B
Newton Edward (Newton & Armstrong), ho. 3 St. Bede's terrace, B
Newton Matthew, cooper, and carrier to Newcastle, 30 George st
Newton Matthias, tinner, 120 Low st; ho. 41 Frederick st. B
Newton Mr. John, 3 Peel st. B
Newton Stephen H. butcher, 6 Mark[illegible] ho. 30 George st
Newton Thomas William, tailor, 3 S[illegible] Durham st. B
Nichol Jas. foreman shipwright, Low F[illegible]
Nicholson Elijah, fishmonger and ga[illegible] dealer, 193 High st. B
Nicholson Geo. foreman joiner, Low Ford
Nicholson John (W. Nicholson & Sons Nicholson House, B
Nicholson John S. (Stephenson & Nic[illegible] son), 170 High st
Nicholson Peter, hosier, 16 Moor st. B
Nicholson Thomas (Blake & Nicholson Garden place, B
Nicholson Thos. ship owner, 19 Murton st. B
Nicholson William (W. Nicholson & Sons Nicholson House, B
Nicholson William & Sons, iron merchants iron founders, chain & anchor manufs. 114 & 115 High st; office, Warren st
Nicholson William, jun. (W. Nicholson & Sons), 58 John st. B
Nicol Alex. vict. *Crown Inn*, 34 Tatham st. B
Nightingale & Son, surgeon-dentists, 2[illegible] High st. B
Nixon Mary, butcher, Dame Dorothy st. M[illegible]
Nixon Thomas, ironmonger, 169 High st. B and nail maker, Adelaide place; ho. Smyrna House, Borough road, B
Nixon William, farmer, Durham road
Noble Ann, ladies seminary, 6 Holly ter. B
Noble Joseph W. surgeon, 30 Trimdon st. B
Norris Andrew, boot & shoemaker, [illegible] Union st. B
Norton Edward, watch maker, 20 Tavistock place, B
Norton Geo. boot maker, 6 Crow Tree rd. B
Noton Edward, silversmith & jeweller, 18[illegible] High st. B; ho. 20 Tavistock place, B

OATES George, master mariner, 33 South Durham st. B
Oates Robert, ship owner, 2 Tatham st. B
Oates Wm. builder, Eldon Cottage, Chester road, B
Oates Wm. cabinet maker, 63 Hendon st. B
O'Connell Mrs. Margaret, Rev. Mother St. Bede's Convent, 33 Green st. B
Ogden Brothers, copperas mnfrs. Deptford
Ogden Henry (Ogden Brothers), foot of Dunning st. B
Ogden John M. solicitor, 7 Bridge; ho. Middle Hendon, B
Ogden Thomas (Ogden Brothers), Dunning st B
Ogle Thomas, tailor, Beach st. B
Ogle Thomas, tailor, 9 Gray st
Oliver Elizabeth, vict. *Green Dragon Inn*, 16 Hanover place, B
Oliver Mr. George, 18 Frederick st. B
Oliver Henry, builder, 36 Broughton st. B
Oliver John, boot maker, 31 Ayre's Quay

ver Joseph, butcher, 110 Coronation st
ver Mary, ship owner, 9 Hallgarth sq. M S
ver Richd. ship owner, 52 Frederick st. B
ver Thomas, jun. architect, 66 John st. B
ver Thompson, ship owner, 7 Dundas street, M S
ver William, surgeon, 247 High st
m M. & J. milliners, 243 High st. B
l Edward, draper, 224 & 225 High st. B
l Errington B. (W. Ord & Co.), 19 Tavistock place, B
l H. & H. Berlin wool repository, 17 Dundas st. M S
l M. & Co. spirit merchants, 20 New Grey street and Coronation street
l Ralph, bootmaker, Nesham square and 97 Market
l Richard, shoemaker, Wear st. M S
l Robert, shoeing smith and veterinary surgeon, 24 Sans st. B, and *Nutwith Inn*, Upper Sans street, B
l Robert, shipowner, 37 Frederick st. B
l Thomas B. (W. Ord & Co.), 23 Tavitock place, B
l W. & Co. merchants, 4 Sunderland st
l Wm. (W. Ord & Co.), 8 Fawcett st. B
l Wm. bootmaker, 22 Crow Tree rd. B
nandy John, boot and shoemaker, 28 Sanns, house 30 Charles street, B
nston Wm. butcher, 131 Wear st. M S
William, mason, 2 Moor terrrace, B
on Reginald, surgeon, 24 Villiers st. B
on Thos. master mariner, 4 Walton pl. B
vin William, master mariner, 55 Hendon street, B
terside James, tailor, draper, & grocer, Low Ford
ngton George, shopkeeper, Hylton la
ngton T. butcher, 20 Ropery walk
ley George, oyster dealer, 131 High st
ley Thomas, canvas manufacturer, South Nicholson street

CE Francis, keeper of news room, Exchange buildings
ldon George, master mariner, 31 Lawence street, B
nter John, master mariner, Minorca pl
sley Mary, pawnbroker, Nesham square
ey Robert, grocer and tea dealer, 6 Hutchinson's buildings, B, and 2 Bonner's fields, M S
in Benjamin, chemist, 78 High st
lin W. H. S. chemist, 21 Moor st. B, house 30 Cousin street, B
llister William S. shipowner, 4 Somerford place
lmer David, master mariner, 21 Charles street, M S
lmer John, *Crown Inn*, North Quay, M S
lmer John, master mariner, 12 Howick place, M S
lmer Joseph, 11 Harrison street, B
lmer Richd. butcher, 10 Garden ct. M S

Panton Misses, seminary, 12 Fawcett st. B
Park Jonathan, butcher, 21 Church st. M S
Park Mr. George, 19 Queen st. B
Parken John J. agent, 6 Olive st. B
Parker Ann, grocer, 6 Liddell st. M S
Parker Benj. shipowner, 29 Villiers st. B
Parker Janet & Agnes, tea dealers, 28 South Durham street, B
Parker Rev. John (Presbyterian), 61 South Durham st. B
Parker Jonthn. vict. *Wear Tavern*, Long Bnk
Parker Joseph, marine store dealer, 78 Coronation street
Parker Samuel, surgeon, 1 George street
Parker Thomas (Reed & Parker), Olive Lodge, Stockton road
Parker Thomas P. (Watson & Parker), 19 John street, B
Parkin Joseph, medicine vendor, 63 Coronation street
Parkin Joseph, milliner, &c. 246 High st. B
Parkin Thomas, master mariner, 59 South Durham street, B
Parkin Thomas, mason, 16 Hudson's bldgs
Parkinson Lieutenant-colonel, superintendent at Mercantile Marine Pension Office; house Eppleton Hall
Parkinson Robt. greengrocer, 33 Moor st. B
Parkinson Thomas, *Rose and Thistle*, North Quay, M S
Parsons Robert, master mariner, 16 New Gray street
Parton Rosanna, earthenware dealer, 127 Market
Parton William, master mariner, 22 Woodbine street, B
Partridge Lionel, basket maker, 61 Market
Paterson Rev. J. T., D.D. (Presbyterian), Garden place, High street, B
Paterson John, master mariner, 17 North Moor street
Patterson Charlotte, vict. *Dun Cow*, 30 Hopper street, B
Patterson John, grocer, 5 Flag lane
Patterson Ralph, master mariner, 11 Lawrence street, B
Patterson William, vict. *Crystal Palace Inn*, 63 High street
Pattinson John, builder, &c. 299 High st. B
Pattinson Mark, boot and shoe maker, 5 Moorgate street
Pattinson Thomas, grocer, 71 Moor st. B
Pattinson Wm. greengrocer, 182 High st.
Pattinson William, rope and twine manufacturer, Low Hendon Ropery; house 47 Moor street, B
Pawson Henry (Pawson & Hirst), 26 Henry st. B
Pawson William (Pawson & Hirst), Lodge terrace, B
Paxton Anthony, master mariner, 68 Hendon street, B
Paxton Thomas (M. Moore & Co.), 20 High street

Pawson & Hirst, contractors, South Dock
Payne Frederick, master mariner, 22 Adison street, B
Peacock Bligh (Peacock Brothers), 11 Ann street, B
Peacock Brothers, shipbrokers, 64 Nile st. B
Peacock Henry, coffee roaster, Back Sans street, B
Peacock J. & W. engravers, &c. 67 Nile street, B
Peacock James (Peacock Brothers), 65 Tatham street, B
Peacock John (J. & W. Peacock), Hendon Red House, B
Peacock John (Robson & Peacock), 10 Murton st. B
Peacock Reginald (Peacock Brothers), Hendon Red House, B
Peacock Richard (R. and R. Peacock), Hodgson's buildings, M
Peacock Robert (R. and R. Peacock), 19 Hodgson's buildings, M
Peacock William, shipbroker, 13 Pemberton street, B
Peacock William (J. & W. Peacock), Hendon Red House, B
Pearson B. custom-house officer, 11 Green street, B
Pearson Edward, bootmaker, 62 Market
Pearson Francis, hosier, 153 High st. B
Pearson Mr. George, 21 Nicholson st. B
Pearson Jane, grocer, 19 Queen st. B
Pearson John, shipwright, 21 Queen st. B
Pearson Wm. H. ship builder, Panns Slipway, B; ho. 11 Lambton st. B
Peart & Humble, joiners & builders, Crow Tree road, B
Peart Thos. (Peart & Humble), Crow st. B
Pegg Joseph, ship owner, 37 Broad st. M
Pemberton Richard Lawrence, Esq. and J. P. Low Barns, B
Penman Henry, ship smith & chain maker, 112 High st; ho. 23 Frederick st. B
Penman John, ship owner, 16 Norfolk st. B
Penman Joseph M. surgeon, 45 Villiers st. B
Perkin James, tailor, 17 William st. B
Perry David, commercial traveller, 10 Green terrace, B
Peters Rev. Henry, rector of Sunderland, Rectory
Peters Mary Ann, grocer, 26 Church st. MS
Petman John, tailor, 52 Dock st. M S
Petrie Mr. Andrew, 62 Dundas st. M S
Petrie Arthur, bootmaker, 135 & 136 Market
Petrie Wm. turner, &c. Northumberland pl
Peverall George, ship broker, 135 High st; ho. 4 Grange crescent
Phalp Henry, confectioner, 85 Coronation st
Phillips Andrew (Dixon, Phillips, & Co.), 12 Cousin st. B
Phillips George, joiner, Dunning st. B; ho. 59 Brougham st. B
Phillips John, relieving officer for Bishopwearmouth district, 9 Bedford st. B
Phillips John, pawnbroker, 8 Wear st. B
Phillips John W. agent Wear Glass Bottle Company, Deptford Cottage
Phillips Jonathan, master mariner, 21 Woodbine st. B
Phillips Philip, watch & clock maker, 1 Bodlewell lane
Phillips Thos. master mariner, 21 Wear st. B
Phillips William, master mariner, 30 Woodbine st. B
Philliskirk Douglas, master mariner, 3 Woodbine st. B
Philliskirk John, master mariner, 26 Helworth st. B
Pickard John, grocer, 115 Whitburn st. MS
Pickard Wm. grocer, 12 & 13 Hanover pl. B
Pickering Robert, marine store dealer, 6 Low st
Pigg John, vict. *Shakspere*, Strand st. M S
Pile & Smart, ship builders, North Sand, M S
Pile James (Pile & Smart), Ann st. M S
Pile James, butcher, 32 Charles st. M S
Pile Joseph, engine builder, 16 Thomas st. M
Pile William, jun. ship builder, North Sand; ho. 39 North Bridge st. M S
Pile Wm. ship builder, 131 Church st. M S
Pile William, cart proprietor, 25 Whitburn street, M S
Pillbean George Frederick, manager Timber Preserving Company, South Dock; ho. 9 Cousin st. B
Pladdie John, smith, 47 Silver st
Pladdie Joseph, clothes dealer, 48 Silver st
Plant Geo. master mariner, 15 New Grey st
Platt Robert, mason, Garden place, B
Plumpton David, painter, South Johnson street, B
Pollard John, grocer, 36 Low st
Pomfret Ralph H. dyer, &c. 54 Villiers st. B
Porrett R. B. (Crosby & Porrett), 14 Frederick st. B
Porteus George, greengrocer, 3 Silver st
Porteus Geo. shipping agent, 36 Tatham st. B
Porteus John, 5 Ann st. B
Porteus John, grocer, 67 Coronation st. B
Porteus William, academy, Sussex st. B; ho. Ann st. B
Porter Charles, draper, 308 High st
Porter Thomas, musical instrument seller, 10 Walworth st. B
Posgate Jas. E. butcher, 10 Walworth st. B
Potter Henry, master mariner, 32 Henry st. B
Potter Robert, master mariner, 44 Wear st. B
Potter Thos. master mariner, 15 Addison st. B
Potts & Burn, boat builders, North Dock, MS
Potts Andrew, boat builder, North Dock; ho. 4 Hallgarth square, M S
Potts Mrs. Ann, 7 North Moor st
Potts Misses Ann & E. 4 Olive st. B
Potts Misses Ann & M. 7 Waterloo st. M S
Potts Mrs. Catherine, 10 Lambton st. B
Potts Edward, ship builder, 8 North Quay, and at Seaham Harbour; ho. Upper Sans st. B

Potts Christopher Thomas, solicitor, sec. to the Chamber of Commerce, and clerk to the borough justices, 141 High st; ho. Cleadon Hill
Potts Geo. master mariner, 6 Wear st. B
Potts Guy, running fitter, 11 Charles st. B
Potts Hy. watch & clock maker, 85 Moor st
Potts James, pilot master, North Moor st
Potts John, boat builder, North Dock; ho. Millum place, M S
Potts John, *Hetton Staith Inn*, Farrington row, B
Potts John, master mariner, 49 Dock st. MS
Potts John, surgeon, 31 Bridge st. B
Potts Joseph, builder, 13 Foyle st. B
Potts Lipton Hutton (R. Hutton and Brothers), Ryhope
Potts Margt. confectioner, 7 Waterloo st. M S
Potts William (Fraser, Potts, and Riddell), 12 East Woodbine st
Potts William, tailor, 20 Nicholson st
Pounder Jas. mstr. mariner, 16 Green st. B
Pounder Matthew, shipowner, 11 High st
Powe Mr. John, 9 Grey terrace, B
Powell William, milliner, 7½ High st
Pratt Jno. (T. Pratt & Sons) Brougham st, B
Pratt Thomas, builder, Brougham st
Pratt Vincent H. &c. 23 Silksworth row, B
Pratt William, builder, &c. 43 Nile st, B
Pratt Wm. mstr. miner. 115 Church st. M S
Preston George, mahogany merchant, 12 Villiers st; ho. 8 Manor place
Preston John & Anthony, slaters & slate merchants, Bedford st, B. & at Durham, Hartlepool, Darlington, & Newcastle
Preston Thomas Rickaby, master mariner, Railway st, B
Price Thomas, bootmaker, 9 Church st, & 145 & 164 Market
Price William, boot and shoemaker, 31 Woodbine st, B
Price William, hairdresser, 34 Low st
Priestly Jonathan, tailor, 11 D'Arcy ter. B
Pringle Geo. butcher, 87 Whitburn st, M S
Pringle Miss Margaret, 58 Hendon st, B
Pringle William, nautical instrument maker, 127 Low st
Prior John G. agent to the West of England Life and Fire Assurance Company, 23 Norfolk st, B
Procter Fortunatus, *Wear Inn*, 153 Wear street, M S
Proctor John, boatbuilder, Sheepfold; ho. 15 Howick place, M S
Procter Robert, grocer, Deptford
Proud Henry, draper, 125 High st, B; ho. 20 Olive st, B
Proud James, confectioner, 14 York st, B
Proud Mr. John, 19 D'Arcy terrace, B
Proud Jno. farmer, Red House, Tunstall la
Proud Robert, farmer, Elstob House
Proud Thos. chain mkr. 11 Broad st. M S
Proud Thomas, farmer, Durham road
Proud William, farmer, Ryhope lane
Proudfoot James, grocer, 99 High street
Prudhoe Joseph, foreman at Simpson and Hodgson's; ho. 60 Brougham st
Prudhoe Margaret, smallware dealer, Plummer's alley
Punshon Miss Isabella, 31 West Wear st, B
Punshon Jane, grocer, 37 Church st, M S
Punshon John, blacksmith, Pemberton's Field, B
Punshon Margaret, register office for servants, 14 Sans st
Punshon Mary, draper, 57, Northumberland st, B
Punshon Robert, baker, Stamps lane
Punshon Thomas, butcher, 2 Adelaide pl, B; ho. 49 Coronation st. B
Punshon William, butcher, 46 Market; ho. Queen st
Purdo William, commander Royal Navy, 35 West Sunniside, B
Purdy Benj. m. mariner, 24 Brougham st, B
Purdy Thos. shipowner, 23 D'Arcy ter. B
Purse Henry, m. mariner, 79 Hendon rd. B
Purvis Elizabeth, day school, 18 East st, B
Purvis John, keelowner, Fore st, B
Pyburn Mrs. 109 Coronation st, B
Pyburn Wm. potato dealer, High Hendon
Pyle Jno. boot & shoemkr. 38 Broad st, M S
Pyle Joseph, engraver & millwright, John st, M; ho. Thomas st, M
Radcliffe James, agent, 1 Elgin st, B
Rae William, clerk, Lambton Land Sale, Silksworth row, B
Ragg Jos. boot & shoemaker, 15 George st
Raine George, farmer, Durham road, B
Raine Thomas, vict. *Shipwright's Arms' Tavern*, Panns, B
Rakestraw Wm. mason, 15 Hopper st, B
Ramsay James, master mariner. 46 South Durham street, B
Ramsay Jane, smallware dealer, 4 Barclay street, M S
Ramsey Miss Isabella, Broughton st, B
Ramsey Mrs. Isabella, eating house, 202 High street
Ramsey John, farmer, Tunstall lane
Ramsey Ralph, turner and carver, 13 Crow Tree road; ho. 3 Crow street
Ramsey Robert, butcher, 10 Market; ho. 35 Covent Garden st
Ramsey Wm. vict. *Royal William*, Queen street, B
Ramshaw John, farmer, Holme Lands, Tunstall lane
Ran Mr. Francis H. 27 South st, B
Randerson Rev. John (Wesleyan), 22 Frederick st, B
Rankin William, block and mast maker, 4 Moor terrace, B
Ranson & Son, solicitors, 12 E. Cross st, B
Ranson Dawson, coal agent, 9 Dock st, M S
Ranson Edwd. shipwnr. 5 Covent Garden st
Ranson George, smith, (Ranson & Son), Hendon House, B

Ranson John, vict. *Grapes Inn*, 69 High st
Ranson John, shipowner, 29 Frederick st, B
Ranson Thomas W. (Ranson & Son) 4 Ward terrace, B
Rantone John, house agent, 18 Wall st, B
Ratcliffe & Spence, ship builders, North Sand, M S
Ratcliffe George (G. & T. Ratcliffe), ho. King street, B
Ratcliffe G. & T. coach builders, Union st, B
Ratcliffe James (Ratcliffe & Spence), ho. 7 Hardwick street, M S
Rawes Dorothy, dining rooms, North Bridge street, M S
Rawes Henry, vict. *Wheat Sheaf Inn*, 1 Thomas street, M S
Rawes Thomas, *Commercial Hotel*, Howick street, M S
Ray & Hopper, Hendon land sale office, Moor, B
Ray Arthur, ironfounder and anchor mfr. Vulcan Forge, Deptford; ho. Deptford terrace
Ray William, butcher, 129 Wear st. M S
Rayne John, herbalist, 12 East street B
Rayner Charles (R. Willerton & Co.), ho. 27 John street, B
Rayner Edward P. (R. Willerton & Co.), ho. 27 John street, B
Reah Agnes, stay mkr. 66 Crow Tree rd. B
Reah George, joiner, etc. Ann street, B
Reah Henry, agent, 66 Crow Tree road, B
Reah John, master mariner, 3 Waterloo place, M S
Reay Abraham, tailor, 106 Low street; ho. Trinity place
Reay Gabriel, vict. *Marine Tavern*, 108 Low street
Reay Jane, smallware dlr. 26 Hopper st, B
Reay John, artist, 132 High st. B; ho. 8 St. Bede's terrace, B
Reay Robert, carver and gilder, Deptford
Reay Thos. J. shipowner, 4 Norfolk st. B
Reay Wm. butcher, 129 Wear street, M S
Redford George, furniture broker, 26
Redhead Robt. tailor and draper, Low Ford Coronation street, B
Redman Rev. James (Baptist), 25 Pemberton street, B
Redman William, master mariner, 47 Hendon street, B
Redman William, junr. master mariner, 47 Hendon street, B
Redpath George, tailor, Minorca place
Redpath John, eating and boarding house keeper, 117 Low street
Reece Robert, master mariner, 113 Church street, M S
Reed & Barker, coal exporters, etc. 193 High-street, B
Reed Geo. mstr. mrnr. 41 Brougham st, B
Reed Geo. tailor, 41 Brougham street, B
Reed George (T. Reed and Co.), ho. 1 Murton st. B
Reed Hy. (J. Reed & Son), 79 High st. B
Reed Jas. R. agent, 215 High street, B
Reed Major-genl. Jno. 41 Fawcett st. B
Reed John, news agent, 132 High street
Reed John, bootmkr. 38 Whitburn st. M S
Reed John (J. Reed and Son), ho. 79 High street, B
Reed John, shoemkr. 39 Whitburn st. M S
Reed John, junr. butcher, 254 High st. B
Reed John & Son, butchers, 78 High st. B
Reed John M. ship builder, Pallion
Reed John Moffat, ship builder, Pallion
Reed Mrs. Mary, canvass mfr. 28 Bray street, B
Reed Matthew, timber measurer, 31 Lawrence street, B
Reed Matthew (T. & M. Reed), ho. 1 High st. B
Reed Mrs., Thornhill Hall, B
Reed Nicholas, coroner (Reed & Parker), clerk to the Sunderland Union, and suprndnt. registr.; ho. 64 Fawcett st. B
Reed & Parker, solicitors, 2 Back Fawcett street, B
Reed Mr. Robert, 48 Frederick street. B
Reed T. & Co. booksellers, chartsellers, etc. 185 High street
Reed T. & M. drapers, etc. 180 High st. B
Reed Thos. butcher, 21 and 22 Hendon rd
Reed Thomas, vict. *Bee Hive Inn*, Bee Hive lane; and brewer, 100 Low street; ho. 11 Nicholson street, B
Reed Thomas, joiner and builder, Hind street, B; ho. Thornley
Reed Thos. (Stephenson & Reed), ho. 21 Hendon road, B
Reed Thomas, ho. 180 High st. B
Reed Thos. (T. Reed & Co.), 11 John st. B
Reed W. R. draper, 98 Church street, M S
Reed Wm. master mariner, 38 George st
Reed Wm. mason, 21 West street, B
Reed William M. tailor and draper, 47 Villiers street, B
Reay Robert, tailor, Low Ford
Rees Rev. Arthur A. 70 Tatham street
Rees Peter, master mariner, 14 Nile st. B
Reffray Arthur, manager at Wear Glass Bottle Works, Deptford
Reid D. & J. creosote works, No. Docks, M S
Reid John, *Holyrood House Inn*, 30 Warren street
Render Thos. tailor, 22 Sunderland st. B
Renner Charles, solicitor, 2 Lambton st, B. ho. 46 Tatham street, B
Renner Mrs. 41 Nile street, B
Renney Henry, mason and builder, 29 Northumberland street, B
Renney John, inspector of corn returns, 23 Crow Tree road, B
Renney William, butcher and shipowner. 80 High street, B
Rennison George H. pawnbroker, silversmith, music and musical instrument seller, 12 Bridge street, B

ennison Mrs. E. 22 New Grey st
ennison James, chemist, &c. 98 High st
ewcastle John, copperas manufacturer, South Hylton
enton James O. master mariner, 31 Clark terrace, B
ewcastle John, copperas manufacturer, Hylton Copperas Works, Low Ford; ho. Brunswick place, Gateshead
ex Chas. mstr. mrnr. Little Villiers st, B
eynolds and Gales, timber merchants, 52 West Sunniside, B
eynolds John, master mariner, Northumberland place
eynolds Robert (Reynolds & Gales), ho. 55 Frederick street
eynoldson John, farmer, Tunstall lane
ichardson Baldro, master mariner, 23 Hendon road, B
ichardson C. & W. millers, Durham rd. B, and tanners, Green terrace, B
Richardson Caleb (C. & W. Richardson), ho. Tunstall lane
Richardson Caleb & William, farmers, Ford
Richardson Cuthbert, shipowner, 35 North Bridge street, M S
Richardson Elizabeth, sail maker, 78 Low street; ho. Ann street, B
Richardson Jas. contractor, 4 Addison st, B
Richardson James, Victor st, M S
Richardson James, draper, 167 High st, B; ho. 18 Norfolk street, B
Richardson Jas. grocer, 18 Woodbine st, B
Richardson John, grocer, Arcade
Richardson John, grocer, 58 High st
Richardson John, sailmaker, 49 Henry st, B
Richardson John, hair dresser, 70 Wear street, M S
Richardson Josiah, builder, Millum pl. M S
Richardson Mrs. Margt. 3 Frederick st, B
Richardson Matthew, marine store dealer and tailor, 101 Low street
Richardson Ralph, clothes dealer, 151 and 152 Market
Richardson Richard, grocer, Dame Dorothy street, M S
Richardson Robert, cab proprietor, Back Sunderland street, B
Richardson Saml. shipowner, 6 Cousin st, B
Richardson Mr. Thomas, 8 Foyle st, B
Richardson William (C. & W. Richardson), no. 11 Green terrace. B
Richardson William, shipowner, 4 Douro terrace, B
Richardson William K. (Wearmouth Paper Co.), ho. Albion place
Richardson William, registrar of marriages for Sunderland Union, 13 Bedford st, B
Riches Charles, ship and insurance broker, 1 East Cross st. B; ho. 28 Nile street, B
Richmond Thos. tailor, 31 Brougham st, B
Rickaby Thomas, earthenware manufacturer, 9 York street, M S
Rickaby George, draper, 184 High st, B
Riddell Jas. clerk of works, Sea Bank ter. B
Riddell James, junr. (F. P. & Riddell), contractor, Sea Bank terrace
Ridgway Henry, ironmonger, 209 High st
Ridley Geo. vict. *Albion Inn*, 31 Nesham sq
Ridley George, block and mast maker, North quay, M S; ho. 15 Charles st, M S
Ridley Joseph, joiner, &c. York st, B; ho. 5 Queen street, B
Ridley Thos. shipowner, N. Bridge st, M S
Ridley Thomas, builder, Chester road, B
Rippon John, marine stores, 3 Williamson street, M S
Rippon Thomas, butcher, 24 High st; ho. 15 Derwent street, B
Riseborough Mrs. Mary Ann, 3 Grey ter. B
Riseborough Thos. grocer, 158 High st, B
Ritchie James, butcher, Thornton place, B
Ritchie Mrs. Jane, 40 South Durham st
Ritson John, shipowner, 35 Villiers st
Ritson John & Sons, wholesale chemists, 4 High st
Ritson John Geo. (J. Ritson & Sons), ho. 7 Norfolk street, B
Ritson William (Frankell & Co.), ho. 25 Northumberland street, B
Roach John, mast. mrnr. 62 Dundas st, M S
Roberts Hunter, market gardener, Victoria Gardens, Ryhope road
Robertson Duncan, *Brandling Hotel*, 1 Broad street, M
Robertson James, clerk, Crow Tree ter, B
Robertson James, mast. mariner, 52 Hendon street, B
Robertson, William, vict. *Brown's Arms*, 70 & 71 Coronation street, B
Robins Jno. agent, Deptford Patent Ropery
Robinson Alex. mast. mrinr. 7 Henry st, B
Robinson & Clark, solicitors, 2 William st, B
Robinson Mrs. Arabella, postmistress, 30 Bridge street, B
Robinson Carlton, vict. *Manchester Unity Inn*, 29 Littlegate, B
Robinson Dowell, shipownr. Grey terrace, B
Robinson Edward, mason, 16 Charles st, B
Robinson Edward, master mariner, 34 Lawrence street, B
Robinson Geo. (G. Robinson & Co.), ho. Mary street, B
Robinson George & Co. ship brokers, 137 High street, B
Robinson Hannah, dealer in sundries, 80 Whitburn street, M S
Robinson J. & J. shipbuilders and shipowners, Deptford and South Hylton
Robinson James (J. & J. Robinson), 6 Mount Pleasant, Deptford
Robinson James, master mariner, 18 South Durham street, B
Robinson John & James, shipbuilders, Deptford
Robinson John & James, ship builders, Low Ford

Robinson John, station master, Low Ford
Robinson Septimus (Robinson & Clarke), and clerk to the Wearmouth and Tyne Bridge & Bishopwearmouth & Norton Turnpike Roads; and steward of the Manor of the Rectory of Bishopwearmouth; ho. Tunstall Lodge
Robinson Mrs. Jane, 23 Cousin st, B
Robinson John, agent, 40 Villiers st, B
Robinson John, cheesemonger, 72 Dundas street, M S
Robinson John, cabinet maker, 52 Coronation street
Robinson John, vict. *Hearts of Oak Inn*, 11 Church street
Robinson John (J. & J. Robinson), 5 Mount Pleasant, Deptford
Robinson John, master mariner, New Trindon street, B
Robinson John, shipowner, 15 John st, B
Robinson John, smith, Low row, B
Robinson Mr. John H. Grange Crescent, B
Robinson Joseph, vict. *Market Hotel*, 55 Coronation street
Robinson Mrs. Margaret, shipowner, 5 North Bridge street, M S
Robinson Mrs. Mary, stay maker, Crow Tree terrace, B
Robinson Ralph, master mariner, 55 Wear street, B
Robinson Mr. Richard, 33 Nile st, B
Robinson Rhd. shipowner, 34 Dundas st, M
Robinson Robt. chemist, 48 Coronation st, B
Robinson Robert, grocer, 36 Queen st
Robinson Robert, vict. *Linnet Tavern*, 5 Farrington row, B
Robinson Thomas, shipowner, 5 North Bridge street, M S
Robinson Thos. chemist, &c. 145 High st
Robinson Thomas, master mariner, 9 Moorgate st, B
Robinson Thomas John, 35 Henry st, B
Robinson Thomas T. & Co. shipbrokers, Custom House Entrance
Robinson William (Bradley & Robinson), 10 Sussex street, B
Robinson William, butcher, 119 High st
Robinson Wm. butcher, 36 Hanover place, B
Robinson William, custom-house officer, Roker
Robinson William, master mariner, 6 South Durham street, B
Robson and Croudace, merchants, 51 West Sunniside, B
Robson & Peacock, corn millers, 45 Queen street, B
Robson & Scott, file makers, Ayres Quay, B
Robson Miss Ann, 2 Cumberland ter. B
Robson Mrs. Ann, shipowner, 21 Cousin st, B
Robson Anthony, grocer, Dundas st, M S
Robson Anthony, vict. *Nag's Head Inn*, 3 Whitburn street, M S
Robson Ed. (C. & Peacock), 14 John st, B
Robson Elizbth. hosier, New Trindon st, B
Robson Francis, butcher, 76 High st
Robson Mr. George, Vine place, B
Robson George, joiner, Barrington st, M S
Robson Geo. master mariner, 4 Sussex st, B
Robson Geo. mstr. mriner, 17 Johnson st, B
Robson Geo. mstr. mriner. Randolph st, B
Robson Geo. mstr. mariner, 4 Sussex st, B
Robson Gilbert, vict. *Oak Tree Inn*, Peacock street, B
Robson Heugh, (W. W. Robson & Sons) 35 Fawcett street, B
Robson J. T. (W. W. Robson and Sons) 35 Fawcett st. B
Robson James, grocer, &c. 15 Dame Dorothy street, M S
Robson John (Robson and Croudace) Grey terrace, B
Robson John, sailmaker, 67 Dundas st, M
Robson John, *Ferry Boat Landing Inn*, 6 North Quay, M S
Robson John, grocer, 78 Church st, M S
Robson John, grocer, 21 East st, B
Robson John H. ship builder and beer house, Claxheugh, Low Ford
Robson John, joiner, &c. 17 Walworth st, B
Robson John, painter, 10 Low Quay
Robson John S. (W. W. Robson & Sons) 35 Fawcett st, B
Robson Joseph, butcher, 0 Market
Robson Joseph, joiner and pattern maker 3 Northumberland street, B
Robson M. & M. boat builders, North Quay, M S
Robson Matthew, vict. *Albion Hotel*, 9 East Cross street, B
Robson Matthew (M. & M. Robson), 6 Dock st, M S
Robson Matw. ship owner, 17 Broad st, M
Robson Matthew B. (Robson & Croudace) Field House, B
Robson Michael (M. & M. Robson), house 37 North Bridge st, M
Robson Ralph, grocer, 41 Johnson st, B
Robson Mrs. Rebecca, 4 Cumberland ter. B
Robson Robert, clerk, 7 D'Arcy terrace, B
Robson K. agent, 7 D'Arcy terrace
Robson Robt. (Robson & Scott) Elgin st, B
Robson Thos. engraver, &c. 62 Fawcett st, B
Robson Thos. mstr. mrner. 11 Howick st, B
Robson Thos. master mariner, 57 Vine st
Robson Thomas, ship builder, Claxheugh
Robson Thomas, tailor, 185 Johnson st, B
Robson Thomas (W. Robson & Sons), 15 George street
Robson William, butcher, Deptford
Robson William, assistant overseer and collector, White House, Portobello la. M
Robson William C. master mariner, 6 Lawrence st, B
Robson William George, nautical academy, 5 Upper Sans st, B
Robson Wm. grocer, 37 Hopper st, B
Robson Wm. J. engraver, &c. 15 Cousin st, B
Robson W. R. grocer, 10 Howick st, M

Robson W. & Son, curriers and leather cutters, 42 George st
Robson W. (W. Robson & Son), 42 George street
Robson Wm. vict. *White Bear Inn*, Robinson's lane
Robson W. W. and Sons, merchants, 68 John st, B
Robson Wm. Wealands (W. W. Robson & Sons), & solicitor, 134 High st, B; ho. 35 Fawcett st, B
Rochester George, draper, 203 High st, B; ho. 49 West Sunniside, B
Rochester George, mason, Adelaide place
Rochester William, woollen draper, tailor, and hatter, 202 High st, B; ho. 52 Sunniside, B
Rochester William, master mariner, 40 Hedworth street, B
Rodd John F. (G. Robinson & Co.), 18 D'Arcy street, B
Rodgers Christopher, agent, 23 Addison st
Rodgers John, master mariner, 14 D'Arcy terrace, B
Rodgerson John, shipbuilder, South Hylton
Rodick Mrs. Catharine, 52 Hedley st, B
Roe John, cooper, Brewery bank, M S
Rogers William, butcher, 14 Market; ho. 49 Union st, B
Rogerson Jane, midwife, 4 Dame Dorothy street, M S
Rontree Bridger, grocer and postmaster, Low Ford
Rontree Henry, victualler, *Queen's Head*, and butcher, Low Ford
Rontree John, tinner, 106 Low st
Rose Isaac, mstr. mrnr. 3 Waterloo st, M S
Rose Mrs. Margt. Borough road terrace, B
Roseberry Thomas, marble & stone mason, 18 Green street, B
Roseby Miss Mary, 4 Wear st, B
Ross Archibald H. optician, plumber, coppersmith, &c. Press lane, B; ho. 9 Sunniside, B
Ross Matthew, ship chandler, 74 Low st
Ross Robert, painter, &c. 129 High st
Roth & Co. ship brokers & custom house agents, 107 High street
Roth Casper (Roth & Co.), and professor of the German language, 3 Nicholson st, B
Roth Hirst, merchant, 3 Nile st, B
Rounthwaite Hy, shipowner, 39 Tatham st
Routledge Archd. joiner, 18 Charles st, M S
Routledge James (Ewart & Routledge), 6 Williamson terrace, M S
Rowe John, ship broker, 13 Bridge st, B; ho. 14 Olive street, B
Rowell George D. ship surveyor for Sunderland policies, 75 Dundas street, M S
Rowell Henry, coal fitter, 9 Low Quay
Rowell John, mstr. mrner. 53 Hendon st, B
Rowell Thos. engineer, 27 Chester road, B
Rowell Mr. Thomas, 18 Charles st, M S
Rowland Joseph, mast. marnr. 76 Wear st, B
Rowntree John, mstr. mariner, 46 Church street, M S
Rowntree Thos. mast. marnr. 73 Wear st, B
Royston John, cloth merchant and woollen draper, 227 High street, B
Rudd John, smallware dealer, 103 High st
Rugg Henry G. master mariner, 42 Woodbine street, B
Rush James, contracter, 31 Chester rd. B
Rush William, builder, Broughton st, B
Russell John & Co. drapers, 25 High st
Russell John (J. Russell & Co.) 25 High st
Russell John B. block and mast maker, 20 North Quay, M S; ho. Northumberland place, B
Russell Robert, bootmaker, 72 Market
Russell Wm. tailor & draper, 3 Villiers st
Rutherford John, master mariner, 30 Whitburn st, M S
Rutherford Miss Mary Anne, 7 Vine pl, B
Rutherford Robt. builder, 5 Charles st, M S
Rutherford Wm. cabinet maker, 4 Grey st
Rutherford Wm. tailor, 12 Walworth st, B
Rutledge John, tailor, 25 Wear street, B
Rutter Edward, school, 65 Lawrence st, B
Rutter John, plasterer, &c. 11 Vine place, B
Rutter John, vict. *Queen's Head Inn*, 22 Johnson street, B
Rutter Wm. fruiterer, 43 Church st, M S
Ryder James, miller, 93 Church st, M S
Ryens Michl. chimney sweeper, Pann la. B
Rymer G. W. linen and woollen draper, 27 Whitburn st. M S

SABBERN George, vict. *George IV. Inn*, Hodgkin st
Sacker Mr. Bailey, 8 Frederick st. B
Salkeld Alexander, tinner, &c. 133 High st. and South Dock
Salkeld Henry, shipsmith, 64 High st. B
Salkeld Robert, butcher, 34 Market
Salkeld Thomas, lieutenant R. N. chief officer of coast guards, 32 West Wear st
Salmon James, 106 Low st
Salmon Richard, master mar. 8 Maud's la
Samuel Nathan, vict. *George and Dragon Inn*, 128 Low st
Samuel Saml. tobacconist, 136½ High st. B
Samuels Levy, marine store dealer, 12 Stafford st
Sanders Jane, pawnbroker, 4 Green st. B
Sanders William, master mariner, 20 Hendon street, B
Sanderson Jacob, master mariner, 7 Hedworth street, B
Sanderson John, collector district rates, Ann st. B
Sanderson Joseph, master mariner, 19 Howick st. B
Sanderson Mark, tailor, Dame Dorothy street, M S
Sanderson Ralph, ferryman, Low Ford
Sanderson Thomas, tailor, 41 Low st. and 37 Church st

Sanderson Thomas, butcher, Deptford
Sanderson Thomas, tobacconist, 8 High st
Sanderson William, ship owner, 34 South Durham st
Satchell Charles, *Golden Fleece*, 3 Dock street, M S
Saunders Mrs. Ann, 57 Tatham st
Savage John, vict. *Masons' Inn*, 50 Union street, B
Saville James, broker, 38 Henry st. B
Sayer & Gilbert, druggists, 119 Whitburn street, M S
Sayer John R. (Sayer & Gilbert), 47 Dock street, M S
Scales Edward, hair dresser & organist, 10 High st; ho. Garden place, B
Scales Thos. bootmaker, 305 High st. B
Scales Thomas H. milliner, 170 High st; ho. 4 Frederick st. B
Scales William, tailor, 305 High st
Scaling John, vict. *Wear Tavern*, Wellington lane, B
Scarron Wm. chemist, &c. 147 High st. B
Scorer John, wine & spirit merchant, 1 Sunniside, B
Scott George, tailor, 15 Coronation st. B
Scott Mrs. Hannah, 22 D'Arcy terrace, B
Scott Henry, joiner, 15 Union st. B
Scott Hy. master mariner, 44 Woodbine st. B
Scott Huntley, dealer in sundries, Borough road, B
Scott James, vict. *Elephant and Castle*, 1 Nesham place
Scott James, plumber & brass founder, 8 Upper Sans st. B
Scott Jane, haberdasher, 5 Woodbine st. B
Scott John, chain maker, Union lane, and Low Quay; ho. 10 Henry st. B
Scott John, chimney sweeper, 13 Dunning street, B
Scott John, corn miller and flour dealer, 121 Whitburn st; ho. Ravensworth terrace, M S
Scott John (Dryden & Scott), Vine st
Scott John, manager at Bridge Bottle Works, ho. 1 Douro terrace, B
Scott John, master mariner, 14 South Wear st. B
Scott Johnson (Robson & Scott), Elgin street, B
Scott Johnson, tea dealer, Garden place
Scott Luke, smith, 18 Henry st. B
Scott Mrs. matron at Infirmary, B
Scott Peter, master mar. 20 Lawrence st. B
Scott Peter, shipowner, 31 Frederick st. B
Scott Richard, bootmaker, 157 Market
Scott Robert, baker, 63 Moor st. B
Scott Robert, bootmaker, 80 Market
Scott Thomas, printer, 98 Hendon road, B
Scott Walter, builder, 3 Wear st. B
Scott William, 15 Union st. B
Scott William, bootmaker, 81 Market and 206 High st
Scott William, boot maker, Back Nile st. B
Scott William, bootmaker, 26 Sans st. B. and 80 and 85 New Market
Scott William, coal merchant, Landsale Moor; house 5 D'Arcy terrace
Scurfield Bryan, ship owner, 4 William street, B; ho. Frederick Lodge, B
Scurfield George, solicitor, 7 Bridge st. B; ho. Hunter's Hall
Scurfield Robert, ship owner, 4 William street, B; ho. 32 Bridge st. B
Scurr W. butcher, 84 High st
Seadon Samuel, boot maker, Deptford
Sedcole James, master mariner, 18 Sans st
Sedgwick William, tailor, 12 Charles st. B
Seldon William, master mariner, 37 Hendon street
Sellars George, master mariner, 34 Nile st
Sellars Jas. master mariner, 16 D'Arcy st. B
Service Chs. hair dresser, 259 High st. B
Service Joseph, hair dresser, 21 High st; ho. 12 High st
Service William W. hair dreser, 122 Coronation street, B
Sewell & Ballantyne, law stationers, 6 East Cross street, B
Sewell Michael, tailor, 35 Flag lane
Sewell Thomas (Sewell & Ballantyne), 4 Lawrence st. B
Shackleton George H. confectioner, 21 Green terrace, B
Sharer Mrs. Catharine, 38 Fawcett st. B
Sharer J. & P. drapers, 182 and 183 High st. B
Sharer James (J. & P. Sharer), 182 High st. B
Sharer Philip (J. & P. Sharer), 17 Frederick st. B
Sharman George, grocer, 14 Smyrna place; ho. 1 South Durham st. B
Sharp Alexander, vict. *Blue House Inn*, High Hendon, B
Sharp Edward, master mariner, 16 Holdworth street, B
Sharp Jonathan, master mariner, 22 South Durham st. B
Sharp Richd. master mariner, 9 Lodge ter. B
Sharp Richard, ship owner, 32 Cousin st. B
Sharp Robert, coal fitter, 22 Bridge st; ho. 9 St. Bede's terrace, B
Sharp William, steamboat owner, Mulgrave street, M S
Sharpe John, master mariner, 32 Vine st
Sharratt Richd. confectioner, 61 Hendon rd
Shaw Angus, corn merchant, 42 Nile st
Shaw Ann, brush dealer, 92 Hendon road
Shaw James, grocer, &c. 4 George st. M
Shaw Jonathan, surgeon, Ayre's Quay
Shaw William, master mariner, Hylton rd
Shepherd Jas. stationer, 44 Hendon rd. B
Shepherd John, butcher, Low Ford
Shepherd Robert, master mariner, 6 Hendon st. B
Shepherd Thomas, butcher, New Trimdon street, B

Shepherd William, grocer, Deptford
Sheraton Mary, farmer, Silksworth road
Sheraton Richard, draper, 198 High st. B
Sheraton Richard, bootmaker, 28 Covent Garden st
Shevill & Lee, drapers, 10 High st. B
Shevill George, ship builder, Pallion
Shevill Mr. John, Salem House, B
Shevill William H. (Shevill & Lee), 6 Foyle street
Shewell Alfred John (F. & A. J. Shewell), 133 High st. B
Shewell F. & A. J. grocers, 133 High st
Shewell Frederick (F. & A. J. Shewell), 133 High st. B
Shield Barbara, matron of Marine Alms Houses, 30 Crow Tree road, B
Shield George, post-office clerk and insurance agent, 10 Sunniside, B
Shield John W. master mariner, 9 Williamson terrace, M S
Shields Archibald, schoolmaster, Deptford
Shields James, ship owner, 22 Cousin st. B
Shields Robt. grocer, 96 Whitburn st. M S
Shippen William Stephen, bootmaker, 226 High st. B; ho. 16 King st. B
Short George, shipbuilder, Mowbray's Quay, Low Ford
Short John, joiner and builder, Low Ford
Short Robert, joiner and builder, Low Ford
Short Thomas, shoe dealer, 96 High st
Short William, butcher, 11 Upper Sans st
Shotton Jane, pawnbroker, 6 Gray st
Shotton John, master mariner, 24 Church street
Shotton Robt. grocer, 26 Coronation st. B
Shotton William, master mariner, 12 Lodge terrace, B
Siddell Ellen, fishmonger, Market
Sidgwick John, viot, *Londonderry Arms Inn*, 287 High st. B
Simey Mrs. Ann, Tunstall lane
Simey Thomas B., Lloyd's surveyor, Athenæum street, B
Simey Thomas Charles, ship broker, 1 Sunniside; ho. 6 Cumberland terrace
Simpson Miss Alice, 38 North Bridge street, M S
Simpson Edward, bootmaker, 167 High st
Simpson Humphrey, coach builder, 27 Green st. B; ho. 12 Wallworth st. B
Simpson John, joiner, Low row, B. and hosier, 18 Hind st. B
Simpson Ralph, joiner, builder, and brick manufacturer, Trimdon st West, B
Simpson Ralph B. joiner and builder, Trimdon st West, B
Simpson Robert, ironmonger, 5 Cousin st
Simpson Robert, master mariner, 18 D'Arcy terrace, B
Simpson Thomas, bird & animal preserver, 28 Church st
Simpson William, master mariner, 12 Charles st. B
Simpson William, billiard-room keeper, 48 Covent Garden st. and Queen st
Simson William, ship broker, 26 High st; ho. 25 Frederick st. B
Sinclair George, tailor, 38 Broad st. M
Sinclair Wm. master mariner, 70 Wear st. B
Singleton George, master mariner, 24 Zion st. B
Skelton Joseph, grocer, &c. 262 High st
Skilling Andrew, ship chandler, South Dock
Skipsey Rev. Rchd, A.B., incumbent of St. Thomas's, 8 John st. B
Sloan Thomas, master mariner, 5 Church street, M S
Small John, superintendent of baths, Hendon road, B
Small Sherwood, brick and tile manufacturer, Millfield, B
Small Thomas, boot and shoemaker, 42 North Quay, M S
Smart Collin, solicitor and notary, 18 John street, B
Smart Robert, solicitor and notary, 18 John street, B
Smart Thomas, grocer, Victor st. M S
Smart Thomas (Pile & Smart), grocer, &c., 7 Victor st. M S
Smart Thomas, draper, 179 High st. B; ho. 6 Frederick st. B
Smetham Miss Margaret, 57 Fawcett st. B
Smiles Thomas, corn miller, 9 West Wear street, B
Smirk Nicholas, sail maker, Thornhill Quay
Smith & Son, booksellers and printers, 188 High st
Smith Andrew, tailor, 51 Hedley st
Smith Anne S. seminary, 42 Frederick st. B
Smith Charles, master mariner, 7 Moor ter
Smith Dorothy, school, 9 Hind st. B
Smith Mr. Edward, 4 Derwent st. B
Smith Edward, blacksmith, Society la. M S
Smith Edward, cart proprietor, 27 Farrington row, B
Smith Edward (Smith & Son), 5 Tavistock place, B
Smith Edward Grey (Smith & Son), 21 East Cross st. B
Smith Mrs. Elizabeth, 10 Vine place
Smith Esther, pawnbroker, 14 Zion st, B
Smith F. cabinet maker, 293 & 294 High st. B
Smith George, cabinet maker, &c. 5 Coronation st. B. and 12 Villiers st. B
Smith George, butcher, 35 Market
Smith Hy. master mariner, 36 Henry st. B
Smith Henry, joiner, &c. Whitburn st; ho. 2 Barrington st. M S
Smith Isaac, beerhouse, 44 Millum terrace, M S
Smith, Ivers, & Co. ship brokers, 69 John st
Smith J. W. butcher, Dame Dorothy st, M S
Smith James, boot & shoe dealer, 41 Church street, M S
Smith Jas. surgeon, 33 Whitburn st. M S
Smith Jas. master mariner, 18 Union st. B

Smith John, ship builder, Pallion
Smith John, master mariner, 96 Hendon rd
Smith John, agent for Carver & Co. 11 Sans st
Smith John, agent, 34 Nile st. B
Smith John, grocer, 45 Union st
Smith John, hair dresser, Nile st
Smith John, master mariner, 47 Henry st. B
Smith John R. painter, &c. 55 Nile st. B
Smith John Rontree, marble and stone mason, Thomas st. M; ho. 13 Yorke street, M S
Smith John, ship builder, chain and anchor manufacturer, Victoria Iron Works, Wear st. M S
Smith John (Smith, Ivers, & Co.), and ship builder, Pallion; ho. Broad st. M
Smith John & William, tinners, &c. Hanover place, B
Smith John H. master mariner, 55 Wear st. B
Smith Josh. M. draper, 61 Wear st. M S
Smith Miss Margaret, staymaker, 231 High st. B
Smith Mrs. Mary, depository for the British and Foreign Bible and Religious Tract Society, 63 Fawcett st. B
Smith the Misses, ladies' seminary, 4 Stockton road, B
Smith Mrs. —, 46 Villiers st. B
Smith Oliver, blacksmith, 14 Union lane and 182 Market
Smith Peter, manager of Victoria Iron Works, M S
Smith Ralph, master mariner, 16 South Durham st. B
Smith Richard, master mariner, Burleigh street, B
Smith Robert, turner and carver, York st. B; ho. 231 High st. B
Smith Robert, master mariner, 12 Wear st
Smith Robert M. master mariner, 16 D'Arcy st. B
Smith Samuel, master mariner, 16 Howick street, B
Smith Stephen, tailor, 38 North Quay, M S
Smith Stephen G. master mar. 5 Vine st
Smith & Sons, drapers, 53 Wear st. M S
Smith Mrs. Susannah, school, Minorca pl
Smith Thomas, hair dresser and perfumer, 66 & 67 Nile st. B. & 3 East Cross st. B
Smith Thomas, hosier, 38 High st; ho. 13 Lawrence st. B
Smith Thomas, master mariner, 7 Hendon road, B
Smith Thos. master mariner, 24 Zion st. B
Smith Thomas, superintendent baths and washhouses, Hallgarth square, M S
Smith Wm. bookbinder, 63 Fawcett st. B
Smith William, butcher, Silksworth row, B
Smith William, grocer, 3 Cumberland st. B
Smith William, hair dresser, 41 Low st
Smith William J. insurance broker and receiver of the river Wear watch duty, 5 Sans st. B; ho. 4 Stockton road, B
Smith William, painter, 3 Sussex st
Smith William, tobacconist, 67 High st: ho. 14 Zion st. B
Smithson Thos. master mariner, Burleigh st
Smurthwaite & Crosby, wharfingers, Holme Wharf
Smurthwaite John (Smurthwaite & Crosby), and ship broker, Holme Wharf, and sail maker, 146 High st; ho. Redby House, M
Snaith George, bootmaker, 71 Market
Snaith Thomas, Waterworks road, B
Sneed Richard, joiner, 3 Woodbine st. B
Snowball Dorothy, grocer, 8 Rendlesham street, M S
Snowball George, solicitor, 1 Nile st
Snowball William, cart proprietor, Thomas street, M
Snowball William, solicitor and town clerk, 20 Lambton st; ho. 30 West Sunniside, B
Snowball William, tailor, 34 Zion st. B
Snowdon & Watson, bottle works, Diamond Hall
Snowdon & Finkle, painters, 20 Golden alley
Snowdon Frederick (Snowdon & Watson), Diamond Hall
Snowdon James, beerhouse & shopkeeper, Low Ford
Snowdon Jas. bootmkr. 31 Trimdon st. B
Snowdon Richard, master mariner, 31 Wear st. B
Snowdon Thomas, butcher, 57 Market
Snowdon William John (Snowdon & Finkle), 31 Hendon st. B
Softly Thomas, tinner, 17 Hendon rd. B
Soppit Jonathan, ship owner, 24 King st. B
Sothart Mrs. Ann, Borough road, B
Souter E. W. master mar. 17 Maling's rig
Souter Wm. master mariner, 17 Wear st. B
Southall Jos. butcher, 3 Bonner's field, M S
Spain William, block & mast maker, Folly End; ho. 18 Barclay st. M S
Spark Mr. George, Orchard Cottage, Tatham st. B
Spark Henry, joiner, Richmond st. M
Sparks Mr. William, 43 Frederick st. B
Spears Robt. academy, 29 South Durham st
Special Mrs. Deborah, 43 Villiers st. B
Special Jos. boarding school, 30 Villiers st
Speed John, tailor, 24 North Durham st
Speeding Thomas, ship owner and canvas manufacturer and sail maker, North Quay, M S
Speeding Thomas, jun. rope manufacturer, Church st; ho. 48 North Bridge st. M S
Spence Arthur G. emigration agent and ship broker, Bridge st. B; ho. 10 Olive st. B
Spence Davison, master mariner, 46 Woodbine street
Spence John (Ratcliffe & Spence), ho. 9 Charles st. M S
Spence Joseph (Wood, Spence, & Co.), 16 Bridge st. B

ɔence Mrs. Elizabeth, 21 Norfolk st. B
ɔence Nicholas, ship chandler, North Quay, M S
ɔencer Henry, bacon dealer, 31 Market; ho. 31 New Grey st
ɔencer Michael, chain maker, Flag lane; ho. 12 Hendon road
ɔinks Thomas. vict. *Elephant and Castle*, John st. and Nesham place
ɔoor John (J. Spoor & Co.) John st. B
ɔoor John & Co. woollen drapers, outfitters, &c. 192 & 193 High st. and 212 High st. B
poor Rev. Joseph (Primitive Methodist), 50 Hendon road, B
praggon Garven, grocer, 68 Coronation st. B
purs Joseph, ship chandler, 18 North Quay; ho. Whitburn st. M S
quance Thomas C. accountant, 35 Frederick st. B
tack Daniel H. barrister, 37 Fawcett st
tafford James, plumber, &c, 24 Dunning st; ho. 3 Green st. B
tafford Mrs. Mary. 33 Lawrence st. B
tafford Mrs. Mary, ship owner, 11 Low st
tafford Robert, master mariner, 8 Broad street, M
tafford Thomas, butcher, Low Ford
tafford Thomas, butcher, 295 High st. B
tafford Thomas, joiner, 10 Hill st. B
tainsburgh John, master mariner, 48 Woodbine st
talker John, grocer, Borough road, B
tamp Jonathan, master mariner, 59 South Durham st. B
tamper Thos. *Jamaica Vaults*, 33 High st
tanley John, agent, 53 North Bridge street, M S
taples Francis, baker, 20 East Cross st. B
tapleton John, master mariner, Hendon road, B
teabler T. butcher, 49 Market; ho. 57 Moor st. B
teel John, master mar. 11 Charles st. M S
teel John, master mariner, 4 Dock st. M S
teerman John, blacksmith, 38 Hudlestone street, M S
tephen E. ship owner, 2 North Bridge street, M S
tephens James, master mariner, 8 Nicholson street, B
tephens John, librarian to Literary and Philosophic Society, Athenæum, Fawcett street, B
tephenson & Nicholson, grocers, 170 High st
tephenson & Reed, butchers, 22 Hendon road, B
tephenson Charles, ship broker, 135 High street; ho. 25 Olive st. B
tephenson George (Stephenson & Reed), 21 Hendon road, B
tephenson John, master mariner, 55 Lawrence st
Stephenson John, joiner, Dock st
Stephenson John, painter, &c. North Quay, M S
Stephenson John, shoemaker, 24 Society lane, M S
Stephenson Richard, bootmaker, 59 Hendon road, B
Stephenson Richard, ship broker, 2 East Cross st. B
Stephenson Richd. tailor, 29 Hendon road, B
Stephenson Robt. cartwright, 29 Church st
Stephenson Thos. bootmaker, Durham rd. B
Stephenson William, master mariner, 26 East Cross st. B
Stephinson Dixon, butcher, 66 Nile st; ho. 16 Sunderland st. B
Stephinson John, agent, 16 Sunderland st. B
Stephinson John R. painter, &c. 1 Nile st; ho. 49 Barclay st. M S
Stevens William, master mariner, Back Nile st. B
Stevenson Henry D. iron & yarn merchant, 54 Nile st.; ho. Crow Tree terrace, B
Stevenson Robert, cart proprietor, Dame Dorothy st. M S
Stevenson Mr. William, 1 Elgin st. B
Stevenson William, millwright, 42 Hendon road, B
Stewart John, master mariner, 20 Hudson's buildings, B
Stewart Mary, draper, 36 Dock st. M S
Stewart Miss, day school, 51 Nile st. B
Stewart Robert, vict. *Commercial Inn*, and ship broker, Ferryboat Landing, Low st
Stewart Miss Sarah, 8 Ward terrace, B
Stewart Thomas, china, &c. dealer, 25 East Cross st. B
Stewart William, master mariner, 3 Charles street, M S
Stewart William C. master mariner, 15 Howick st. B
St. John & Barrett, brewers, Queen st
St. John William (St. John & Barrett), and *White Lion Inn*, 48 High st; ho. 33 Queen st
Stobart Wm. colliery owner, 14 Roker ter
Stoddart John, *Grace Darling Inn*, 17 Coronation st. B
Stoddart John, plumber, &c. 21 Pemberton st. B
Stokeld John, greengrocer, 202 Market
Stoker John, grocer, 71 High st
Stokle Redhead, pawnbroker, Hay's buildings, M S
Stokoe James (Gibson & Stokoe), 13 Norfolk st. B
Stonehouse Michael F. *Albion Hotel*, 37 Woodbine st. B
Stonehouse Thomas, master mariner, 40 Church st
Stonely & Brown, builders, 16 Charles st. B
Stonely Charles Mason, builder (Stonely & Brown), 16 Charles st. B
Stones John, *Exchange Tavern*, High st.

Storey Robert, furniture broker, 18 Covent Garden st
Storey William, master mariner, 22 Dundas street, M S
Stormont Thomas, interpreter, 18 Thornhill Quay
Story Thomas A. vict. *Frigate Inn*, 8 West Wear st. B
Story William, brewer, 55 Moor st. B; ho. 40 Moor st. B
Stothard James, master mariner, Upper Sans st. B
Stothard Newby, ship builder, Pallion
Stothard William, master mariner, 10 Lodge terrace, B
Stothard William, vict. *Oddfellows' Arms*, 44 Barclay st. M S
Straton Walter, saddler, 244 High st. B
Straughton Mrs. Elizh. 39 Hedworth st. B
Strickland Henry, master mariner, 46 Henry st. B
Stringer Thos. hair dresser, 9 Charles st. B
Stroughair Thomas, boot & shoemaker, 3 Church lane, B
Stuart John, block & mast maker, 13 Woodbine st. B
Stuart Thomas, tailor, 6 Brougham st. B
Stubbs Philip, tinner, &c. 33 Low st
Stubbs Thos. umbrella maker, 37 George st
Sturly Thos. master mariner, 23 Nesham sq
Suddick John Wilson, cabinet maker, 50 Coronation st. B
Summers John, bootmaker, 9 Walworth st. B
Summers William, master mariner, 21 Clark terrace, B
Sunby Jane, greengrocer, 197 Market
Surtees Mrs. Ann, 21 Broad st. M
Surtees Mrs. Elizabeth, 39 Nile st. B
Surtees John, stenciller, 11 Thomas st
Surtees Thomas W. tin-plate worker, 4 North Durham st. B
Sutherland J. tobacconist, 25 High st. B
Sutherland William, furniture broker, registrar of births and deaths, and photographic likeness taker, 25 Sans st. B
Sutton John, musician, West Lawrence st. B
Sutton William, master mariner, 7 Northumberland place
Swain John, vict. *Minerva Hotel*, 2 East Cross st. B
Swainston George, butcher, 48 Market
Swainston & Weatherley, ship brokers, 189 High st. B
Swainston George (Swainston & Weatherley), 4 Church st
Swan Oliver, R. N. 13 Olive st. B
Swan Thomas, commission agent, and registrar of births and deaths for Bishopwearmouth south district, 58 Villiers st; ho. 21 D'Arcy st. B
Swanston William, ship broker, 1 East Cross st. B
Sweatman Mr. George, Sans close, B
Swift Wm. master mariner, 82 Wear st. B
Swinburne Cuthbert, tailor, 23 South st. B
Swinburne William, cabinet maker, 21 Lombard st
Swinnoe William, master mariner, 3 Woodbine st. B
Symm Mr. Joshua, 56 John st. B

TACCHI John (Mastaglio & Tacchi), dealer in fancy and foreign goods, 13 High st B
Tacchi Peter, toy dealer, 94 Hendon rd. B
Tanner Henry, Esq., J.P., 36 Fawcett st. B
Tanner Jos. master mariner, 8 D'Arcy st. B
Tarbet John, shoemaker, 40 Williams-s street, M S
Tarbet Wm. shoemaker, North Quay, M S
Tarbit William, grocer and bookseller, 75 Church st. M S
Tate Charles, grocer, 47 Church st. M S
Tate George, ship carver and gilder, 3 Crow Tree road, B
Tate John, baker, 35 High st. B
Tate Joseph, printer, 3 Spring Garden la
Tate Robert S. surgeon, 20 John st. B
Tate William, timber merchant, Hedworth terrace, B
Taylor & Bell, carvers and gilders, Back Pemberton street, B
Taylor Ann, earthenware dler. 120 Market
Taylor Charles, coal fitter, 215 High st. B; ho. 28 Fawcett st. B
Taylor Elizabeth, grocer, 31 Northumberland street, B
Taylor Elizth. shipowner, 3 Frederick st. B
Taylor George, mason, 26 Wear st. B
Taylor George R. watch and clock maker, 87 Coronation st. B
Taylor H. & Co. grocers, 16 High st
Taylor Harwood, clerk at Mercantile Marine Pension Office, accountant, and general agent, 13 Lawrence street, B
Taylor Henry (H. Taylor & Co.), 16 Foyle street
Taylor Henry B. collector of taxes, 5 Nicholson st. B
Taylor Henry H. surgeon, John st. B
Taylor Mrs. Jane, 8 Infirmary row
Taylor James, agent, 10 D'Arcy terrace
Taylor Jennison, shipowner, 18 South Durham street, B
Taylor John, butcher, 28 Moor st. B
Taylor John, ship smith, North Quay, M S
Taylor John, builder, 23 Hardwicke st. M S
Taylor John, ship broker, 137 High st
Taylor John, supervisor of inland revenue, 56 Tatham street, B
Taylor Robert (Taylor & Bell), 38 Brougham st. B
Taylor Robert, cabinet maker, Dunning street; house 15 Queen st. B
Taylor Robert, grocer, 4 Waterloo pl. M S
Taylor Thos. grocer, 77 Hendon road
Taylor William (Taylor & Bell), 4 South Durham street, B

'aylor William, ship builder, 1 East Cross street, B; ho. 37 West Wear st. B
'aylor William, grocer, 27 Wall st. B
'aylor William, vict. *Jolly Sailor*, North Quay, M S
'aylor William, master mariner, 17 Charles street, M S
'aylor William, relieving officer for Monkwearmouth parish, 50 Dock st. M S
'aylor William, tinner, &c. 20 Low st
'aylor William C (Chamberlain & Taylor), 2 D'Arcy terrace, B
'aylorson John, butcher, 16 High st. B
'aylorson Jonathan, butcher, 1 George street, M; ho. Broad street, M
'eale Ralph, hair dresser, 86 Wear st. M S
'elford Eleanor, shoe and stay dealer, 86 Coronation st. B
'elford George, vict. *Noah's Ark Inn*, 13 Maling's rig
'elford Robert Arthur, copperplate printer, 23 Wear st. B
'elford Thomas, turner & carver, 19 North Durham st. and *Ship Albion Inn*, Nesham square
'emple Thomas, police inspector, 8 New Grey st
'emplehoff Joseph, jeweller, 82 High st
'erry Edward, watch maker, 3 John st
'hackray Richd. grocer, 18 George st. M S
'hackray William, timber agent, ho. 51 North Bridge st. M S
'hatcher Thos. grocer, 9 Coronation st. B
'hiercelin Louis, vice consul for France, 3 Manor place, B
'hirkell George, master mariner, Ann st
'hirkell Thos. flour dealer, 55 High st. B
'hirkell Ths. master mariner, 2 Sussex st. B
'hirlbeck George H., H. M. customs, 17 Lambton st. B
'histlethwaite Arthur (W. Grimshaw & Co.), 37 Tatham st. B
'homas David, sail maker, 70 Low st; ho. 29 Brougham st. B
'homas John, glass and china dealer, 29 and 30 Market
'homas Nathaniel, brick mnfr. Dock st. M S
'homas Susan, lodgings, 46 Tatham st. B
'homas William, ship smith, Long bank; ho. Millum terrace, M S
'hompson Alex. (Thompson & Hunter), Henry st. B
hompson & Co. grocers & bakers, 36 High st
hompson & Davison, ship builders, South Dock
hompson & Hunter, contractors, South Dock
hompson Anthony, farmer, Durham rd. B
hompson Mrs. Catharine, 7 Sunniside, B
hompson Edward (Thompson & Davison), 55 Barclay st. M S
hompson Francis D. surgeon, 10 Nicholson street, B
hompson George, agent to Wear Glass Bottle Company, Deptford
Thompson Geo. hat & cap mfr. 168 Market
Thompson George, master mariner, 11 Barclay st. M S
Thompson George, merchant & ship owner, 5 Nile st. B; ho. Vine Lodge, B
Thompson Geo. painter, 2 Lawrence st. B
Thompson George, ship owner, 24 Crow Tree road, B
Thompson George, tailor, 40 Church st
Thompson Harrison, chemist, &c. 8 Moor street, B; ho. 1 Cousin st. B
Thompson Henry, surgeon, 181 High st
Thompson Henry H. (R. & H. Thompson), 17 Cousin st. B
Thompson J. & Co. ship brokers, Sunniside, B
Thompson Jackson, Newcastle carrier, 14 Queen st. B
Thompson James, master mariner, 39 Woodbine st. B
Thompson James, master mariner, 2 Lambton st. B
Thompson James, piano-forte tuner, 132 High st. B
Thompson James, *Union Flag*, Wear st. M S
Thompson Mr. John, 12 Charles st. M S
Thompson John, agent, 22 Derwent st. B
Thompson John, master mariner, 42 Charles st. M S
Thompson John, builder, 23 Hardwicke street, M S
Thompson John, confectioner, 173 High st
Thompson John, draper, 211 High st
Thompson John, master mar. 1 Sussex st. B
Thompson John (J. & J. Thompson), 57 Lawrence st. B
Thompson Jno, manager of testing machine, Panns, B; ho. 18 Green st. B
Thompson John, master mariner, 41 Charles st. M S
Thompson John, master mar. 19 Wear st. B
Thompson John (R. Thompson & Sons), Mulgrave st. M S
Thompson John & Joseph, timber merchants & saw mill owners, Moor terrace
Thompson John M. master mariner, 44 Henry st. B
Thompson Johnson, cabinet maker, joiner and builder, 6 King st. B
Thompson Joseph, 35 Union st. B
Thompson Joseph, builder, 47 Wear st. B
Thompson Joseph (J. & J. Thompson), 40 Lawrence st. B
Thompson Joseph L. (R. Thompson & Sons), Mulgrave st. M S
Thompson Joseph, ship owner, 10 Dundas street, M S
Thompson Joseph W. iron founder, Bridge Foundry, Sheepfold, M S
Thompson Joshua, grocer and flour dealer, Low Ford
Thompson Margt. school, Garden place, B
Thompson Margaret, pawnbroker, Trimdon street, B

Thompson Mark, artist, 6 Sunniside, B
Thompson Mary, clothes dealer, 63 Coronation street, B
Thompson Mary, lodgings, Roker
Thompson Mrs. Mary, 7 Fore st. B
Thompson Mrs. Mary M. 6 Northumberland street, B
Thompson Matthew, rope maker, 13 Dundas st. M S
Thompson Matthew W. master mariner, 3 Pemberton st. B
Thompson Nicholas, 7 Sunderland st. B
Thompson Peter, ship owner, 58 Frederick street, B
Thompson Ralph, 48 Numbers Garth
Thompson Richard, fruiterer, 37 Whitburn street, M S
Thompson Robt. butcher, 281 High st. B
Thompson Robert & Sons, ship builders, Millum terrace, M S
Thompson Robert C. rope maker, 78 Dundas st. M S
Thompson Robert F. (R. & H. Thompson), 17 Cousin st. B
Thompson R. & H. chemists, &c. 269 High st. B
Thompson Thomas, bookseller, 11 High st
Thompson Thomas, cork cutter, 40 Charles, street, B
Thompson Thomas, marine store dealer, 110 Low st; ho. Maud's lane
Thompson Thomas, master mariner, Nesham square
Thompson Thos. tailor, 29 Dundas st. M S
Thompson Thomas, solicitor, 53 Villiers st. B; ho. 6 Ward terrace, B
Thompson Thomas, tailor, 58 Northumberland street, B
Thompson Thomas, veterinary surgeon, 53 High st. B
Thompson Thos. master mariner, Ann st. B
Thompson Thomas B. coffee roaster, Crow Tree road, B; ho. 16 Derwent st. B
Thompson Turner, ship owner, 32 Villiers street, B
Thompson Turner B. ship broker, 140 High street, B; ho. 27 Murton st. B
Thompson William, bootmaker, Barrington street, M S
Thompson William, bootmaker, 26 Covent Garden st
Thompson William, chemist, &c. 87 High street; ho. 44 West Sunniside, B
Thompson Wm. joiner, &c. 17 Cousin st. B
Thompson William, rigger, 40 Flag lane
Thompson William, sail maker, 27 Low st; ho. 7 Clark terrace, B
Thomson Alexr. contrctr. 48 Henry st. B
Thomson Miss Ann, 7 Frederick st
Thomson Hepburn, manager of district bank, 171 High st. B
Thomson John, hatter, 25½ High st; ho. 7 D'Arcy st. B
Thornton Henry, mason, 76 High st
Thornton Robert, tailor, 21 Sans st
Thurbeck Robert, steam boat master, 17 Moorgate st
Thurlow Thos. ship owner, Millburn st. B
Thwaites Henry K. furniture broker, 22 Whitburn st. M S
Thwaites Jane, *Freemason's Arms Tavern*, 19 Thomas st. M
Thwaites John, smith & farrier, Bonner's Field, M S
Tiffin Benjamin (T. & B. Tiffin), 4 Tavistock place, B
Tiffin Thomas and Benjamin, shipbuilders, Wreath Bank, M
Tiffin Thomas (T. and B. Tiffin), 14 Bridge street, B
Tiffin Mr. Thomas, 4 Tavistock pl. B
Tilley Jno. B. mstr. mrnr. 10 Hedworth st. B
Tillman John, mstr. mrnr. 29 Union st. B
Timber Preserving Co. South Dock—Geo. Pillhean, manager; h. 9 Cousin st. B
Timoline John cabinet maker, Little Villiers st. B
Tindall John, ship owner, 40 Tatham st. B
Tindall Peter, jun. ship brkr. 140 High st. B
Tindall Mr. William, Broughton st. B
Tindell John, grocer, &c. 142 High st; ho. Tatham st. B
Tindell Joseph, tailor, 10 East Cross st. B
Tindle Robert, ship repairer, Deptford
Tindle Robert, mstr. mrnr. 38 Henry st. B
Tinkler John, shopkeeper, 35 Howick st. M S
Tinmouth Wm. mstr. mrnr. 8 Liddell st. M S
Todd James, greengrocer, 200 Market
Todd John, coal fitter, Lambton Colliery; office, Castle st. B; ho. 5 Roker st. B
Todd Ralph, master mariner, 20 D'Arcy st. B
Todd Ralph, outfitter and tailor, 126 Low st. and Bodlewell lane
Todd Ralph, tinner and brazier, 116 Wear street, M S
Todd Robert, furniture broker, 55 Church street, M S
Todd Sarah, 6 North Bridge st. M S
Todd Thomas, *Mount Pleasant Inn*, Hedworth st. M S
Todd Thomas, smith, 41 Queen st. B; ho. 43 Northumberland st. B
Todd William, grocer, 5 Matlock st
Todd William, grocer, Mulgrave st. M S
Tomlinson Ann, grocer, 67 Northumberland st. B
Tomlinson Catharine, Borough road
Tomlinson George H. auctioneer and appraiser, furniture dealer, &c. 8 Hutchinson's buildings, B
Tomsett John, joiner, Back Sans st. B; ho. 18 King st. B
Tone John C. builder, 23 Olive st. B
Tone William, bank agnt, 17 Derwent st. B
Topliff William, master mariner, 24 South Durham st. B
Torbock Thomas R., M.D. and surgeon 14 Lambton st, B

›wers John, greengrocer, 202 High st; ho. Nesham square
›wers John, pawnbroker, 32 Nesham sq
·ainer Ruth, clothes dealer, 134 Market
·esket Samuel, hosier, &c. 13 Hudlestone street, M S
·ewhitt Francis, smith, Low row
·ewhitt Robert, smith, Low row; ho. 14 Chester road, B
:otter James, tripe dresser, 5 Market
:otter Michael, tailor, 23 Hendon road, B
:otter William, bootmaker, 76 Market and 10 Queen st
rotter William, manager of earthenware manufactory, Low Ford
rotter Wm. vict. *Wheat Sheaf*, Low Ford
ulip Robert Robson, joiner and builder, Bloomfield st. M S
ulloch Lawrence, master mariner, 21 North Durham st. B
ullock William, ship owner, 8 North Bridge street, M S
ully John, sailmaker, North Quay, M S
'ully John, ship owner, 77 Dundas st. M S
'unnell Wm. watchmaker, 154 High st. B
'urnbull Mr. Andrew, 40 West Wear st. B
'urnbull Mr. John, 30 Chester road, B
'urnbull John, bootmaker, 33 Cumberland street, B
'urnbull John, inspector at Sunderland Moor railway station; house Ryhope Cottage
'urnbull John P. painter, Long Bank; ho. 38 Sans st. B
'urnbull Margaret, teacher at New Academy, Villiers st; ho. 3 Tatham st. B
'urnbull Robert, cart proprietor, 25 Wellington lane, B
'urnbull Robert, builder, 22 Northumberland st. B
'urnbull Robert, master mariner, 39 West Wear st. B
'urnbull Thomas, master mariner, 1 East Woodbine st. B
'urnbull Thomas S. draper, &c. 122 & 123 High st. B
'urnbull William, master mariner, Flag la
'urner Mr. George, 21 King st. B
'urner James, grocer, Low Ford
'urner Jno. master mariner, Back Nile st. B
'urner Mary, 31 Nile st. B
'urner Robert, grocer, &c. 55 Silver st. B
'urner Thomas, mstr. mrnr. 35 Wear st. B
'urner William, master mariner, Nesham sq
Tweddle Richard, farmer, Burnhall
Twizell Robert, grocer and druggist, Low Ford
Tyzack and Forster, brewers and maltsters, Drury lane
Tyzack Samuel (Tyzack and Forster), 17 Murton st. B
Tyzick James, grocer, 23 Coronation st
URWIN John J. commercial and nautical academy, Lodge terrace, B
Urwin William, grocer, 42 Coronation st
Usher Dorothy, *Drop Tavern*, North Quay, M S
Usher Edward H. coach & harness maker, Dunning st. B; ho. Castle st. B
Usher James, bootmaker, 3 East Cross st. B
Usher Robt. ropemaker, 14 Upper Sans st
Usher Thomas (Walton & Usher), Low Ford

VAREY Stephen, master mar. 2 Moor ter
Vaughan Stephen, master mariner, 71 Lawrence st. B
Vaux Cuthbert, spirit merchant, brewer, maltster, and farmer, 10 Union st. B
Vaux Cuthbert, mstr. mrinr, 42 Tatham st. B
Vaux Elizabeth J. school, Upper Sans st. B
Vaux John George, clerk, 18 Upper Sans street, B
Vaux Thomas, Villiers st. B
Venus George, grocer, &c. 190 High st
Vert John, cartwright, 4 Hedworth pl. M
Vickers Dorothy, grocer, New Trimdon street, B
Vickers John, clerk, 6 Hedley st. B
Vincent Mrs. Ann, 118 Church st. M S
Vincent Josiah, tailor, 13 Howick sq. M S
Vincent Miss Mary, 6 Norfolk st. B
Vincent William, master mariner, 4 Causeway, M S
Vint & Carr, proprietors of "Sunderland Herald," and printers and stationers
Vint Rbt. (Vint & Carr), 11 Tavistock pl. B
Vipond Mr. John, 6 Zion st. B
Vipond John, vict. *Highland Laddie Inn*, 54 High st
Vowell Michael, master mariner, 41 Wear street, B

WADDELL Thomas, cutler, Back Bedford street
Waddle Sarah J. seminary, Henry st. B
Waddle Thomas, master mariner, 38 Dundas st. M S
Waddle William; commercial traveller, Henry st. B
Wade Samuel J. agent to Gas Company, 2 Fore street, B
Wade William, saddle and harness maker, 220 High street, B
Waggott James, dealer in sundries, 32 Robinson lane
Waggott Thomas, butcher, 56 Market
Waggott William, tailor, 16 Bedford st. B
Wake Catharine, 36 Hedworth st. M S
Wake George J. boat builder, 38 Northumberland st. B
Wake John H. draper, 12 High st.; ho. 16 Tavistock place, B
Wake Mary, grocer, &c. 120 High st
Wake Ralph, 2 Fore st. B
Wake Surtees, master mariner, 11 Dock street, M S
Wake Wm. master mariner, 12 Clark ter. B

Wake William M. boat builder, South Dock; house 19 Foyle st. B
Wakinshaw James, iron manufacturer, Monkwearmouth Iron Works; house Springwell House, South st. B
Wakefield William, vict. *Railway Inn*, and brick and tile manufacturer, Hylton Brick and Tile Works, South Hylton
Wakinshaw James F. iron merchant, 2 Chester road, B
Wales Thomas, boiler builder, Water Works, B
Walker Elizabeth, 3 Vine place, B
Walker Geo. smallware dealer, Hind st. B
Walker George, vict. *Three Crowns*, 94 High street, B
Walker James, shipowner, 33 South Durham st. B
Walker James, painter, 18 New Grey st
Walker John, greengrocer, 210 and 211 Market
Walker John, beerhouse and grocer, 58 Hendon road
Walker John, grocer, 138 Low street
Walker John, vict. *Waterman's Tavern*, Plummer's alley
Walker John H. shipowner, 52 Barclay street, M S
Walker Richard, shipowner, 32 Barclay street, M S
Walker Richard, butcher, Low Ford
Walker Robert, agent, 20 Clarkster. B
Walker Susannah, hosier, &c. 11 Dame Dorothy st. M S
Walker Thomas, ship owner, 11 North Bridge street, M S
Walker Thomas, jun. shipowner, 27 Broad st. M
Walker William, turner and carver, 202 High st.; ho. Russell st.
Wallace Isabella, dress maker, 7 Fore st. B
Wallace John, master mariner, 7 Howick street, B
Wallace Robert L. clerk, 47 Villiers st
Wallas Rev. Gilbert J., M.A., curate of Bishopwearmouth, 3 Albion place, B
Wallis Thomas, tailor, 8 Coronation st
Wallis John, *King's Arms Inn*, 1 Hanover place, B
Walsh James, Garrison Canteen, Sunderland Barracks
Walshaw Robert, master mariner, 12 King street, B
Walshaw William, master mariner, 11 King street, B
Walton Mrs. Elizabeth, 35 Lower Dundas street, M S
Walton George, ironmonger and blacksmith, Low Ford
Walton James, builder, 18 Addison st
Walton John, chemist, &c. 300 High st
Walton John, grocer, 15 High street
Walton John, artist, 132 High st. B
Walton Joseph, joiner, 24 Woodbine st. B
Walton Thomas (Walton & Usher), Low Ford
Walton & Usher, forgemen, South Hylton Iron Works, South Hylton
Wandless Thos. master mariner, 88 Low st
Wandless William, fruiterer, 231 High st. B
Wanless Simon, cabinet maker, 12 Woodbine street, B
Walton Joshua, grocer, Low Ford
Walton Ralph, chemist, 261 High st. B
Walton Thomas, butcher, 6 Moor st. B
Wang N. T. timber mchnt. 49 Villiers st
Warburton Grace, clothes dealer, 3 Warren street
Ward George, boot maker, 21 Low row. B
Ward James, grocer, 33 Vine st
Ward John (T. E. Ward & Co.), 1 Frederick street, B
Ward John, surgeon, 1 Somerford pl. B
Ward Mary, tobacconist, 49 High st.
Ward Robert, master mariner, 28 Woodbine street, B
Ward Robert J. butcher, 8 High st
Ward Samuel, clothes dealer, 109 Mar
Ward T. E. & Co. tobacco and snuff manufacturers, 196 High st. B, and 50 Cloth Market, Newcastle
Ward William, cabinet maker, 292 High st
Warde Wm. H. compositor, 73 Moor st. B
Wardell William, grocer, 67 Wear st. M S
Warden Edward, master mariner, 42 Lawrence street, B
Wardle George, master mariner, 7 Thomas street
Wardle Jane, shoe and stay dealer, 7 Coronation street
Wardle John, joiner, 68 Wear st. M S
Wardle Mary, vict. *North Pier Lighthouse Inn*, 5 North Quay, M S
Wardle Rbt. engine builder, 16 Queen st. B
Wardropper Anthony, builder & appraiser, 8 Coronation street, B
Warner Hy. master mariner, 80 Wear st. B
Warner Jas. master mariner, 83 Wear st. B
Warner John, marine store dealer, 2 Queen st. B
Warwick John, tailor, &c. 69 High st. B
Wate Geo. master mariner, 11 Wear st. B
Waters Alexander (Anderson & Waters), grocer, &c. 7 East Cross st. B
Watkin Harriet, academy, 7 Frederick st. B
Watson Adamson, grocer, 11 Silksworth row, B
Watson Alfred, grocer, 42 Mill st
Watson & Parker, surgeons, 229 High st. B
Watson Andrew, vict. *North Star Tavern*, North Dock
Watson Anthony, vict. *Sons of the Wear*, Queen street, B
Watson David, master mariner, 6 New Grey st. B
Watson Edward, station master, Pallion Station
Watson George, butcher, 33 Millum ter

son George, vict. *Friendly Tavern*, York st. M S
son George (W. H. & G. Watson), 60 itham street
son Miss Harriet, South Cottage
son Henry, butcher, 47 High st. B
son Henry (Snowdon & Watson), Holly rrace, B
son Jane, vict. *Aberdeen Arms Inn*, Wear street, M S
son Jane, shoe dlr. 32 Coronation st. B
son John, cashier, Union Joint Stock ank, 51 Frederick st. B
son John (J. Watson & Sons), Pallion
sonJohn, manager of goods department, Ioor Railway Station; ho. 9 D'Arcy ter
tson John, painter, 11 Green st. B
tson John, 33 Woodbine st
tson John, tailor, 2 Dock st. M S
tson John (Watson & Parker), 65 Fawett street, B
tson John & Sons, ship builders, Pallion
tson Joseph, master mariner, 42 Wear street, B
tson Joseph C. butcher, 265 High st. B
tson Joseph, toy dealer, 134 Market
tson Mary Ann, grocer, 145 Coronation street, B
atson Ralph, master mariner, 52 Hendon road, B
atson Robert, *Arcade Inn*, Robinson's la
atson Robert S. butcher, 105 Coronation street; house West Lawrence st B
atson Robert Young (J. Watson & Son), 6 Tavistock place, B
atson Thomas, vict. *Durham House Inn*, Low Quay
atson William, smallware dealer, 32 Golden Alley
atson William, vict, *Aberdeen Arms*, Wear street, M S
atson Wm. beerhouse, 35 Millum ter. M S
atson William, ship broker and grocer, Dame Dorothy st. M S
atson W. H. & G. merchants and ship brokers, 134 High st. B
Watson William H. (W. H. & G. Watson) Sans Close, B
Watt Sarah, *Ship's Friend*, Strand st. M S
Waugh Ann, smallware dealer, 13 Green terrace, B
Waugh George, master mariner, 20 York street, M S
Waugh James, boker, 2 Wellington la. B
Wagman & Garrick, ship brokers, 172, High street, B
Wayman John W. (Wayman & Garrick), Hendon Cottage, B
Wealands Thomas, butcher, 1 Market
WEAR GLASS BOTTLE Co, Deptford — W. Featherstonhaugh, proprietor
WEARMOUTH COLLIERY OFFICE, Southwick lane — Septimus Bourne, viewer; house 53 North Bridge st. M S
WEARMOUTH PAPER MILL Co. Deptford
Weastell A. & J. joiners and builders, Flag lane
Weastell Anthony (A. & J. Weastell), 80 Wear street, B
Weastell John (A. & J. Weastell), 21 Hendon road, B
Weatherby Isaac, insurance agent, 187 High st
Weatherley Rbt. agent, Hetton Coal Stairs
Weatherley Robert A. (Swainston & Weatherley), Ayres Quay road
Weatherspoon James, *Unity Tavern*, 46 Silver street
Webster C. M. & Co. patent hemp and wire rope manufacturers, Deptford Patent Ropery
Webster Christopher M. Esq. Pallion Hall
Webster E. G. (C. M. Webster & Co.), 15 Roker terrace, M
Webster Geo. shoe maker, North Quay, M S
Webster Henry R. (C. M. Webster & Co.), 19 Fawcett st. B
Webster Thomas, bootmkr. 2 Church st
Weddle John, boot maker, Railway st. B
Weighill John, painter and gilder, 145 High street; ho. 8 Sunniside, B
Weighill Thomas, draper, 223 High st. B
Weighill Wm. master mariner, Church wlk
Weighill William, grocer, Prospect row
Weir Thomas, block and mast maker, 9 Barclay street, M S
Welch Francis, eating house, &c. Hardwick street, M S
Welch John, master of Monkwearmouth Colliery School, Dixon square, M S
Welch John, master mariner, 19 Pemberton street, B
Welch Robert, grocer, Whickham st. M S
Weldon Christopher, medicine vendor, 21 New Grey street
Welford George, surgeon, 255 High st. B
Wells William, grocer, 24 Coronation st. B
West James, master mariner, Sussex st. B
Westall James, agent, 132 Church st. M S
Westgarth Jno. dining rooms, 8 Bridge st. B
Westgate Henry M. master mariner, 120 Church st. M S
Wetherald Mr. Walter, 17 Olive street, B
Wetherald William, builder, 112 Coronation street, B
Wetherall William, tailor, 45 Henry st. B
Wetherall William, jun. photographic artist, 45 Henry st. B
Wetherell John A. professor of music, &c. 13 Green st. B
Wharton William, grocer, 33 Nesham pl.
Wheatley John, grocer, 76 High st
Wheeler George H. builder, Wellington row
Whelpton Thomas, corn miller, Ayres Quay Road Mill; ho. 24 Hopper st. B
Wherly & Co. clock makers, 83 High st. B
Wherly Andrew (Wherley & Co.), 84 High street, B

Wherly Martin (Wherly & Co.), 84 High st. B
Wherly Stephen (Wherly & Co.), 84 High st. B
Whidby William, boarding house, 19 Cousin st. B
Whinham Thos. painter, 13 Hedworth st. B
Whinham William, brewer, Nesham square
White Andrew, ship broker, 47 West Sunniside, B
White Ewd. master mariner, 23 Wear st. B
White James, marine store dealer, 322 High street, B
White Miss Jane, seminary, 34 Hendon road, B
White John, tailor, 113 Whitburn st. M S
White Robert, vict. *Riggers' Arms Tavern*, 93 High street
White W. H. tailor and draper, Rendlesham street, M S
White William, solicitor, 193 High st. B; ho. 11 Derwent st. B
Whitehead Elizabeth, funeral furnisher, 13 New Grey street
Whitehead Henry, master mariner, 33 Hedworth st. B
Whitehouse George, vict. *Britannia Tavern*, 38 Number's garth, B
Whitfield Allison, sail maker, 3 Lawrence street; house 2 Peel st. B
Whitfield Mr. George, 5 Albion place, B
Whitfield George, cart proprietor, 306 High street, B
Whitfield James Hill, master mariner, 5 Sussex street, B
Whitfield Mark, cooper, 72 and 89 Low st.; ho. 1 Zion st. B
Whitfield Robert, vict. *Ship Victoria*, and ship smith, South Hylton
Whitfield William, vict. *Turf Hotel*, 42 West Wear st. B
Whittaker John, foreman at Joshua Wilson and Brothers, 35 Lawrence st. B
Whittle Isaac, boot maker, Millburn st. B
Whittle Thomas, master mariner, 15 Woodbine street, B
Widdrington Thos. boot mkr. 147 High st
Wigham George, turner and carver, 37 Charles st
Wight Robert & Son, iron founders and iron merchants, 83 High st
Wight William (R Wight & Son), 28 Murton st. B
Wilburn Thomas S. master mariner, 43 Tatham st. B
Wilburne Matthew, master mariner, 64 Dundas st. M S
Wilcox William, comptroller, H M Customs, Custom House; ho. Whitburn
Wild Benjamin, butcher, Deptford
Wilford John C. solicitor, 1 Frederick st. B
Wilkie Jane, seminary, 24 Pemberton st. B
Wilkie Mary Ann, hosier, Borough road, B
Wilkin George, ship owner, 28 Broad st. B
Wilkin Joseph, marine store dlr. 133 Low s
Wilkin Robert, butcher, 63 Hendon road
Wilkinson A. master mariner, 23 Woodbine street, B
Wilkinson Chrisitiana, lodgings, 41 North Bridge st. M S
Wilkinson and Gombert Misses, boarding school, 21 John st. B
Wilkinson Geo. chemist, 76 Hendon rd.
Wilkinson Henry, chemist, 71 High st
Wilkinson Isabel, grocer, 7 Wallworth road
Wilkinson James, beerhouse, Deptford
Wilkinson John, grocer, 275 High st. B
Wilkinson John, master mariner, 29 Hedworth st. B
Wilkinson John, accountant, Lambton Coal Stairs; ho. 12 Dunning st
Wilkinson John, master mariner, 47 South Durham street, B
Wilkinson John, shipowner, Waterloo pl. B
Wilkinson John H. tailor, 16 Covent Garden street
Wilkinson Joseph, joiner, 40 Silver st; ho. 2 Stafford street
Wilkinson Joseph, shoe maker, North Quay, M S
Wilkinson Richard, shipbuilder, Deptford and Pallion
Wilkinson Robert T. solicitor, 3 West Sunniside, B; ho. 46 West Sunniside. B
Wilkinson Sphn. cabinet maker, Walton la.
Wilkinson Thomas, butcher, Stafford st
Wilkinson Thos. currier, 7 Woodbine st. B
Wilkinson Thomas B. grocer, 30 High st
Willerton R. S. & Co. merchants, 54 Sans street, B
Willey Moses, marine store dealer, 2 Low street, and 175 Market
Williams & Son, fancy repository and toy dealers, 135 High street
Williams Benjamin, tailor, Bk Fawcett st. B
Williams Elizabeth, hosier, and post office receiving house, 57 Hendon road
Williams John, master mariner, 45 South Durham street, B
Williams Thomas, boot and shoe maker, 48 Howick st. M S
Williams William, master mariner, 13 Lawrence street, B
Williams William, bookseller, 11 High street, B; ho. 4 Broughton st. B
Williamson Edward, master mariner, 39 Henry st. B
Williamson Sir Hedworth, Manor Office, Ballast and Sheepfold Lime Office, North Quay, M S; ho. Whitburn Hall
Willins Joseph, master mariner, 23 Barclay st. M S
Williss Edward, veterinary surgeon, 39 George street
Williss Robert, butcher, Hendon road, B
Willoughby George (Jopling & Willoughby), 37 Hedworth st. B
Wills William, butcher, 58 Market

lson & Buddle, block and mast makers, Low Quay
lson Mrs. Ann, Tavistock place, B
lson Mrs. Ann, 18 Olive st. B
lson Archibald, master mariner, 43 Hendon st. B
ilson Benjamin (Wilson & Buddle), 66 High st
ilson Charles (J. Wilson & Brothers), 10 place, B
ilson David, boat builder, Pemberton's Fields
ilson Ellen, lodgings, 2 Roker ter
ilson E. Stansfield (J. Wilson & Bros.), 10 Tavistock place, B
'ilson George, grocer, Flag lane
'ilson Hannah, provision dealer, 77 Wear street, B
'ilson Henry (J. Wilson & Brothers), 10 Tavistock place
'ilson J. & W. timber merchants and saw mill owners, North Quay, M S
'ilson James, baker, 14 George st. M
'ilson James C. (M'Kenzie & Wilson), 5 Frederick street, B
'ilson John, boot maker, 9 High st. and 7 Hutchinson's buildings, B
'ilson John, vict. *Friendly Tavern*, Deptford
'ilson John (J. & W. Wilson), 6 Barclay street, M S
'ilson John, master mariner, Broughton street, B
'ilson John O. grocer, 1 Barclay st. M S
'ilson Jonathan, running fitter, 7 Nicholson street, B
'ilson Jos. ship owner, 13 Tavistock pl. B
Wilson Jos. N. shipowner, 34 Frederick st. B
Wilson Joshua (J. Wilson & Brothers), 14 St. Bede's terrace, B
Wilson Joshua & Brothers, wholesale grocers, merchants, and shipowners, 174 High st
Wilson Lancelot, shipowner, 10 Clark ter. B
Wilson Margt. shopkeeper, 4 Liddell st. M S
Wilson Mary Jane, school, 12 Howick st. B
Wilson Mary Ann, provision dealer, Dame Dorothy st. M S
Wilson Peter, master mariner, 9 Moor st. B
Wilson Peter, vict. *Cottage Tavern*, Society lane
Wilson Peter, butcher, 6 Hopper st. B
Wilson Richard, boot maker, 69 Market
Wilson Robert, builder, Back Sans st. B
Wilson Robert, master mariner, 56 Hendon st. B
Wilson Robinson, joiner, 19 Olive st. B
Wilson Samuel, gardener, 27 Moorgate st
Wilson Thomas, architect, 11 Chester rd. B
Wilson Thomas, cab proprietor, 12 East Cross st. B
Wilson Thomas, boot maker, Littlegate, B
Wilson Thomas, master mariner, 20 Howick st. B
Wilson Thos. hair dresser, Silksworth rw. B
Wilson Thomas B. laceman, 216 High st. B
Wilson Thompson, tailor, Barrington street, M S
Wilson William, commercial traveller, 18 North Bridge st. M S
Wilson William (J. & W. Wilson), timber merchant and saw mill, North Qy. M S
Wilson William, master mariner, 47 Lawrence street, B
Wilson William, smallware dealer, 9 Silver street
Wilson William, sail maker, 102 Low st
Wilson William, vict. *Turk's Head Inn*, 116 High st
Wilson William, grocer and beer seller, Barrington st. M S
Wilson William, grocer, 2 Millum terrace
Wilton John, master mariner, 11 Pemberton street, B
Wilton William J. surgeon-dentist, 10 Frederick st. B
Winders George, tailor, 25 Broughton st. B
Winter Edward, vict. *Noah's Ark Inn*, Silksworth row, B
Winter Johanna, register office for servants, 12 Bedford st. B
Winter John, veterinary surgeon, 12 Bedford street, B
Winter Robert, farmer, Barns, B
Winter Thomas, master steamboat, 39 Hedworth street, M S
Wintrip Edward (R. L. & E. Wintrip), Zetland st. M
Wintrip Lewis (R. L. & E. Wintrip), 3 Wear st. B
Wintrip Robert (R. L. & E. Wintrip). Barrington st. M
Wiseman Isabella, greengrocer, Little Villiers st. B
Wiseman John, cooper, 124 Low st
Wishart Robt. master mariner, 9 York st. B
Wolfe James, plumber, 31 High st. B
Wolstenholme John, grocer, 90 High st
Wood Edward, turner, Williamson st. M S
Wood George, shipsmith, Topliffe row, M S; ho. 4 Dock st. M S
Wood George, grocer, 25 Union lane
Wood Isabella, grocer, 12 Coronation st. B
Wood James, head master at New Academy, Villiers street, B
Wood Jas. portrait painter, 5 William st. B
Wood John, corn miller, Hendon Mill, and flour dealer, 8 Burleigh st
Wood Joseph, agent, 19 Chester road
Wood Mary, day school, 46 Nile st. B
Wood Thomas (Jonassohn & Wood), sail maker, Low Quay; ho. 54 Fawcett st. B
Wood Thos. W. joiner, 13 Crow Tree rd. B
Wood William, butcher, 8 Hanover place
Wood William, boot maker, 5 Ayre's Quay road, B
Wood Wm. sailmaker, 3 Lawrence st. B
Wood Zebedee, painter, 7 Elgin st. B

Woodifield Mr. W. J. 8 Somerford place, B
Woodifield William, bootmaker, 68 Market; ho. 1 East Woodbine st. B
Woodland Jane, furniture broker, 80 Coronation street, B
Woodley Eliza, seminary, 8 Cambridge terrace, B
Woodman Mrs. Isabella, 23 Crow Tree rd, B
Woodruff Jas. master mar. 12 Henry st. B
Woods, Spence, & Co. timber merchants, Deptford; office, 10 Bridge st. B
Woods Thomas H. (Woods, Spence, & Co.), 23 John st. B
Woodworth John, master mariner, 27 South Durham st. B
Wooler John, master mar. 82 Sans st. B
Wray Abraham, bootmaker, 10 Zion st. B
Wray Hodgson, grocer, 24 New Grey st
Wright Ashton, master mariner, 49 Woodbine street, B
Wright Elizabeth, vict. *Hendon Hotel*, 36 Hendon road, B
Wright George, ship owner, 49 Woodbine street, B
Wright George, commercial traveller, 10 Frederick street, B
Wright George Walton (J. J. & G. W. Wright), 250 High st. B
Wright Rev. James (Methodist New Connexion), 3 D'Arcy terrace, B
Wright Henry (Hemsley & Wright), 49 Woodbine st. B
Wright J. J. & G. W. solicitors, and solicitors to the Improvement Commissioners and to Sunderland Dock Company, 19 High st
Wright John, ironfounder and forgeman, Wellington lane, B. and Ayre's Quay, B; ho. St. Bede's terrace, B
Wright Joseph, bootmaker, Penrith place
Wright Joseph (J. J. & G. W. Wright), 18 Fawcett st. B
Wright Robert, grocer, 71 Wear st. M S
Wright Thos. furniture broker, 43 Mill st
Wrightson & Gayner, provision merchants and bakers, 62 High st
Wrightson John, grocer, 140 Wear st. M S
Wrightson Robert, bread baker, 8 Garden court, M S
Wrightson Robert (Wrightson & Gayner), 31 West Sunniside, B
Wrightson Stephen F. baker and grocer, 24 Warren st
Wyatt John, professor of music, 12 West Wear st. B
Wynn John, master mariner, 133 High st
Wynn Matthew, shipsmith, South Dock; ho. 46 Lawrence st
Wynn Richard, block and mastmaker, South Dock; ho. 64 Tatham st. B
Wynn Robert, timber merchant, Walton place, Coronation st. B
YALLOWLEY Jane, bookseller, newspaper and circulating library, 57 High st. B
Yeal William, block and mastmaker, Low st; ho. 51 Wear st. B
Youens Thomas, master mariner, 15 Peterberton street, B
Youlden John, master mar. 14 East st. B
Youll Mr. Peter, York st. B
Young Andrew, master mariner, 13 D'Arcy terrace, B
Young Ann, vict. *Three Crowns*, 4 Union lane
Young Eleanor, smallware dealer, 13 Cumberland street, B
Young G. (Alcock & Co.), Green ter. B
Young George, builder, Eden st. B
Young George M. builder, 32 Nile st. B
Young, Harrison, & Young, solicitors, 2 Lambton st. B
Young James, draper, 20 Bridge st; ho. 1 Lambton st. B
Young James, marine store dealer, 2 Union st
Young James, inspector of pier works, 1 Bedford st. B
Young James, master mariner, 25 Dundas street, M S
Young Jas. master mariner, 14 Nile st. B
Young Jane, grocer, 83 Coronation st. B
Young John, agent for P. Tindall, jun. Ann st. B
Young John, butcher, 45 Market
Young John, chemist and druggist, 1 High street, B
Young John & Co. chemists, &c. agents for Washington Chemical Works, 1 High st. B
Young Joseph (Young, Harrison, & Young) Eden House, B
Young Mary, fishmonger, 117 Wear st. M S
Young Nicholas, mason, 26 Wear st. B
Young Oswald, master mariner, 17 Barclay street, M S
Young Robert, butcher, 39 & 40 Market
Young Thomas B. jun. & Co. ship and insurance brokers, &c. 210 High st
Young William Joseph (Young, Harrison, & Young), 16 Bridge st. B
Young William, draper, 125 High st. B
Young William, master mariner, 11 Addison street, B
Young Wm. master mar. 14 Vine place, B
Younger J. T. surgeon, Low Ford
Younger Thomas, sub-surveyor to the corporation, Broughton st. B
Younger Thomas, jun. builder, Thomas st. M; ho. 3 Chester road, B
Yule George, master mariner, 38 Dock street, M S
Yule James, master mariner, 13 Hamilton street, M S
Yule Peter, shoemaker, 109 Whitburn street, M S

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

Academies and Schools.

lexander Esther, 13 Thomas street
nderson Catharine, 6 Derwent street, B
ngas Mary Ann, 7 Lambton street, B
tkinson Misses, Sunniside, B
sharie Alexander (nautical), 7 Lawrence st. B
ISHOPWEARMOUTH INFANT SCHOOL, Thornton pl. B
ooth Elizabeth, 3 Williamson terrace, M S
RITISH & FOREIGN SCHOOL, Hendon road, B—Robert Cameron, teacher
runton Margery, 15 Olive street, B
urn Elizah. 7 Foyle st. B
ameron J. 42 South Durham street, B
ampbell Mary G. (boarding), 24 Lambton st. B
ATHOLIC SCHOOLS, Back Bridge st. B—Brother Austin Buckley, head master; ho. 7 West Wear st. B
halmers J. M. 17 Murton st. B
larke T. 14 Pemberton st. B
olvin O. Williamson ter. B
oxon Hannah, 6 Hill st. B
rick R. (nautical), 13 Clark terrace, B
urtis Misses, 12 Upper Sans st. B
ONNISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Church walk
oubleday Mary, 12 Norfolk street, B
ouglas C. 29 Barclay st. MS
rysdale A. 3 Borough road terrace, B
lstob C. 13 Sunderland st. B
raser A. B. 42 Walworth st. B
ibson Elizabeth, 31 Crescent row, B
RAY'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL—William and Esther Hope, teachers
regg Andrew, master Laing's School, Deptford
reig Mary, 8 Hallgarth square, M S
rainger Miss, 125 Low st
riffith Miss, New Trimdon street, B
all Jane, 13 West Wear st. B
astings Martha, 15 Vine pl. B
unter Margaret, Stafford st
Hutchinson H. Moor st. Hendon
Iliff Rev. Fred., D.D. (boarding), Grange, Stockton road, B
INFANT SCHOOL, Pann lane, B—Sarah Alder, teacher
INFANT SCHOOL, Spring Garden lane—Miss Hicks, teacher
Jobson Mary, 8 Howick st. B
Kirkaldy Ann, 66 Dundas street, M S
Lee Ann & Elizabeth, 10 Broad st M
Luckley Anne, 5 Lawrence st. B
Maling E. & M. 25 Murton st. B
Marshall J. 2 Dame Dorothy street, M S
Martin J. 20 Green st. B
Mason W. Mill House, Dock street, M S
Miller Eleanor, 41 Woodbine street, B
Moffatt Barbara, 39 South Durham st. B
MONKWEARMOUTH COLLIERY SCHOOL—John Welch, teacher
NATIONAL SCHOOL, Hallgarth square, M S—J. Johnson, teacher
NATIONAL SCHOOL, Low row, B—T. E. Hall & Miss M. Thompson, teachers
NATIONAL SCHOOL, Low Ford—Thomas Brayfield & Ann Don, teachers
Nelson Mrs. M. 120 Whitburn street, M S
NEW ACADEMY, Villiers st. B—Joseph Wood & Margaret Turnbull, teachers
NEW SCHOOLS, Rectory Park, B—J. L. Bere & Agnes Bere, teachers
Niel Mary, 27 Derwent st. B
Noble Ann, 6 Holly ter. B
Panton Misses, 12 Fawcett street, B
Porteus William, Ann st. B
Purvis Elizah. 18 East st. B
RAGGED SCHOOLS, Silver st—J. Short, teacher
Robson W. G. (nautical), 5 Upper Sans st. B
Roxby Eleanor, 44 Northumberland st. B
SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY (girls)—Miss Collingwood, mistress
Rutter E. 65 Lawrence st. B
Skillings Mary, Hedworth street, M S
Smith A. & S. 42 Frederick street, B
Smith Dorothy, 9 Hind st. B
Smith Mrs. and Miss, 27 Hendon st. B
Smith Misses, Stockton rd. B
Smith Susannah, Minorca pl
Smith W. 18 George st
SMYRNA SCHOOL, Borough road, B—John Neilson, teacher
Spears R. 29 South Durham street, B
Special J. (boarding), 30 Villiers st. B
Special Miss, 43 Villiers st. B
Stewart Miss, 51 Nile st. B
ST. JOHN'S INFANT SCHOOL, Prospect row—Miss Kelly, teacher
ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH SCHOOLS, Garden st. B
Story Mary, 25 Hope st. B
Thompson Margaret, Garden place, B
Thompson Mary, 46 Hedley street, B
Urwin J. J. (and nautical), Lodge terrace, B
Vaux Elizabeth J. Upper Sans st. B
Waddle Sarah J. Henry st. B
Walker Misses, 16 Green st. B
Watkin Harriet, 7 Frederick street, B
WESLEYAN SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY, 99 Hendon road—Miss E. Milbourn, teacher
WESLEYAN SCHOOL, New Trimdon st—W. Hanwell, teacher
White Jane, 34 Hendon rd. B
Wilkie Jane, 34 Pemberton street, B
Wilkinson Miss Jane and Gombert Miss Emma, (boarding), 21 John-st. B
Wilson Mary Ann, 12 Howick street, B
Wood Mary, 46 Nile st. B
Woodley Eliza, 3 Cambridge tarrace, B

Accountants.

Colling R. 4 Vine place, B
Gallon T. 4 Derwent st. B
Graham H. 10 Howick st. B

Squance T. C. 35 Frederick street, B
Taylor H. 13 Lawrence st. B

Agents—Commission.

(See also Ship and Insurance Brokers.)

Acklam W. 4 Nicholson st. B
Atkinson J. 268 High st. B
Catchside J. 30 Barclay street, M S
Chapman, Brown, & Rooker, 25 Low st
Crow Arthur T. 53 Sans st. B
Dalgleish J. 29 Howick st. MS
Ewart & Rutledge (house and estate), 8 Williamson terrace, M S
Forster J. & Co. 163 High st
Forster J. 14 Bedford st. B
Grey H. 20 Tatham st. B
Halcro John, North Quay, MS
Hall J. 2 Hendon la. East, B
Hardcastle G. Sunniside, B
Hutchinson W. 21 Upper Sans st. B
Jameson J. 25 West st. B
Kitts J. Mary st. B
Miller J. 2 Coronation st. B
Moss R. 71 Hendon st. B
Parken J. J. 6 Olive st. B
Parkinson J. 40 North Quay, M S
Ranson D. (coal), 8 Dock street, M S
Rantoul J. (& house), 18 Wall st. B
Reed & Barker, 193 High st. B
Robson & Croudace, 51 West Sunniside, B
Rodgers C. 23 Addison st. B
Swan T. 58 Villiers st. B
Taylor W. 1 East Cross street, B
Tomlinson G. H. 209 High st
Wrightson J. 140 Wear st. MS

Agents—Special.

Carver & Co. (North-Eastern Railway Company), 11 Sans street—J. Smith, agent
Clarke D. (plaster of Paris), 38 Queen st. B
Crosby J. (Lloyd's), 5 & 6 Nile st. B
Herring William, jun. Timber Preserving Company, 55 Villiers st. B
Hindmarch & Co. (Trueman, Hanbury, & Co.), 111 High st
Hodgson S. S. (Lloyd's), 46 Villiers st. B
Jameson J. (estate), 25 West street, B
Jameson W. B. (estate), 253 High st. B
Porteous G. (shipping), 36 Tatham st. B
Spence A. G. (emigration), 13 Bridge st. B
Thackray W. (timber), Sheepfold, M S
Young J. & Co. (Washington Chemical Company) 130 High st. B
Pattinson H. L. & Co. (Felling Chemical Company), 130 High st. B

Ale and Porter Merchants.

Aitchison & Co.—A. Hislop agent, 149 High st
Cockburn R. 7 Dixon's square, M S
Doxford J. & Co. 98 High st. B
Greener G. F. Holmes Wharf, and 3 William st. B
Grimshaw W. & Co. 86 High street, B
Hodgson J. Dunning st. B
Messenger J. 1 Millum terrace, M S
Naylor R. 51 High st
Robson A. 63 Dundas st. M S
St. John & Barrett, Queen st

Anchor Manufacturers.

Bonds & Mather, Panns, B. and Low st
Crowe J. & Son, Russell st
Haddock & Clay, 2 Queen st
Holsgrove David, Trimdon street Iron Works, B
Lumsdon J. & E. Strand street, M S
Nicholson W. & Sons, 114 & 115 High st; office Warren st
Penman Henry, 12 High st
Ray A. Vulcan Forge, Deptford
Smith J. Victoria Iron Works, M S
Wright J. Wellington lane, B. and Ayre's Quay, B

Architects and Surveyors.

Greener M. 32 Bridge st. B
Middlemiss G. A. 11 Fawcett street, B
Moor T. 110 High st
Oliver T. jun. 66 John st. B

Artists.

Marked * are Portrait Painter.

*Crosby W. 33 Henry st. B
Grant J. G. (water colour), 9 Tavistock place, B
Jackson W. G. (photographic), 3 Upper Sans street, B
*Reay J. 132 High st. B
Thompson M. (landscape), 6 Sunniside, B
Walton J. (photographic), 132 High st. B
Wetherall W. jun. (photographic), 45 Henry st. B
*Wood J. 5 William st. B

Auctioneers and Appraisers.

Marked * are also Accountants

Barker Joshua, 5 Bridge st. B
Barker W. J. 5 Bridge st. B
Browell D. (and sheriff's officer), 7 Villiers st. B
Calvert W. & Son, 160 High street, B
Coates M. 131 High st. B
Crow A. T. 53 Sans st. B
*Hardcastle G. Sunniside, B
Haywood F. 148 High st and Hartlepool
Jameson W. B. 252 High st. B
Middlemiss G. A. 11 Fawcett street, B
Miller J. 2 Coronation st. B
*Tomlinson G. H. 8 Hutchinson's bldngs. High st

Baby Linen Warehouses.

Moore W. T. 218 High st. B
Oram M. & J. 243 High st. B
Patterson Margaret, 55 Villiers st. B

Bakers.

Bell J. 89 High st
Clement J. 90 High st. B
Coates R. Prospect row
Davidson Wm. New Gray st.
Douglas J. Spenceley lane
Gladstone George, 24 Spring Garden lane
Hague Jno. Silksworth row, S
Hall J. 117 High st
Jarrett W. 17 Topliff row, MS
King W. H. 45 Sans st. B
Merriman J. 13 George st
Moir Matthew, Low Ford
Punshon Robert, Stamp's la
Riseborough Thomas, 198 High st
Robson R. 40 & 41 Johnson street, B
Scott R. 63 Moor st. B
Staples F. 20 East Cross st. B

; J. 35 High st. B
mpson & Co. 36 High st
igh J. 2 Wellington la. B
man Thos. 125 High st. B
te J. 15 Hanover pl. B
son J. 14 George st. M
son William, 15 Covent arden st
ghtson & Gayner, 62 igh st
ghtson R. 8 Garden ourt, M S
ghtson S. T. 24 Warren st
ng John, 62 Moor st. Iendon

Bankers.

nbton W. H. & Co. 2 Villiam street, B—J. S. Robinson, agent
RTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM DISTRICT BANK, 71 High st — Hepburn Thomson, manager; draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co. London
ION BANKING COMPANY, 2 Villiers st. B—H. Armstrong, manager; draw on Union Bank, London
VINGS BANK, Barclay st. Monkwearmouth; open every Saturday from 12 to 1 p.m. and from 7 to 8 p.m.—W. Doxford, treasurer; W. Brown, actuary.

Basket Makers.

obson Robert, 31 Church street, and Market
onolly T. 8 George st. M
artridge L. 61 Market
alker J. 16 Hudlestone street, M S
alker W. W. 11 Brougham street, B

Baths.

rown Edward (Roker), Roker terrace, M S
hompson Miss, Hendon, B

Bellmen.

team G. 52 Coronation st. B
Rowntree J. 5 Cumbrlnd. st. B

Berlin Wool and Fancy Repositories.

Brenner E. 14 Villiers street, B
Fouache S. 119 High st. B
Higginson Rebecca, 195 High st. B
Ord H. & H. 17 Dundas street, M S
Woodifield Elizb. 21 Charles street, M S

Billiard Room Keepers.

Simpson W. 48 Covent Garden street and Queen st
Smith P. Exchange Commercial buildings

Block and Mast Makers.

Ash J. Thornhill Quay
Benson G. North Dock, M S
Blakey and Davis, Sheepfold Quay, M S
Broady Jno. North Quay, M S
Brough G. North Quay, M S
Byers Michael & Co. Strand street, M S
Chatt L. D. Low Quay; ho. 18 Low row
Cockburn J. North Sands, M S
Cottrell and Robinson, South Dock
Culliford J. Thornhill Quay
Eilley George, Low Quay
Farrow Henry, Low Quay
Gordon R. Mark Quay
Harkas John, North Quay, M S
Harkas W. Bonner's Field
Harrison John, Deptford Block Mill
Hemsley and Wright, Low Quay
Holborn Richard, Dock st. B
Huntley Jeptha and Sons, Hendon road, B
Lumsdon J. 16 North Quay, M S
Middleton W. North Dock, M S
Ridley G. North Quay, M S
Russell J. B. 20 North Quay, M S
Smith J. Victoria Iron Works, M S
Spain Wm. Folly End, M S
Stewart John, 13 Woodbine street, B
Taylor Thomas, South Dock
Wilson and Buddle, 6 Low Quay
Wynn Richard, South Dock
Yeal William, 88 Low st

Boarding and Lodging-House Keepers.

(See also Temperance Hotels.)

Alderdice Maria, 15 Church street
Atkinson Jane, 7 Sunderland st. B
Bedlington Elizabeth, 25 Nile st. B
Bell Misses, 8 Nile st. B
Birt Mrs. 15 Bedford st. B
Blakey D. 1 Roker ter. M S
Blakey M. 29 Barclay st. M S
Bolton Jane, 5 Queen st. B
Booth Esther, Bonner's Field, M S
Brabant J. Wear st. B
Bradley C. 25 Bridge st. B
Brown J. 16 Wear st. B
Brunton Preston, 18 Broad street, M
Burdon T. 4 Lawrence st. B
Carroll Elizb. 10 George st
Chisman T. 14 Vine place, B
Christie J. 6 Roker ter. M S
Clark M. 13 Roker ter. M S
Coates Elizabeth, 17 South Durham st. B
Craig Hannah, 28 Lawrence st. B
Denton Mary, 7 D'Arcy ter. B
Douglas Hannah, 62 Brougham st. B
Eggers Caroline, 11 Chester road, B
Ellison Hannah, 31 Henry st. B
Finkle Elizb. 8 Cousin st. B
Forster Jane, 7 William st. B
Friend Sarah, 1 Manor pl. B
Gibson J. 45 Barclay st. M S
Givens Isabella, 12 Roker terrace, M S
Grigs Hannah, 8 Pemberton st. B
Hanson Jane, Railway st. B
Harbottle Mrs. 34 Union st. B
Harrison Mrs. Hedley st. B
Hastings Martha, 15 Vine place, B
Hodgson Eleanor, 32 Wear st. B
Humphrey Sarah, Millum terrace, M S
Hunter Catharine, 41 Barclay st. M S
Hutton Mrs. 16 Olive st. B
Jackson Mrs. 7 Hudson's buildings, B
Lamb Ann, 43 Lawrence st. B
Lamb R. Ferry Boat Landing, Low st
Lewer Isabella, 17 South Durham st. B
Lonie Mary, 24 Lawrence st. B
M'Kenzie Frances, 26 Nile street, B
Marshall Sarah, 8 Lower Bedford st. B
Mather Elizabeth, 5 Henry street, B
Milne Mrs. Randolph st. B

Moffatt Mary, 14 New Grey st
Nattrass Ann, 10 Wear st. B
Newton T. 67 Hendon st. B
Oliver Jane, 43 South Durham st. B
Ord Jane, 9 Olive st. B
Parkinson Sarah, 16 Frederick st. B
Phillips Elizh. 17 Lawrence street, B
Plank Rebecca, 10 Derwent street, B
Potts Catherine, 10 Lambton street, B
Proctor H. 10 Lawrence st. B
Rawson Mary, 27 Nile st. B
Redpath J. 117 Low st
Robinson Elizabeth, 23 Lawrence st. B
Robinson Jane, 26 Olive st. B
Robson H. 22 Lambton st. B
Robson Isab. 84 Wear st. B
Sibbald Hannah, 15 Lawrence street, B
Smith Esther, 16 South Durham st. B
Snowball Jane, 63 Brougham street, B
Stanley J. 53 North Bridge street, M S
Starr Dorothy, 24 Nile st. B
Stevenson Jane, 29 West Sunniside st. B
Stringer Catharine, 47 Barclay st. M S
Taylor Mary, 13 Hedworth street, B
Thomas S. 46 Tatham st. B
Thompson Ann, 66 Tatham street, B
Thompson Margaret, 6 Norfolk st. B
Thompson Mary, Roker, M S
Thornton V. 13 South Durham st. B
Vaux Hannah, 14 King st. B
Ward Barbara, 49 Lawrence street, B
Weatherley Mary Ann, 16 Green street, B
Wellbury Elizabeth, 45 Lawrence street, B
Wharton Ann, 4 Wear st. B
Whidby W. 19 Cousin st. B
Wilkinson C. 41 North Bridge st. M S
Williamson A. J. 69 Dundas street, M S
Wilson Barbara, 3 Cousin st. B
Wishart D. 10 Yorke st. M S
Wray Mary Ann, Eden st. B
Yeoward Fanny, 55 Frederick st. B

Boat Builders.

Brown & Archer, Low Quay
Cunningham R. F. Sheepfold, M S
Hetherington J. Bonner's Field, M S
Hodgson M. & Son, 40 Wear st
Lamb George, 42 Low Quay
Mitchell George, Low Quay
Morrison J. jun. Sheepfold, M S
Potts A. North Dock, M S
Potts & Burn, North Dock, M S
Potts J. North Dock, M S
Proctor J. Sheepfold, M S
Robson M. & M. North Quay, M S
Wake Thomas, Low Quay
Wake Wm. M. South Dock
Wilson David, Pemberton Field; ho. 74 Lawrence st. B

Boiler Builders.

Christal John & Son, South Dock
Wales T. (and tank maker), Water Works road, B

Bookbinders.

(See also Booksellers.)

Atkinson R. 22 Coronation street, B
Burnett G. 210 High st. B
De Lacy C. & Son, 12 Sans st
Dixon H. J. 217 High st. B
Gilmore E. (paper ruler), 3 Coronation st. B
Hills W. H. 189 High st. B
Smith Wm. 63 Fawcett st. B

Booksellers and Stationers.

Atkinson M. 92 Church st. M S
Brown M. 249 High st. B
Burnett G. 210 High st. B
Capon R. 189 Market
Dixon H. J. 217 High st. B
Garbutt G. 190 High st. B
Graydon Robert, 149 Wear street, M S
Hall Wm. 81 Wear st. M S
Hills W. H. 188 & 189 High street, B
Hodge John, 74 High st
Huntley Joseph, 293 High street, B
Reed Thomas & Co. (Admiralty chart agents), 185 High st
Smith & Son (and chart sellers, and agents for Shipping Gazette), 188 High st
Tarbit Wm. 75 Church st. M S
Thompson & Co. 11 High st
Vint & Carr, 148 & 149 High st. B
Williams J. 129 High st. B
Williams W. 11 High st. B
Yallowley Jane (and circulating library), 57 High st. B

Boot and Shoe Dealers.

Banks William, Low Ford
Bell William, Low Ford
Bradford Hannah, 6 Coronation street, B
Brown Phillis, 4 Sans st. B
Hall Sarah, 16 Coronation street, B
Humble Elizabeth, 111 Coronation street, B
Joseph N. 139 High st
Maddy Sarah, 21 Coronation street, B
Short Jane, 96 High st
Snowdon Mrs. 33 Coronation street, B
Telford Eleanor, 86 Coronation street, B
Wardle Jane, 77 Coronation street, B
Watson Jane, 32 Coronation street, B

Boot and Shoemakers.

Adamson Cumberland, Silksworth row, B
Anderson J. 84 Market
Atkinson J. 61 Hendon st. B
Atkinson J. Hudson's bldgs.
Avery J. 44 South st. B
Barkes J. 7 Union st. B
Beason Joseph, 15 Hendon st.
Bell J. 2 Church st
Bewick R. 10 Queen st. B
Blakey T. 40 Hedley st. B
Bland T. 58 Moor st. B
Bland T. 13 Pemberton st.
Bowes S. 7 Smyrna place
Bowey W. 13 Wear st. B
Bowhill G. 20 Middle st. B and 13 York st. B
Brown T. 40 North Bridge street, M S
Bryan H. 33 Water st. B
Buchanan Jas. 62 Northumberland street, B
Buglass Alexander, 23 Spring Garden lane
Campbell J. 8 William st. B
Cannell J. B. 28 Moorgate st.
Caswell B. 11 Bridge st. B
Charlton R. 35 Hedworth st. B
Clark Robert, 7 Flag lane
Clark S. Robinson's lane
Claugh John, 35 Church st. M S
Cockerill Anthony, 77 High st
Cockerill J. 5 John st

ıgwood J. 1 Stockton
ıd, B
lly H. 170 Market, and
Low st
er F. 14 William st. B
son Benjamin, 19 North
ıay, M S
ıns J. W. Pottery bank
by J. 28 Moorgate st
by R. E. Back Hopper
eet, B
n Ann, 114 High st. B
merson G. 66 Market
d Back New Grey st
y William, 8 Flag lane
ıs C. R. 48 South Dur-
ım st. B
bing J. Cross place
d M. 11 Hanover place, B
d W. 34 South Johnson
reet, B
ley Owen, 28 Church st
glas R. 74 Market
rsey T. 9 Barrack st
rson J. 52 Sans st. B
yer John, 118 High st. &
66 & 167 Market
yer W. 40 Low st. & 173
Iarket
en J. W. Back Hendon
treet, B
mundson G. 2 Liddell ter.
M S
rguson John, 36 Silver st
rster Matthew, 27 Church
ıtreet
lton J. 134 Wear st. M S
rretty P. 8 Church st
rretty P. 17 Mill st
e J. 58 Moor st. B
bson W. 45 Middle st. B
llespie J. 17 Lombard st
aham John, 172 High st
oves James, 9 Thomas st
all E. 26½ Hanover place, B
all J. 9 Hat Case
all J. 35 Nesham square
ardy W. 11 East st. B
arker W. 62 Hendon road,
B. and 95 Market
arrison T. 73 Market and
Burleigh st
astie G. 8 Hill st. B
astie John, 150 High st
astie J. 14 Deptford road, B
astie J. 68 Hendon st. B.
and 93 Market
astie Wilson, 68 Moor st.
Hendon, B. & 93 Market
Iay William, 126 High st
Iayes J. 9 Burleigh st
Ieslop G. and Co. 150 High
st. B
Holdforth J. 29 Low st
Hood T. 34 Johnson st. B
Horn T. Ettrick place
Houston E. 10 Rendlesham
st. M S
Hugall R. D. 39 Northum-
berland st. & 64 Market
Huggin H. 6 Back Charles
st. M S
Hull J. Back Sunderland, B
Hull M. 26 George st
Humphrey J. 20 Covent st
Humphrys G. 1 Waterloo
place, M S
Hurrell H. Silksworth row, B
Hurrell W. 5 Albert st. B
Hutchinson J. 69 Lawrence
st. B
Jackson J. 41 Union st. B
Jackson T. Fore st. B
Jackson W. 35 Crescent row, B
Jacques W. 12 Hedworth st. B
Jameson W. Back Nile st. B
Jefferson Wm. 14 Flag lane
Johnson G. 4 Cross st. B
Kay William, 29 Moor st.
Hendon, B
Kelley J. 148 Coronation st. B
Kerr Charles, 4 Old Grey st
Kirby G. S. 25 Brougham st. B
Lackenby J. 25 Covent Gar-
den street
Laidler W. 157 High st. B
Lamb R. 2 Nelson sq. M S
Lascelles S. C. 44 Sans st. B
Laws G. 89 Market and 4
Lodge terrace, B
Laws W. 42 Queen st
Lawson C. 172 Market
Lewthwaite G. 77-8-9 Market
Lincoln J. 139 Market
Lincoln T. 162 Market
Littlehailes J. 10 Nile st. B
Low M. 194 High st. B
Lowes G. 32 Society la. M S
Lowes G. 2 Fleet st. B
Lowes J. 11 Williamson
terrace, M S
Lyell J. 48 Church st. M S
Lynch D. Walworth st. B
M'Donald W. 92 Market
M'Guire J. 24 Baines lane
M'Kenna J. 22 Church st.
and 137 Market
M'Laughlin M. 174 Market,
and 32 Low st
M'Pherson D. 37 George st
Magog Thomas, 106 High st
Miller Ann, 256 High st. B
Miller Joseph, Deptford
Mills J. 47 South Durham
street, B
Mitchell T. 25 Covent Garden
street
Mitchell T. 40 Flag lane
Moffit William, 29 Hudle-
stone street, M S
Moore L. Millfield, B
Moore M. 17 Middle st. B
Moore T. Kerss' court
Morrell J. Nesham place
Neel J. 75 Market, and 5
Pemberton st. B
Norris A. R. 31 Union st. B
North C. 65 Market, and 44
Railway st. B
Norton G. 6 Crow Tree rd. B
Oliver J. 31 Ayre's Quay rd. B
Ord Ralph, 4 Nesham square
and 96 Market
Ord Richard, Wear st. M S
Ord W. 22 Crow Tree road, B
Ormandy J. 28 Panns, B
Pattison M. 5 Moorgate st
Pearson E. 3 Thornton place
and 62 Market
Petrie A. 135 Market and 26
Low st
Potts M. 8 Thomas st. M
Potts Thomas, Ayre's Quay
Price Thomas, 9 Church st
Price Wm. 31 Woodbine st. B
Pyle J. 38 Broad st. M
Ragg J. 15 George st
Ray R. 24 Hedworth st. and
96 Market
Reed J. 39 Whitburn st. M S
Richan W. Back Sans st. B
Robe J. 5 West Lawrence st. B
Robinson J. 116 Coronation
street, B
Rogerson T. 14 George st
Russell R. 72 Market and 3
Zion st. B
Scales T. 305 High st. B
Scott J. 86 Market
Scott Richard, 19 Mill st. &
157 Market
Scott W. Back Nile st. B
Scott W. 206 High st. and
81 Market
Scott W. 26 Sans st. B. and
80 and 85 Market
Sheraton R. 28 Covent Gar-
den street
Shippen W. S. 266 High st
Simmons W. Back Sussex st
Simpson Edward, 167 High st
Smail J. 16 George st
Small Thomas, 42 North
Quay, M S
Smith J. 20 West st. B
Smith R. 22 Queen st
Smith S. 21 Flag lane
Snaith G. 71 Market and 11
Woodbine terrace, B
Snowdon J. 31 Trimdon st. B
Stephenson J. 24 Society
lane, M S

Stephenson Richard, 29 Hendon road, B
Stephenson T. Dunham rd. B
Stoneley G. 16 Lombard st
Stronghair T. Church la. B
Summers J. 9 Walworth st. B
Tarbet J. 40 Williamson st. M S
Tarbet Wm. North Quay, M S
Taylor L. Dame Dorothy st. M S
Thompson W. Barrington street, M S
Thompson W. 26 Covent Garden st
Trotter W. 76 Market and 10 Queen st
Turnbull J. 33 Cumberland street, B
Usher J. 3 East Cross st. B
Ward G. Low row, B
Watson J. 90 Market and 32 Coronation st. B
Webster George, North Quay, M S
Webster Thos. 2 Church st
Weddle J. Railway st. B
White J. 5 Adelaide place, B
Whittle J. Milburn st. B
Widdrington R. Cross place
Widdrington Thomas, 147 High st
Wilkinson Joseph, North Quay, M S
Wilkinson W. Back New Grey st
Williams Thomas, 48 Howick street, M S
Wilson J. 23 Stafford st
Wilson J. 9 High st. and 7 Hutchinson's buildings, B
Wilson Jas. 10 Golden alley
Wilson R. 60 Market and 1 Hudson's buildings, B
Wilson T. Littlegate, B
Wilson W. 37 Queen st
Windle R. 30 South Durham street, B
Wolfe John G. Church st. Deptford, B
Wood W. 5 Ayre's Quay road, B
Wood W. 68 Market and 23 Covent Garden st
Woodifield W. 1 East Woodbine st. B. & 68 Market
Wray A. 10 Zion st. B
Yule P. 109 Whitburn st. M S

Brass Founders & Finishers.

Bailey Edward, 102 High st. and Fitters row
Cogdon J. 27 East Cross st. B
Dannatt J. 1 Norfolk st. B
Errington Richard, jun. and Brothers, Ayre's Quay, and Pann Bank Top, B
Glaholm J. & W. & Co. 35 Charles st. B. and Pann Bank Top, B
Haddock & Clay, 2 Queen st. and Garden st
Lamb J. 12 Nile st. B
Lee J. Coronation st. B
Scott J. 8 Upper Sans st. B
Wight R. & Son, 83 High st

Brewers.

Marked * are also Maltsters.

*Allison Jas. North Quay, M S
Austin J. 2 Williamson terrace, M S
Best W. Deptford
Carr J. 56 Dundas st. M S
Denton J. Walton lane
Fenwick R. & Co. Low st
Graydon M. W. & Co. Dixon's square, M S
Hartley H. 14 Silksworth row, B
*Hindmarch & Co. 111 High street
Hodgson J. Dunning st. B
*Lockie J. 27 Hanover pl. B
Moody N. 2 Hodgson's buildings, B
Naylor Robert, 51 High st
Oliver M. 8 Adelaide place, B
*Reed T. 100 Low st
*St. John & Barrett, Queen street, B
Story William, 40 Moor st. Hendon
*Tyzack & Forster, Drury la
*Vaux Cuthbert, 10 Union street, B
Whinham W. Nesham sq

Brick Manufacturers.

Marked * are also Tile Makers.

*Ettrick A. & Co. North Hylton
Graham John, Low Ford
*Jacques William, Deptford
Lister George, Hedley st. B
*Rush & Forth, Chester road, B
*Simpson Ralph, Back Trimdon street West, B
Small S. Millfield, B
Snowdon & Watson, Diamond Hall, B
*Thomas N. Dock st. M S
Wakefield William, South Hylton Brick & Tile Works

Brokers—Share

Barker W. I. & Son, 5 Bridge st. B
Hills J. 266 High st. B

Brokers—Ship & Insurance

Alcock C. 54 Sans st. B
Anderson & Waters, Villiers st. B
Anderson J. 13 Bridge st.
Andrews & Co. Little Villiers street, B
Ayre J. jun. 4 Nile st. B
Barber W. 143 High st. B
Barry J. jun. 9 High st.
Bentham & Co. 51 Villiers street, B
Briggs W. & Co. Exchange buildings
Brouet Emile & Co. 51 High street
Brunton J. 23 Lambton st.
Burdes W. 143 High st.
Carling W. & Co. 1 Sunderland street, B
Cropton T. & Co. 180 High street, B
Crosby J. 5 & 6 Nile st.
Crow A. T. 53 Sans st. B
Davidson & M'Kenzie, 15 Wear st. M S
Davidson H. 75 High st.
Dawson W. 6 Villiers st.
Donniston J. 53 Sans st.
Douglas J. 1 Bedford st.
Doxford W. 34 Bridge st.
Dumble John, 82 High st.
Elliott T. 206 High st
Farrow W. jun. 137 High street, B
Forster J. 2 Somerford pl.
Gibson W. & Co. 5 Russell
Goble Arthur, Custom House Entrance
Hamilton, Jacks, & Co. 15 High st. B
Hay J. Exchange buildings
Henzell P. 140 High st.
Herring J. C. & W. 30 Villiers street, B
Heward W. N. & Son, Little Villiers st. B
Hudson J. & Co. Exchange buildings
Hudson Ralph & Sons, Custom House Entrance
Hudsons & Haddock, Custom House Entrance
Humble J. 1 Frederick st.
Huntley F. C. & Co. Sunniside, B
Husdell Jacob, 154 Wear st. M S
Hutchinson R. 19 New Bridge st. M S
Innes & Chapman, Eastern street, B

orpe W. 3 West Wear
iet, B
M. & Co. Exchange
ldings
P. R. & Co. 20 Bridge
et, B
ga A. M. & Son, 140 &
High st. and Newcastle
l Seaham Harbour
don & Byers, 51 West
nniside
egor R. & Co. 3 Villiers
eet, B
rood T. & W. F. 141
gh st. B
hew G. jun. 152 High
eet, B
S. 135 High st. B
re T. jun. 1 East Cross
eet, B
nsey & Clapham, 13
ridge st. B
son J. 140 High st. B
cock Bligh, 11 Ann st. B
erall G. 135 High st. B
ies C. J. 1 East Cross
reet, B
inson G. & Co. 137 High
reet, B
inson T. T. & Co. Custom
House Entrance
h & Co. 107 High st
we J. 13 Bridge st. B
ley T. C. 1 Sunniside, B
ison W. 26 High st
ith, Ivers, & Co. 69 John
street, B
ith W. J. 53 Sans st. B
urthwaite J. Holmes's
Wharf
ence A. G. 13 Bridge st. B
ephenson C. 135 High
street, B
ephenson R. 2 East Cross
street, B
ewart R. Ferry-boat Land-
ing, Low st
vainston & Weatherley, 189
High st. B
vainston G. 4 Church st
vanston W. 1 East Cross
street, B
aylor J. 137 High st
hompson J. & Co. Sunni-
side, B
hompson T. B. 140 High
street, B
indall P. jun. 140 High st.
B. J. Young, agent
Vatson W. Dame Dorothy
street, M S
Vatson W. H. & G. 134
High st. B
Wayman & Garrick, 172
High st. B
White A. 47 West Sunni-
side, B
Willerton R. & Co. 54 Sans
street, B
Young T. B. jun. & Co. 210
High st. and Russell st

Builders.

Allison W. 4 Woodbine st. B
Bailes Robert, Grey st. & 11
Upper Sans st
Bearpark R. Dame Dorothy
street, M S
Clarke John, 81 Wear st. B
Clarke R. 8 Peel st. B
Cooke T. Whitburn st. M S
Cooper T. 46 North Bridge
street, M S
Cram G. Mary st. B
Dowell J. 46 George st
Drysdale W. Upper Sans
street, B
Elliott & Forster, 11 Carter
street, Crow Tree road, B
Fairclough R. Ward terrace,
Hendon
Ferguson J. Hylton road, B
Firth G. 22 Chester road, B
Forster W. Randolph st. B
Fry A. R. 26 South John st. B
Hodgson W. 26 Green st. B
Hudson Robert (and mason),
1 St. Paul st. Hendon
Hunter W. 40 Brougham st. B
Laws J. 31 Brougham st. B
Lee John, Blandford st. B
Lister G. 32 Hedley st. B
Maddison P. 115 Coronation
street, B
Murray C. Villiers st. B
Newby W. Back William st. B
Oliver H. 36 Broughton st. B
Pattinson J. 299 High st. B
Peacock Robert & Richard,
Hodson's buildings, M
Peart & Humble, Crow Tree
road, B
Potts J. 13 Foyle st. B
Pratt T. Brougham st. B
Pratt W. 43 Nile st. B
Reah George, Ann st. B
Renny H. (and mason), 29
Northumberland st. B
Richardson J. Millum pl. MS
Riddell Thomas, Pallion
Ridley Thomas, Chester road
Rush W. Broughton st. B
Rutherford R. 5 Charles st.
M S
Scott W. 3 Wear st. B
Short John, Low Ford
Short Robert, Low Ford
Simpson R. Back Trimdon
street West, B
Taylor J. Middle st. B
Thompson Geo. Beach st. B
Thompson J. 23 Hardwick
street, M S
Thompson J. 47 Wear st. B
Thompson Johnson, King
street, B
Tone J. C. 23 Olive st. B
Tulip R. R. Bloomfield st. MS
Turnbull R. 22 Northumber-
land street, B
Vipond R. 48 Woodbine st. B
Walton J. 18 Addison st. B
Wardropper A. 8 Coronation
street, B
Weastell A. & J. Flag lane
Wetherald William, 112
Coronation st. B. & Middle
street, B
Wheeler G. H. Wellington
row, B
Wilson R. Back Sans st. B
Young G. M. 32 Nile st. B
Young George, Eden st. B
Younger Thomas, jun. 3
Chester road, B

Butchers.

Adamson E. 12 Nelson sq. MS
Atkinson F. 263 High st. B
Barnes G. 3 Market, 103
Low st. and 18 Coronation
street, B
Barwick R. 118 High st. B
Barwick W. 88 High st. B.
and 14 Coronation st. B
Beavis T. 77 Moor st. B
Bewick W. 67 High st. B
Bird J. Walworth st. B
Blackett T. 36 Market
Brabant John, 74 High st
Brabant W. 55 Market
Brewis J. 237 High st
Brewis John, 50 High st
Brewis Robert, 40 High st
Brown Robert, 88 High st
Burdon F. 283 High st. B
Cairns T. 21 Market and 35
New Grey st
Carney T. 59 Dundas st. M S
Carter W. 7 George st. M
Carter W. 31 Sans st. B
Charlton C. Low row, B
Charlton J. 41 Crescent row, B
Clarke John A. 68 High st
Clarke Ralph, Deptford, B
Clarke Samuel, 81 High st
Cockburn J. 15 Market
Cogdon R. L. 8 Market
Cook John, 135 Wear st. MS
Coulson N. 9 Society la. M S
Coulthard T. 13 Market

Cowling William, 12 Whitburn street, M S
Coxon Robert, 12 Howick street, M S
Crisp Robert, 24 Silksworth row, B
Crowther G. 25 Market
Cummins R. 3 Matlock st. B
Dalziel J. 21 Hanover place, B. and 50 High st. B
Davidson R. 44 Market
Davidson T. 97 Whitburn street, M S
Dickinson John, Low Ford
Dickinson M. Y. 106 Coronation street, B
Dixon Susannah, 80 Church street, M S
Douglas J. 22 Market
Douthwaite James, 31 High street; ho. 28 New Grey st
Dryden T. Walworth st. B
Elliott P. 8 Zion st. B
Embleton T. 3 High st
Evans Thomas, 102 Church street, M S
Fenwick J. 58 Wear st. M S
Ferguson J. 64 Moor st. B
Fittis J. 7 Williamson st. MS
Gardner M. 23 Market
Gibson L. 54 High st. B
Gibson T. 19 Market
Gibson W. 120 High st. B
Gill John, 6 John st
Gilmore George Robert Henry, 232 High st. B
Godley W. William st. B
Grant Mary, 23 Hill st. B
Greenfield John W. Wear st. M S. and 41 Market
Greenfield T. 40 Railway st. B. and 38 Market
Greenhow E. 6 Deptford rd. B
Greenwell J. 5 High st
Greenwell R. 6 Sans st
Hall W. 95 High st. B
Hall W. Millum terrace, MS. and 134 Coronation st. B
Hammond J. Wellington row, B
Harper J. 12 High st. B
Hay W. 47 Market
Hedley John, 76 Coronation street, B
Holmes William, 47 High st
Horsman John, 16 Hendon road, B
Hudson R. H. 51 Market
Humphrey & Haddock, 42 High street
Huntley William, 52 Silver st
Hutchinson G. 18 Society lane, M S
Hutchinson J. 27 Market
Hutchinson John, 5 Liddell street, M S
Hutchinson T. 59 Market
Hutchinson W. 28 High st. B
Jackson W. 274 High st. B
Jewitt G. 12 Market
Jobson A. 9 Warren st
Kerr H. 4 Market
Kirkwood T. 91 Whitburn street, M S
Laverick W. 42 Market
Lee William, Low Ford
Leighton R. 5 Bridge st. B
Liddell E. 127 High st
Lincoln J. 19 Whitburn st. M S
Longstaff G. 60 Market
Lowson Robert, 59 High st
Lowson William, 65 High st
Lowson Wm. 1 Maling's rig
Matthew E. 70 Church st. M S
Matthews John, 87 Church street, M S
Milburn M. 127 Church st. MS
Milner Joseph, Low Ford
Mitchell R. 54 Market
Moore M. & Co. 20 High st
Morrell W. 52 Market
Muir Andrew, 86 Hendon road, B
Newton S. H. 6 Market
Nixon M. Dame Dorothy st. M S
Oliver J. R. 110 Coronation street, B
Ormston Wm. 131 Wear st. M S
Ovington T. 20 Ropery row, M
Palmer Richard, 10 Garden court, M S
Park J. 21 Church st. M S
Pile Jas. 32 Charles st. M S
Posgate J. E. 19 Walworth street, B
Pringle G. 87 Whitburn st. M S
Punshon T. 2 Adelaide pl. B
Punshon W. 46 Market
Ramsey R. 10 Market
Rawlinson William, 10 Sussex st. B
Ray Wm. 129 Wear st. M S
Reed J. & Son, 78 High st. B
Reed Thos. 21 & 22 Hendon road, B
Renney W. 80 High st. B
Riley T. 127 Church st. M S
Rippon Thos. 24 High st. B
Ritchie J. Thornton place, B
Robinson G. 19 John st. M
Robinson Wm. 119 High st
Robinson W. 36 Hanover place, B
Robson Francis, 76 High st
Robson J. 9 Market
Robson W. 11 Market
Rogers W. 14 Market
Rontree Henry, Low Ford
Salkeld R. 34 Market
Scarr Wilfrid, 84 High st
Sharp R. W. 35 Hendon rd
Shepherd John, Low Ford
Shepherd Thomas, Nr Trimdon, B
Siddle J. & Co. Moor st. Hendon, B
Smith G. 35 Market
Smith J. W. Dame Dorothy street, M S
Snaith T. Water Works
Snowdon T. 57 Market
Southall Joseph, 3 Blazer Field, M S
Stafford T. 295 High st
Stafford Thomas, Low F
Steabler Timothy, 37 M st. Hendon, and 49 Ma
Stephenson and Reed, Hendon road, B
Stephinson D. 66 Nile st
Swainston G. 48 Market
Swainston W. 22 Moor st. Hendon, and 53 Market
Tate A. South Johnson st
Taylor John, 28 Moor st. Hendon
Taylorson Isabella, George street, M
Taylorson J. 16 High st
Taylorson J. 1 George st
Thompson R. 281 High st
Thompson T. W. 5 Lin terrace, M S
Turner John, Church st. Deptford, B.
Waggott T. 50 Market
Walker Richard, Low F
Walton R. 105 Coronation street, B
Walton T. 6 Moor st. B
Ward R. J. 8 High st. B
Watson G. 33 Millum terr. M S
Watson G. 304 High st
Watson H. 47 High st
Watson J. C. 265 High st
Wealands T. 1 Market
Wild Benjamin, Church Deptford, B
Wilkin Robt. 63 Hendon
Wilkinson T. Stafford st
Willis Robert, Hendon
Wills W. 56 Market
Wilson P. 6 Hopper st. B
Wood W. 8 Hanover place
Young J. 45 Market
Young R. 39 Market

ng R. 43 Market

inet Makers and Joiners.

also Joiners & Carpenters.)
ked * are also Furniture
kers; † are also Upholsterers

cock & Co. 64 Nile st. B
inson G. J. 7 Barclay st. M S
inson Samuel, 11 West Wear st. B
les R. Grey st. Upper lans st. B
es W. Back Pemberton street, B
xter J. 15 Dundas st. M S
dford R. 97 Coronation st. B
ewick R. 33 West Wear st. B
ckit J. 1 Wear st. B
olam J. 5 Middle st. B
lland J. 22 King st. B
rydon W. 4 Fawcett st. B
hater W. 48 Sans st. B
arke Duncan, 38 Queen street, B
oates Matthew, 131 High street, B
chrane T. Back East Cross street
oke W. 16 Hope st. B
avis W. Back Woodbine street, B
ean W. Back North Durham street, B
itchburn R. N. Pann la. B
Earle A. S. 128 Coronation street, B
Fleming J. 136 Coronation street, B
orster W. 22 Charles st. B
lodson Ralph, 4 North Durham street, B
raydon G. 44 Dundas st. M S
enderson T. 16 Bedford st. B
erbert H. 7 Green st. B
Herring D. D. 124 High street, B
unter W. Low row, B
utchinson J. F. Borough road, B
utton R. 4 Cross street, B
ob John H. 28 Brougham street, B
ohnson W. T. 270 High st. B
ackland W. Walworth st. B
ayburn W. 284 High st. B
Little J. 88 Coronation st. B
M'Kenzie J. 264 High st. B
Maddison T. 115 Coronation street, B
Marshall J. 11 West Wear st
Maxfield B. 68 & 69 Hendon road, B
Metcalf Thos. 59 Lombard st
Munro T. 22 Brougham st. B
*Neagle Nicholas, 10 Lombard st
Phillips G. Dunning st. B
Ridley J. York st. B
*Robinson J. 52 Coronation street
Robson G. 56 Dock st. M S
Rutherford W. 4 Grey st
Scott H. 15 Union st. B
†Smith E. 293 & 294 High street, B
†Smith G. 5 Coronation st. B
Stafford T. 10 Hill street, B
*Suddick John W. 50 Coronation st. B
*Swinburne W. 12 Lombard street
Taylor R. Dunning st. B
Thompson Johnson, King street, B
Timoline J. Little Villiers st. B
Wanless S. 7 Moor st. B
Ward W. 202 High st
Wilkinson S. Walton lane
Wilson R. 19 Olive st. B
Wood T. W. Silksworth row

Canvas Manufacturers.

Blenkhorne J. Back Lambton street, B
Bullock E. 22 Queen st. B
Dobbing J. 17 Nile st. B
Douglas W. H. 5 Bodlewell lane
Forster M. Castle st. B
Hunter J. W. 77 Low st
Lotinga A. M. & Son, 140 and 141 High st. and Newcastle
Loughton & Scott, Church walk and South Shields
Moore T. jun. 18 Panns, B; office 1 East Cross st
Oxley T. South Nicholson street, B
Reed Mary, 28 Bridge st. B
Speeding Thomas, North Quay, M S

Carpet Warehousemen.

Alcock & Son, 64 Nile st. B
Reed T. & M. 180 High st. B
Richardson J. 167 High st. B
Smart T. 179 High st. B

Cart Proprietors.

Bennett J. 21 Rendlesham street, M S
Burn J. 13 Hallgarth sq. M S
Campbell G. 29 Farrington row, B
Gargett G. South Johnson street, B
Graham W. 3 Albert st. B
Hudson J. 64 Dock st. M S
Hudson R. 1 St. Paul st. B
Humble T. 104 Whitburn street, M S
Langton R. W. 13 Albert st. B
Layburn J. Ettrick place
Maddison J. Barclay st. M S
Maughan W. Hylton road, B
Monarch B. 64 Northumberland street, B
Pile William, 25 Whitburn street, M S
Robson G. Peacock st. B
Smith E. 27 Farrington row, B
Snowball W. Thomas st. M
Sparrow J. 309 High st. B
Stevenson Robert, Dame Dorothy st. M S
Turnbull Robert, 25 Wellington lane, B
Whitfield G. 306 High st. B

Cartwrights.

Bulmer T. 47 North Bridge street, M S
Harper Edward, 29 Hendon street, B
Jameson W. 27 Low row, B
Robson J. 17 Walworth st. B
Simpson J. Low row, B
Smith J. H. Low row, B
Stephenson Robt. Church st
Vert G. Hedworth place, M

Carvers and Gilders.

Branfoot Richard, 23 North Durham st. B
Cunningham T. 11 Bedford street, B
Frankel E. 37 Burleigh st
Handy G. D. 23 Bedford street, B
Hodgson J. R. Lambton st. B
Lindsay J. 13 Bridge st. B
Swan George (ship & house carver), North Quay, M S
Tate G. 28 Crow Tree rd. B
Taylor & Bell, Back Pemberton street, B
Taylor William, 4 South Durham st. B

Chain and Chain Cable Manufacturers.

(See also Anchor Manufacturers.)

Beavens Arthur, 6 Folly end, M S
Blakey Thos. Folly end, M S
Bonds & Mather, Panns, B
Booth Thos. 3 Folly end, M S
Clark W. Golden alley
Crome J. & Son, Russell st
Haddock & Clay, 2 Queen st. and Garden st

Lilley Geo. 5 Folly end, M S
Livingston W. H. 25 William street, B
Lumsdon J. & E. Strand Iron Works, Strand, M S
Nicholson William & Sons, 114 & 115 High st; office Warren st
Penman Henry, 112 High st
Ray A. Vulcan Forge, Deptford
Scott John, Low Quay & 10 Henry st
Spencer Michael, Flag lane; ho. 12 Hendon road
Wight & Son, 83 High st

Cheesemongers, Butter, and Bacon Factors.

Cowan & Co. 187 High st
Cowan W. 4 Hutchinson's buildings, B
Dawson T. 37 Market
Eddy W. 16 Market
Fenwick C. 209 Market
Firth G. Silksworth row, B
Gowens W. 88 Market
Havelock J. 17 Market
Head G. 30 Market
Hodgson J. 24 Market
Holiday C. 204-5 High st. B
Hunter T. 7 Olive st. B
Iveson J. 33 Market
Moore J. G. 117 High st. B
Spencer H. 31 Market
Walton J. 15 High st

Chemists and Druggists.

Bird Wm. 11 Nelson sq. M S
Brumwell & Son, 53 Church street, M S
Cranston J. 82 Coronation street, B
Crewe S. 13 High st
Dixon J. & Co. 37 High st
Dobinson W. 239 High st. B
Dodgshon E. 33 Bridge st. B
Evans John, 37 High st
Fairley T. & W. C. 158 High street, B
Forster John & Co. 163 High street
Heming R. 127 High st. B
Hodgson R. 30 Coronation street, B
Hopper R. 46 High st. B
Jones D. E. 193 High st. B
Laidler William B. 18 Hendon road, B
Leadbitter W. F. 6 Bridge street, B
Lethe J. 137 Coronation st. B
Martin J. 115 Low st
Mawson J. (and homœopathic), 60 Fawcett st. B, and Newcastle
Mitchell Thomas, Silksworth row, B
Palin Benjamin, 78 High st
Palin W. & S. Moor street, Hendon
Rennison James, 98 High st
Ritson J. & Sons, 4 High st
Robinson R. 48 Coronation st
Robinson Thos. 145 High st
Sayer & Gilbert, 119 Whitburn street, M S
Scarrow W. 147 High st. B
Thompson Harrison, 8 Moor street, Hendon
Thompson R. & H. 269 High st. B
Thompson William, 87 High st; ho. West Sunniside
Twizell Robert, Low Ford
Walton J. 300 High st. B
Walton R. 261 High st. B
Wilkinson George, 76 Hendon road, B
Wilkinson Henry, 71 High st
Young J. 130 High st. B

Chimney Sweepers.

Boyd J. 43 Sans st. B
Brison J. Number's Garth, B
Buckham D. 46 Union lane
Dasty A. Baines lane
Dent T. 13 Williamson st. M S
Forster J. 2 Maud's lane
Hall R. 206 High st
Ryens M. 200 Pann, B
Scott J. 13 Dunning st. B

China, Glass, & Earthenware Dealers.

Burnside J. 155 High st. B
Charlton W. 101, 102, and 103 Market
Fulton J. 76 Church st. M S
Goodwell Agnes, North Shore, M S
Hardy Mary, 2 Low Quay
Hunter W. 15 High st. B
Linsley F. 108 Market
Linsley Hannah, 111 Market
Mars Sarah, 35 North Quay, M S
Marshall P. 126 Coronation street, B
Oswald R. D. Hind's Brdg. B
Parton Rosanna, 127 Market
Stewart T. 25 East Cross st. B
Taylor Ann, 120 Market
Thomas J. 29 & 30 Market

Clothes Dealers.

Abram David, 87 Wear st. M S
Barkas Mrs. 106 Market and 28 Zion st. B
Bell J. C. 24 Low st
Bell Mary, 98 Market
Bell Mary, 141 & 142 Market and 24 Low st
Burke E. 99 Market
Collins J. 92 Low st
Embleton Esther, 150 Market and 2 Silver st
Garretty P. 17 Mill st
Grieves Elizh. 144 Market
Harkney P. 147-8 Market
Hogg Hannah, 110 Market
Jolly W. 42 Low street and 118 Market
Joseph L. 162 High st
Laws W. 42 Queen st
Lonie T. 105 Market
M'Kay W. 28 Queen st
Merrick Ann, 100 Market
Pladdie J. 48 Silver st. and 146 Market
Richardson R. 151 and 15[illegible] Market
Thompson Isabella, 1[illegible] Market
Thompson Mary, 63 Coronation street, B
Trainer Ruth, 134 Market
Warburton Grace, 3 Warren street
Ward S. 109 Market
Willie M. 23 Low street and 175 Market
Wright T. 43 Mill st

Coach & Cab Proprietors.

Butt J. 2 Matlock st. B
Davison J. 52 Hedworth st. B
Downs J. Ettrick place
Downs W. 38 Nile st. B
Hunter R. 21 Sunderland street, B
Lockie P. 21 Foyle st. B
Pringle R. Murton st. B
Richardson R. Back Sunderland st. B
Wilson T. 2 East Cross st. B

Coach and Harness Manufacturers.

Ratcliffe G. & T. Union st. B
Simpson H. 27 Green st. B
Usher E. H. Dunning st. B. and Castle st. B

Coal Fitters.

Bell Wm. & Co. 3 Bridge st. B
Elliott James, Exchange buildings
Halcro John, North Quay, M S. the Beamish, and South Moor
Hamilton, Jacks, and Co. 141 High st. B

ısdell Jacob, 154 Wear st. M S
ıtton T. 139 High st
nassohn D. Exchange
nie Martin and Co. Exchange buildings
ounsey J. 13 Bridge st
gden J. M. Bridge st. B
owell H. Low Quay
ıarp E. 22 Bridge st. B
ıylor Chas. 215 High st. B
odd John, Lambton office, Castle st. B
yzack Samuel, 32 Bridge street, B

Coal Merchants.

urlinson & Co. Millfield, Land Sale, B
ibson and Fawcett, Lambton and Land Sale coal depot, Silksworth's row, B
iddell R. Hetton, Landsale, Farrington row, and Chester road, B
tay and Hopper, Hendon, Landsale
ıcott William, Moor, Landsale; ho. 5 D'Arcy terrace
Vearmouth Colliery Co. Southwick lane

Coffee Roasters.

Bellerby Chas. Stamps lane
Peacock H. Back Sans st. B
Thompson T. B. Crow Tree road, B

Confectioners.

(See also Fruiterers and Confectioners).

Angas Mary Ann, 4 Coronation street, B
Armstrong C. 121 Coronation street, B
Armstrong Jane Ann, 14 Villiers st. B
Bainbridge Elizabeth, 24 Bridge st. B
Beagle Susannah, 85 Market
Bell John, 89 High st
Benneson F. Market open
Briggs Hannah, 9 Moor st. B
Burnop Ann, Silksworth row, B
Burton James, 50 Hendon road, B
Carus H. 115 High st. B
Chapman Mary, 107 Coronation street, B
Clark Ann, Hendon and 11 West Lawrence st
Cranston, Hudson, & Co. 39 High st
Creighton N. 16 Vine pl. B
Farrow W. 2 North Durham street, B
Hall A. 83 Market
Hirst Joseph, 5 Moor st. Hendon & 26 Zion st
Jenkins M. 207 High st
Johnson H. 22 High st. B
Lamb Ann, 273 High st. B
Maughan Elizabeth, 37 Zion street, B
Murray I. 14 Hamilton st. MS
Parker Joseph, 84 Moor st. B
Phalp H. 85 Coronation st. B
Potts M. 7 Waterloo st. M S
Proud J. 14 York st. B
Pulman R. 7 Bridge st. B
Ramsey Isab. 202 High st
Robertson J. 29 High st. B
Robertson Robt. 161 High st
Shackleton G. H. 21 Green terrace, B
Sharratt Richard, 61 Hendon road
Softly Mary, 59 Moor st. B
Thompson John, 173 High st
Wayman Thomas, 125 High street, B
Wheatley Isab. 17 Hill st. B
White J. 5 Adelaide place, B
Wilson Jane, 50 Silver st

Consuls.

Belgium, J. Reed, 193 High street, B
Denmark, R. M. Hudson, Custom House Entrance
France, L. Thiercelin, 3 Manor place, B
Hanover, R. Greenwell & Son, 6 Fawcett st. B
Hanse Towns, R. M. Hudson, Custom House Entrance
Netherlands, R. Greenwell & Son, 6 Fawcett st. B
Portugal, J. W. Collingwood, 31 Fawcett st. B
Prussia, G. R. Booth, 50 West Sunniside
Spain, R. Peacock, 3 East Sunniside, B
Sweden and Norway, T. C. Huntley & Co. 2 Sunniside, B

Contractors.

Brown W. South Dock
Forster & Lawton, Holly terrace, B
Fraser, Potts, & Riddell, South Dock
Fulton J. 13 Henry st. B
Fleming John, South Dock; ho. 36 New Grey st
Hunter Elizah. 50 Henry st. B
Pawson H. 26 Henry st. B
Pawsons & Hirst, South Dock
Richardson J. 4 Addison st. B
Rush J. 31 Chester road, B
Thomson A. 48 Henry st. B

Coopers.

Anderson George, North Quay, M S
Birbeck Thomas, 9 Silver st. and 183 Market
Brown R. 113 Low st
Drysdale G. 33 Low st
Embleton Robert, South Dock; ho. 20 Hedworth st
Frost John, Nobles Quay
Gills T. Folly end, M S
Hetherington W. 70 Bonner's field, M S
Hutchinson Edward, North Quay, M S
Johnson G. 48 Walworth st. B
Lawson William, 17 Hudlestone street, M S. and 28 Market
Newton M. 30 George st
Roe John, Brewery bank, M S
Moody T. 97 Low st
Salkeld Robert, 44 Silver st
Smith R. Rendlesham st. MS
Whitfield Mark, Low Quay
Wiseman J. 124 Low st
Young Bentley, Deptford

Copperas Manufacturers.

Lindsay George, 38 West Sunniside
Ogden Brothers, Deptford
Rewcastle J. South Hylton Copperas Works; ho. Brunswick pl. Gateshead

Cork Cutters.

Dixon T. 57 Nile st. B
Dixon T. jun. 198 High st. B
Thompson T. 40 Charles street, B

Curriers and Leather Cutters.

Adamson & Bell, 27 William street, B. and 3 Sans st
Clark J. (leather dresser), 6 Green terrace, B
Coates J. 42 Cumberland st. B
Flintoff Thos. 175 High st
Gray Robert, 25 Flag lane
Heslop G. & Co. 150 High street, B
Hilliard J. 3 George st
Lackenby Elizh. 9 Golden Alley
Lackenby W. 50 Queen st. B
Marshall A. 91 Coronation street, B

Robson W. and Son, 42 George st

Outfitters.

Fishburne A. Durham rd. B
Ridgeway H. 209 High st. B
Waddell T. Back Bedford st. B

Dairymen.

Bailey J. 11 Mill st
Blakey J. 32 Woodbine st. B
Bowey M. 9 Wear st. B
Harrison R. 6 Moor st. B
Newbold R. 13 Brougham street, B

Dentists.

Cafferata J. L. 21 Bridge st. B
Chamberlain and Taylor, 124 High st. B
Dow B. (mechanical) 4 East Cross st. B
Joel E. G. 27 Villiers st. B
Mosely E. and Son, 219 High st. B
Nightingale and Sons, 223 High st. B
Wilton W. J. 63 John st. B
Wolff J. 5 Sussex st. B

Drapers—Linen & Woollen.

Ainslie W. 88 High st. B
Binns H. (linen), 173 High street, B
Blackett W. 242 High st. B
Bradley and Robinson, 180 High st.
Burton John, Low Ford
Calvert W. and Son, 160 High st. B
Clark D. 151 High st. B
Eggleston John, 96 Church street, M S
Fletcher Eleanor, 12 New Grey st
Gibson and Stokoe, 162 High st. B
Glover J. 58 Nile st. B
Hughan W. 13 Nile st. B
Huntly David P. 184 High st
Lancaster J. 187 High st. B
Laverick J. 15 Hamilton st. M S
Lee G. K. 7 High st.
Mackeand W. B. 50 Villiers street, B
M'Kenzie and Wilson, 199 High st. B
M'William A. 30 Chester road, B
Moore W. T. 218 High st. B
Ord E. 225 High st. B
Porter C. 308 High st. B
Proud H. 125 High st. B
Punshon Mary, 57 Northumberland st. B
Reed T. & M. 180 High st. B
Reed William R. 98 Church street, M S
Richardson J. 167 High st. B
Rickaby G. 184 High st. B
Rochester G. 208 High st
Russell J. & Co. 25 High st
Rymer G. W. 27 Whitburn street, M S
Sharer J. & P. 183 High st. B
Sheraton R. 198 High st. B
Shevill and Lee, 10 High st. and 2 George st
Smart T. 179 High st. B
Smith and Sons, 53 Wear street, M S
Smith Joseph M. 61 Wear street, M S
Thompson J. 211 High st
Turnbull T. S. 123 High st. B
Waghill T. 223 High st. B
Wake J. H. 12 High st
Young J. 29 Bridge st. B
Young W. 125 High st. B

Drapers—Woollen.

(See also Drapers Linen and Woollen, and also Outfitters).

Binns W. 136 High st. B
Hill J. G. & W. 27 High st
Jopling & Tuer, 184 High st
Levy B. 228 High street, B. and 1 and 2 Fawcett st. B
Moore W. 176 High st. B
Rochester William, 202 High street, B
Royston J. 227 High st. B
Spoor John & Co. 212 High st. B. & 192 & 193 High st

Dyers.

Atkinson Jno. 14 Sussex st. B
Barker and Crow, 138½ Coronation street, B
Barker James, 8 Waterloo place, M S
Cummings J. 8 Church st
Dalziel & Co. 70 High st. B
Elsdon S. 13 William st. B
Forster J. 15 Nile st. B
Hall J. C. 8 Church st
Madgewick R. 5 North Durham st. B
Morgan W. F. 138 Coronation street, B
Pomfret R. H. 54 Villiers st. B

Earthenware Manufacturers.

Burnside W. B. Pemberton's Field, B
Dawson Jno. & Co. Low Ford
Dixon, Phillips, & Co. Sunderland Pottery, High st
Rickaby T. 9 Yorke st. M S
Moore S. & Co. Sheepfold, M

Eating-House Keepers.

Alderdice Maria, Church st
Bagge H. 107 Low st
Bradley Charles, London Dining Rooms, 25 Bridge street, B
Brown Mary, 121 Low st
Finkle T. 126 Low st
Grantham G. H. 200 High st
Greenwell Mary, 133 Wear street, M S
Hudson Ann, 205 High st
Jobson J. 19 Hanover pl. B
Johnson R. 1 Grey st
Lowes R. 112 Low st
Phalp H. 85 Coronation st. B
Ramsey Isab. 202 High st
Rawes Dorothy, North Bridge street, M S
Redpath J. 117 Low st
Urwin Isabella, 154 High st
Welch F. Hardwick st. M S
Westgarth J. 8 Bridge st. B

Engineers—Civil.

Brown W. 3 Cumberland terrace, B
Crozier W. 23 Foyle st. B
Meik T. Crow Tree road, B

Engineers—Mechanical.

(Marked * are Boiler Builders)

Armstrong G. and W. Hope street, B
Blakey G. Collier row, B
*Burlinson J. and Co. Millfield, B
*Clark G. Sheepfold, M
Dickinson John, Brewery bank, M S
Duxfield J. Bonner's field, M S
Greenwood S. Castle st. B
Hughes J. Garden st. B
*M'Nay H. Thornhill Quay
Pyle J. John st. M
Wardle Robt. 37 Queen st. B

Engravers, Copper-plate, & Lithographic Printers.

Aris T. (and die sinker), 24 William street, B
Atkinson D. 2 Nile st. B
Beswick J. G. 65 Nile st. B
De Lacy C. & Sons, 12 Sans st
Ewart G. 1 Frederick rd. B
Jackson W. G. 3 Upper Sans st. B
Morrison D. 246 High st. B
Peacock J. & W. 67 Nile street, B

bson Thomas, 62 Fawcett street, B

Farmers.

amson Ths. Chester rd. B
derson Ths. Chester rd. B
mstrong John, Stockton road, B
and James, Glebe Farm, Chester road, B
ock Robert, Low Ford
ukley Thos. Durham road
resswell George, sen. and jun. Durham road
risp George, Hylton rd. B
urry Rlph. HighHendon, B
unn Jos. Roker House, M
ggleston Jos. Pallion, B
ales Thomas, Ford Cottage, Low Ford
Gibson & Fawcett, Glebe Farm B
Hall Wm. Portabella la. M
Harper John, Hylton rd. B
Heron Thos. Chester rd. B
Hodgson Mrs. Low Ford
Hope John, Claxheugh
Hopp Frances, Durham rd
Hudson George, Grange, M
Hunter Thomas, BlueHouse Estate
Hutchinson Lancelot, Low Ford
Jewitt George Fletcher Dubbs, Tunstall lane, B
Kirtley Ralph, Ford
Lawson Ralph, High Ford
Lister Thomas, Chester rd.B
Lumsden T. Redley Ho. M
Nixon William, Durham rd
Oates Johnson, Durham road, B
Proud John, Red House, Tunstall road, B
Proud Joseph, Hylton rd. B
Proud Thos. Durham rd. B
Proud Wm. Stockton rd. B
Proudfoot George, Pallion
Raine George, Chester rd. B
RamshawJohn,Holm Lands, Tunstall road, B
Reay & Hopper, Glebe Farm, B
Reynoldson John, Broad Meadows, Thornhill Cottage, Tunstall road
Richardson Caleb & William, Ford
Robson William, yeoman and assistant overseer, White House, Portabella lane, M
Sheraton Mary, Durham road, B
Simpson Jemima, Ash pl. M
Smith Robert, jun. Middle Hendon, B
Sparrow John, Chester rd. B
Stoddart Andrew, Simonside
Thompson Margaret, Lowland House Farm
Vaux Cuthbert, Union st. B
Winter Robert, Durham rd
WalkerThomas, BreckonHill

Farriers.

Adamson R. 39 Queen st
Hunter R. Southwick la. M
Moore J. 3 Crow Tree rd. B
Robertson W. Horns lane
Robinson J. Low row, B
Thwaites John, Bonner's field, M S
Trewhitt F. Low row, B
Trewhitt R. Low row, B
Willis E. 39 George st

File Manufacturers.

Blake, Nicholson, & Co. Cumberland st. B
Morton J. 10 Queen st. B
Robson & Scott, Ayre's Quay, B

Fishmongers.

Banks T. Low row, B
Morris P. 72 Church st. M S
Nicholson Elijah, 193 High street, B
Nicholson George, Ropery la
Potts Margaret, Market
Siddell Mrs. Ellen, Market
Towns Mary, Market
Young Mary, 117 Wear st. MS

Flour Dealers.

(See also Bakers & also Millers.)

Agar J. Bonner's field, M S
Bolam J. 44 High st. B
Evans J. 85 High st. B
Leybourn T. 47 Coronation street, B
M'Donald Anthony, 186 High st & Bodlewell lane
Pringle R. 2 Sans st
Ryder G. 66 High st. B
Scott J. 121 Whitburn st. MS
Thirkell T. 55 High st. B
Wood J. 8 Burleigh st

French Polishers.

Child R. 5 Walworth st. B
Hunter M. 16 Sans st

Fruiterers & Confectioners.

Atcheson T. 182 High st. B
Barker C. 19 Williamson street, M S
Blake J. 35 Coronation st. & 192 Market
Button J. 3 Clark terrace, B
Clarke A. 51 Coronation st
Davison A. 37 High st. B
Dibley C. 1 Hardwick st. M S
Ewart J. 76 Wear st. B
Fleming Robt. 49 Wear st. MS
Fraser B. 246 High st. B
Frost T. 2 Lambton st. B
Gibson T. & Co. 112 High street, B
Graham T. Grey st
Hall R. 5 Moor st. B
Harrison J. 2 Howick st. B
Hewart R. 114 Market
Iveson J. Market
Jones R. 56 Charles st. M S
Meggison George, Arcade
Meggison James, 52 High st
Miller Sarah, 10 Coronation street, B
Robson R. John st. and 25 Dundas st. M S
Rutter William, 43½ Church street, M S
Shepherd William, 32 Church street, Deptford, B
Tate J. 3 Spring Garden la
Thompson R. 37 Whitburn street, M S
Wells W. 24 Coronation st. B

Fruit Merchants.

Brown W. 28 High st
Chapman, Brown, & Booker, 25 Low st
Lynn R. 22 Low st
Meggison G. Arcade
Meggison J. 52 High st
Wandless W. 251 High st. B

Funeral Furnishers.

Longford S. 35 Zion st. B
Reed T. & M. 180 High st. B
Richardson J. 167 High st. B
Whitehead Elizabeth, 13 New Grey st

Furniture Brokers.

(See also Cabinet Makers.)

Anderson A. 323 High st. B
Anderson J. 103 Whitburn street, M S
Anderson J. 6 Hodgson's buildings, B
Armstrong W. Minorca place
Atkinson R. 8 High st. B
Foster John, Bonner's field, M S
Galt J. 53 Nile st. B
HodgsonT. 11 Thomas st. MS
Johnson W. T. 270 High st. B
Lord J. 57 Coronation st
Matthewson Ann, 3 Old Grey st
Neagle Nicholas, 10 Lombard street

Redford G. 26 Coronation street, B
Storey T. 18 Covent Garden st
Suddick J. W. 50 Coronation street, B
Sutherland Wm. 25 Sans st. B
Swinburn William, 11 Lombard street
Thompson E. 22 Sans st
Thwaites H. R. 22 Whitburn street, M S
Todd R. 55 Church st. M S
Woodland Jane, 80 Coronation street, B
Wright T. 43 Mill st

Furriers.

Bennett D. J. D. 4 Church st
Binns H. 173 High st. B
Birkett Mary, Millburn st. B
Case W. 43 Queen st. B
Ogden T. 35 Queen st
Reed T. & M. 180 High st. B
Turnbull T. S. 123 High st

Game Dealers & Poulterers.

Gibson T. & Co. 112 & 113 High st. B
Holiday C. 205 High st. B
Moore J. G. 117 High st. B
Nicholson G. 141 High st. B
Wells W. 24 Coronation st. B

Gardeners—Market.

Bradford T. 42 Hendon rd. B
Cairns T. 26 Hendon rd. B
Cairns T. J. 32 Walworth st. B
Coxfield E. 25 Walworth st. B
Coxon E. Ryhope lane
Fair Robert, Tunstall lane, B
Gibson Jacob, Hendon valley
Hay J. 9 Fore st. B
Murray John, Thornhill Cottage, Tunstall lane, B
Murray Robert Robson, Tunstall lane, B
Tyson J. N. Middle Hendon, B
Wiseman Isabella, Ryhope la

Glass Manufacturers.

Ayre's Quay Bottle Company—J. Lindsay, manager; and near the bridge, J. Scott, manager
Hartley James & Co. Wear Glass Works
Kirk William & Co. Ballast Hills Bottle Works, Ayre's Quay, B
Snowdon & Watson, Diamond Hall Bottle Works, Deptford
Sunderland Flint Glass Company — N. French, Trimdon st. B
Sunderland Glass Company, Panns, B—Robert Fenwick & Co. proprietors
Wear Glass Bottle Company — Walker Featherstonhaugh, Deptford

Greengrocers.

(See also Fruiterers and Confectioners).

Archibold John, South Dock
Bailie Ann, Bodlewell lane
Barber Benj. 139 Wear st. M S
Bell J. S. 36 Lawrence st. B
Bishoprick R. 70 High st
Blake J. 37 Coronation st
Cairns T. 199 Market and Hendon road, B
Carlton Jane, 206 Market
Carruthers Wm. 104 High st
Chapman H. 1 South Johnson street, B
Clark Abraham, 51 Coronation street, B
Clark Isaac, 81 High st
Cook Margaret, 3 Russell st
Cooper J. 68 Dock st. M S
Davison A. 37 High st. B
Denton T. Silksworth row, B
Dinsdale J. 208 Market
Donnison W. 207 Market
Foreman W. Thornton pl. B
Freeman J. 64 Wear st. M S
Frost T. 2 Lambton st. B
Gay W. Silksworth row, B
Gosling W. New Trimdon st. B
Graham Thos. 2 Old Grey st
Hayton E. Thornton place, B
Heslop Ann, 5 George st
Heswett John, 6 Moor st. Hendon
Hetherington J. New Trimdon street, B
Hobson William, 67 Moor st. Hendon
Hudson Mich. 133 High st. B
Hull R. 5 Moor st. B
Hunt William, 80 High st
Johnson G. 48 Walworth st
Kitchin Margaret, 75 Coronation street, B
Matthews P. 39 Johnson st. B
Melvin J. 2 Bodlewell lane
Mitchell G. 14 High st. B
Oliver Elizabeth, 14 Hanover place, B
Oxley George, 131 High st. B
Parkinson Robert, 33 Moor street, Hendon
Pattison Thomas, 71 Moor street, Hendon
Pattison William, 152 High st
Pike H. 144 High st. B
Porteous George, 3 Silver st
Robson Thomas, South Dock; ho. 57 Vine st
Rutter W. 81 Crow Tree rd P
Sheriff R. 201 Market and 73 Coronation street, B
Stamp Jane, Water Works road, B
Steel Isabella, 27 Woodbine street, B
Stephenson G. Ferryboat landing, Low st
Stokeld J. 202 Market
Sumby Jane, 197 Market
Todd J. 200 Market
Towers J. 202 High st
Walker J. 210 Market
Wells W. 24 Coronation st. B
Wiseman Isabella, Little Villiers st

Grocers and Tea Dealers.

(See also Tea Dealers and also Grocery, Flour, and General Dealers).

Allison Robert, Beach st. B
Andrews J. & E. 177 High st
Armitage John, Pallion
Atcheson T. 192 High st. B
Athey J. John st. M S
Baillie Ann, 59 Vine st
Bainbridge Elizabeth, 24 Bridge st. B
Bell Hannah, Look-out Hill, M S
Bell J. 2 Hodgson's buildings, M
Beswick Alice, 65 Nile st. B
Binns Edward, 176 High st
Binns F. 18 High st
Bowey J. 60 High st. B
Bowron Eliza, 198 High st
Branfoot J. 63 High st
Bruce J. 61 High st
Buddell R. Williamson st. M S
Crathorne William, Silksworth row, B
Crosby & Porrett, 119 Low st
Davidson W. 33 New Grey st
Davies W. 208 High st. B
Dixon G. 74 High st. B
Douglass M. 2 High st
Elwen T. 65 High st. B
Elwen T. B. 277 High st. B
Fairless T. G. 25 Hardwick street, M S
Farbridge T. F. 1 Hutchinson's buildings, B. and Bridge st. B
French J. Hendon lane, B
Gilchrist James & Co. Arcade
Green & Son (and Italian wareho.), 226 High st. B
Green George, 168 High st

iffin W. 43 Barclay st. M S
imshaw W. & Co. 95 High st. B
hnson & Lappage, 74 Moor street, Hendon
etherington Margaret, 11 Hamilton st. M S
lls J. 26 High st
odgson R. 102 Low st
udsons & Forster, 131 Low st
umphrey & Evans, 178 High st
umphrey James, 14 Hedworth street, B
umphrey Joseph, 182 High st
unter Mrs. Frances, Sheepfold, M S
unter T. 197 High st. B
untley T. 19 Coronation st. B
effrey G. 75 Moor st. B
ay Isabella, 46 High st
aidler W. B. 18 Hendon road, B
awson Thomas, 153 High st
ongstaff W. J. 17 Bridge st. B
owther Catherine, Nesham square
M'Donald Anthony, 186 High st. and Bodlewell la
Martin J. 11 Williamson terrace, M S
Marwood Thomas, sen. Tatham st. Hendon
Morgan J. Whitburn st. M S
Murray G. 252 High st. B
Paley R. 6 Hutchinson's buildings, B. & 2 Bonner's field, M
Potter T. 24 Bridge st. B
Reynolds W. 46 Vine st
Richardson J. 58 High st. B
Richardson John, Arcade
Rough A. 1 Vine place, B
Sharman G. 14 Smyrna pl. B
Shewell F. & A. J. 133 High street, B
Skelton Joseph, 262 High street, B
Stephenson & Nicholson, 170 High st
Tarbit W. 75 Church st. M S
Taylor H. & Co. 16 High st
Thompson Richard W. 36 High st
Tindell John, 142 High st
Venus G. 190 High st
Wake Catherine, Hedworth street, M S
Walton J. 15 High st
Watson W. Dame Dorothy street, M S
Wilson J. O. 1 Barclay st. M S
Wilson Joshua & Brothers (wholesale), 174 High st
Wright Robt. 71 Wear st. M S
Wrightson & Gainor, 62 High st

Grocery, Flour, and General Dealers.

Abraham W. 129 Low st
Adamson J. H. 94 High st
Alcock G. 34 Broad st. M S
Alder Isabella, Panns, B
Alderson G. 13 Northumberland street, B
Alderson T. 15 Fore st. B
Allason Ann, 11 Smyrna place, B
Allinson Elizabeth, 129 Coronation st. B
Allinson W. 92 Coronation street, B
Andrews J. & E. 177 High st
Archer Ann, 87 Hendon rd. B
Armstrong J. 48 High st. B
Armstrong J. 42 Williamson street, M S
Armstrong J. 16 Warren st
Armstrong William, 56 Moor street, Hendon
Arnett John, 59 Hedley st. B
Athey J. 28 John st. M
Austin J. 28 Charles st. M S
Bailey E. 9 Hanover place, B
Baillie Ann, 82 High st
Bains J. 30 Stafford st
Barker J. 5 Thomas st. M
Barnes R. 40 Hendon st. B
Baynes Wm. 62 Wear st. M S
Bedford J. C. 44 Wear st. B
Bell H. 54 Hudlestone st. M S
Bell T. 130 Coronation st. B
Bellerby Robt. Millfield, B
Bentley J. 77 High st. B
Best R. 12 Warren st
Birlison W. 85 Church st
Bittlestone William, Dame Dorothy st. M S
Blakey W. J. 54 Wear st. M S
Bland J. 38 & 39 Chester rd. B
Botcherby Margery, 27 Northumberland st. B
Booth William, Church st. Deptford, B
Branfoot John, 53 High st
Brantingham Geo. 72 High st
Brantingham W. 6 Whitburn street, M S
Branton Thomas, 17 Silver st
Brewis J. 1 Williamson st. M S
Bootherington Ellen, Hedley street, B
Brown A. 24 Barclay st. M S
Brown Edwd. 3 Low Quay
Brown J. J. 43 Dock st. M S
Brown Margt. 33 Matlock st
Brown N. 1 Hodgson's buildings, M
Brown R. 51 Low row, B
Brown W. N. 312 High st. B
Bruce John, 61 High st
Buddle Ralph, 17 Williamson street, M S
Burlison William, 85 Church street, M S
Burton John, Low Ford
Butler G. 26 George st
Butt J. 2 Matlock st. B
Cairns Jane, Ayre's Quay
Cairns T. 35 New Grey st
Cairns Thos. 26 Hendon rd. B
Catorall William Rigby, 126 & 127 Wear st. M S
Chapman John P. 66 High st
Chaytor H. 267 High st. B
Clark Abraham, 51 Coronation street, B
Clark Ann, Hendon road
Clark Elizth. 32 Baines lane
Clark Isabella, 18 Farrington row, B
Clarke Thomas, 31 Moor st. Hendon
Clarkson John, 146 Wear street, M S
Coates Richd. 4 Prospect row
Colling J. 10 King st. B
Collingwood E. G. 17 Stafford street
Coulson D. 29 Coronation street, B
Coundon John, 17 Hendon road
Crathorne W. Silksworth row, B
Cuthbert J. 10 Charles st. B
Davidson Mary, 144 Coronation street, B
Davis Thomas, Low Ford
Davison Sarah, 20 Crow Tree road, B
Davison W. 118 Coronation street, B
Davison W. 67 Whitburn street, M S
Dent Mary, 16 Bedford st. B
Denton Thomas, Silksworth row, B
Dixon E. 39 Woodbine st. B
Dixon T. 57 Nile st. B
Dobson J. 28 Thomas st. M
Dobson John, 24 Silver st
Dodd R. Water Works road
Dodds Thomas, Trimdon street West, B
Dodsworth John, 61 Moor street, Hendon
Dodsworth Mary, Moor st. Hendon

Doeg James, 13 Mill st
Donkin C. 43 Henry st. B
Doudy Margaret, 12 Maling's rig
Drummond W. 69 Hendon street, B
Duncan William A. 21 Spring Garden lane
Dunn J. Low row, B
Dunn R. Low row, B
Eddy W. 19 Hind st. B
Eggleston W. 4 Williamson terrace, M S
Elsdon Henry, 47 Wear st. M S
Eltringham S 43 Broad st. M
Elwin T. B. 277 High st. B
Errington Mary, Low Ford
Erskine Ann, 26 Burleigh st
Fairhead Amelia, 7 Silver st
Fleming J. & Son, 6 East Cross st. B
Foreman W. Thornton pl. B
Foster George, 19 Charles street, M S
Fox George L. 86 High st
Fox H. 25 Whitburn st. M S
Fry A. R. 26 South Johnson street, B
Galley Ann, 12 Moor st. Hendon
Gammack William H. 120 Wear st. M S
Garrett Isabella, 45 East street, B
Gauntlett Jane, Church walk
Gibbins Thomas, 42 Spring Garden lane
Gibbon John, Church st. Low Ford
Gibson Ann, 50 Silver st
Gibson J. 30 Hanover pl. B
Gillespie J. 5 Wellington lane, B
Gowinlock Mary, 19 Hendon road, B
Grabham William, 48 Hendon road
Graham Margt, 10 Warren st
Grainger G. 14 South Johnson street, B
Grant Jane, 3 Hill st. B
Greenwood S. Deptford rd. B
Hall James, 117 High st
Hall John, Deptford road, B
Hall Mary, 2 Charles st. B
Hall Thomas, 3 Queen st. B
Hamilton John, Deptford, B
Harper Barbara, 26 Walworth st. B
Harrison Cuthbert, 19 Hendon street, B
Harrison J. 15 West Wear street, B
Harrison James, 83 Wear street, M S
Harrison Jos. 9 Hendon rd
Hastie G. 21 Hill st. B
Hatch Wm. 44 Wear st. M S
Hedley Wm. 33 Hendon rd. B
Henderson Ann, 19 Charles street, B
Herdman Thos. Low Ford
Heron W. 10 North Qy. M S
Herring J. jun. 26 Fore st. B
Hetherington John, 6 Hedworth street, M S
Hills T. 70 Coronation st. B
Halliday M. Brooke st. M
Holmes Robert, Low st
Hope J. Barrington st. M S
Hopps J. Railway st. B
Hopper Henry, 44 Howick street, M S
Hunter J. 93 High st. B
Hutchinson Dorothy, 290 High st. B
Hutchinson G. 6 High st. B
Isdale H. 48 Baines lane
Jackson Sarah, 22 Union st. B
Jacques William, Deptford
Johnson Jas. 23 Burleigh st
Kerley A. 56 Church st. M S
King J. 30 Church st. M S
King W. H. 45 Sans st. B
Kirkby J. 5 High st. B
Kirkup J. 6 George st
Kittley William, Low Ford
Lamley Elizabeth, 1 Woodbine st. B
Laverick J. 15 Hamilton street, M S
Liddell Ann, 27 Dundas street, M S
Liddle Ann, 35 Church st
Liddle R. 72 Lawrence st. B
Longstaff Joseph, 55 Burleigh street
Love Elizabeth, 38 Vine st
Lowes Eliza, 46 Burleigh street
M'Donald A. 18 Church street, M S
M'Donald Alexander, Liddle terrace, M S
M'Donald Moses, 85 High st
M'Keeth John, 97 High st
Mather William, Church street, Low Ford
Mattinson Ann, 39 Charles street, B
Mawson J. 5 George st. M
Meggison Robt. 129 High st
Merrilees James, 81 Church street, M S
Messenger J. 106 Church street, M S
Metcalf George, Bonnerfield, M S
Metcalf T. 9 Union st. B
Mewburn Thomas, 9 Church st. M S
Middleton P. 59 Nile st. B
Midway J. 20 Liddell terrace, M S
Milburn T. 33 Broad st. M
Miller Sarah, 28 Sans st. B
Moffat A. 19 High st. B
Moor Margt. 6 James st. B
Moore Edward, Millfield, B
Morgan N. 88 Whitburn street, M S
Morris R. H. 17 Howick street, M S
Mott T. 6 Maling's rig
Murray J. 282 High st. B
Mushens R. East st. B
Newrick N. A. 20 South Johnson st. B
Outerside James, Low Ford
Ovington Geo. Hilton la. B
Paley Robert, 2 Bonnerfield, M S
Parker Ann, 6 Liddell st. M S
Patterson John, 5 Flag lane
Pearson Jane, 19 Queen st. B
Peters M. 26 Church st. M S
Pickard J. 115 Whitburn st. M S
Pickard W. 13 Hanover pl. B
Pollard J. 36 Low st
Porteous J. 67 Coronation street, B
Pratt V. H. 23 Silksworth row, B
Proctor Robert, 41 Church street, Deptford, B
Proudfoot J. 99 High st
Punshon Jane, 37 Church street, M S
Renney J. Prospect row
Renney Margaret, 1 Prospect place
Reynolds Wm. 46 Vine st
Richardson R. Dame Dorothy street, M S
Riseborough Thomas, 155 High st
Robinson H. 80 Whitburn street, M S
Robson Ann, 63 Dundas st. M S
Robson J. 78 Church st. M S
Robson J. 15 Dame Dorothy street, M S
Robson Martha, Hedley st. B
Robson R. 41 Johnson st. B
Robson William, 10 Howick street, M S
Rontree Bridger, Low Ford
Ross A. 8 George st

ıdd John, 102 High st
ıint Elizabeth, 88 Hendon road, B
ılmon J. 106 Low st
ıott B. 3 Stafford st
ıarp Jane, 4 John st
ıaw J. 4 George st. M
ıeldon R. 32 Hanover pl. B
ıields R. 96 Whitburn st. M S
ıotton R. 26 Coronation street, B
ıelton J. 202 High st. B
ıart T. (grocer), Victor street, M S
ıith Elizabeth, 1 Farrington row, B
ıith J. 45 Union st. B
ıowball D. 8 Rendlesham street, M S
ıowdon J. 31 Trimdon st. B
ıraggon G. 68 Coronation street, B
ıalker T. Borough road, B
ıoker John, 71 High st
arbit William, 75 Church street, M S
ate C. 47 Church st. M S
aylor Elizabeth, 31 Northumberland street, B
aylor J. 26 Warren st
aylor R. 4 Waterloo pl. M S
aylor Thomas, 77 Hendon road, B
'aylor W. 27 Wall st. B
'hackray R. 18 George st. M
'hatcher T. 9 Coronation street, B
'hompson Joshua, Low Ford
'hompson Mary, Thornton place, B
'hynn M. Silksworth row, B
'inkler John, 35 Howick street, M S
'odd Wm. Mulgrave st. M S
'omlinson Ann, 67 Northumberland street, B
Turner James, Low Ford
Turner R. 55 Silver st
Twizell Robert, Low Ford
Tysick J. 23 Coronation st. B
Urwin G. W. 42 Coronation street
Vickers Dorothy, New Trimdon street, B
Wake Mary, 120 High st
Walker J. 58 Hendon rd. B
Walker John, 138 Low st
Walker Joshua, Low Ford
Ward James, 33 Vine st
Wardell William, 67 Wear street, M S
Waters A. 7 East Cross st. B
Watson A. 42 Mill st
Watson Adamson, Silksworth row, B
Watson G. Silksworth row, B
Watson Mary Ann, 145 Coronation st. B
Weatherston Margaret, 50 South Durham st. B
Weighill W. Prospect row
Welch R. Whickham st. M S
Wharton Wm. Nesham sq
Wheatley John, 77 High st
Wilkinson Elizabeth, 13 Bedford st. B
Wilkinson Isabella, 7 Walworth street, B
Wilkinson J. 275 High st. B
Wilkinson Thomas B. 30 High street
Wilson George, 22 Flag lane
Wilson John, 25 Church st
Wilson Margaret, 4 Liddell street, M S
Wilson William, 2 Millum terrace, M S
Wilson W. Barrington st. M S
Wolstenholme John, 90 High street
Wood G. 25 Union lane
Wood John, 8 Burleigh st
Woodland Jas. 49 Vine st
Worley Margt. 1 Pottery bank
Wray H. 24 New Grey st
Wright Elizabeth, 36 Hendon road, B
Wrightson & Gainor, 62 High st
Wrightson John, 140 Wear street, M S
Young Ann, 39 Burleigh st
Young Jane, 83 Coronation street, B

Gun Makers.

Crear S. 108 Coronation st. B
Gordon W. L. 29 East Cross street, B

Hair Dressers.

(Marked * are Perfumers).

Barkes William B. 72 Moor street, Hendon
Beran Charles, 125 Wear street, M S
Beven J. 2 George st. M
*Davis J. E. 97 High st. B
*Davis Thos. A. 216 High st. B
Donaldson T. 29 Matlock st. B
Emmerson George, 83 Moor street, B
Gale W. 44 Coronation st
*Goodall R. 71 High st. B
Graham J. 26 Hanover pl. B
Hazard J. 48 George st
Irving Wm. 5 Prospect row
*Jackson W. 3 Nile st. B
Low James, 103 High st
M'Ginnity A. J. 3 Durham street, B
Pearson R. 69 Coronation st. B
Price J. 116 Low st
Price W. 34 Low st
Richardson John, 70 Wear street, M S
Rodgers Alexdr. Bodlewell la
Scales E. 10 High st. B
Service C. 259 High st. B
Service J. 21 High st
*Service W. W. 122 Coronation street, B
*Smith J. 41 Church st. M S
Smith John, Nile st
*Smith J. 135 High st
Smith W. 41 Low st
Stanyard Geo. B. 2 Church st
Stringer T. 9 Charles st. B
Teale Ralph, 86 Wear st. MS
Whitelaw John, 59 Silver st
Wilson Thomas, Silksworth row, B

Hatters.

Bennett D. J. D. 4 Church st
Binns W. 136 High st. B
Cockburn Elizh. 35 High st
Dubbing R. 13 New Grey st
Elliott T. R. 19 High st
Fletcher Eleanor, 12 New Grey st
Gray & Co. 6 High st
Hopwood J. 29 Charles st. B
Iley T. 2 Wear st. B
Jolly William, Low Ford
Mackie W. 2 Hutchinson's buildings, B
M'Kenna J. 21 Church st
Ogden T. 35 Queen st
Proud H. 125 High st. B
Reed T. & M. 180 High st. B
Spoor John & Co. 212 High street, B. & 192 & 193 High st
Thompson G. 168 Market
Thompson J. 25 High st
White W. H. 6 Howick st. MS

Hosiers & Haberdashers.

(See also Drapers).

Arnett G. 23 High st. B
Atkinson Margaret, 77 High street & 3 East st. Hendon
Baker Elizabeth, 13 Moor st. Hendon
Bradford Hannah, 6 Coronation street, B
Burnop Ann, Silksworth row, B
Campbell Isabella, 21 Hardwicke street, M S

Chudleigh George, 38 Moor street, Hendon
Corbin Caroline, 24 Hendon road
Crowther Geo. 85 Hendon rd
Denton Jane, 2 Walton pl. B
Drury C. & Son, 159 High street, B
Fairclough Thomas, 66 Moor street, B
Gibbons G. Burleigh st
Green Mary, 88 Hendon rd
Hall Sarah, 16 Coronation street, B
Heslop G. 3 Charles st. B
Jameson M. & A. 278 High street, B
Holland Ann, 56 Nile st. B
Marr Amelia, 285 High st. B
Mitchell G. 62 & 63 High st. B
Moore W. T. 218 High st. B
Nicholson P. 16 Moor st. B
Pearson Elizh. 160 High st
Pearson Francis, 153 High street, B
Robinson Mary Ann, 51 South Durham st. B
Robson Elizabeth, New Trimdon st. B
Rymer G. W. 27 Whitburn street, M S
Selkirk Jane, Durham road
Sharp Wm. 16 Hill st. B
Simpson J. 18 Hind st. B
Smith Thomas, 38 High st
Stothard Mary, Moor st Hendon
Swinburne Cuthbert, 21 High st. B
Taylor J. 10 Bridge st. B
Tresket S. 13 Hudleston street, M S
Walker S. 11 Dame Dorothy street, M S
Warwick J. 69 High st. B
Wilkie Mary Anne, Borough road, B
Williams Elizabeth, 57 Hendon road
Wilson T. R. 216 High st. B

Hotels, Inns, and Taverns.

Aberdeen Arms, Wm. Watson, Wear st. M S
Albion, John Ridley, 31 Nesham place
Albion Hotel, Matthew Robson, 9 East Cross street, B
Albion, M. F. Stonehouse, 37 Woodbine street, B
Alma Hotel, James Proudfoot, 14 Church st
Angel, G. Chisholm, 51 Wear st. M S
Arcade, R. Watson, Robinson's lane
Arcade Tavern, William Clark, Arcade
Argo Frigate, T. Storey, 8 West Wear st. B
Atlas Inn, John Denton, 191 High st
Bath Hotel, George Jeffreys, 73 Moor st. Hendon
Bath Hotel, Magdalen Davison, 71 Church street, M S
Beehive, H. Millburn, Millburn st. B
Bees' Wing Tavern, R. Watson, 37 Numbers garth, B
Berwick Arms, John Murray, 6 Covent Garden st
Black Bull Inn, John Carpenter, 22 Union lane
Black Bull, J. Sparrow, 309 High st B
Black Lion Inn, Thomas Chambers, 32 Church st
Black Swan, J. Bynton, 31 Matlock st. B
Black Swan, Nicholas Moody, 2 Hodgson's buildings, B
Blue Bell, G. Head, 130 Low st
Blue Bell, Isabella M'Intosh, 14 Broad st. M
Blue Bell Inn, Jacob Ayre, Water Works road, B
Blue House, A. Sharp, High Hendon, B
Board, Margaret Cave, 157 High st
Boar's Head Inn, Thomas Campbell, 134 High st
Borough Tavern, Hannah Latham, 15 York street, M S
Brandling Hotel, Duncan Robertson, 1 Broad street, M
Bridge Hotel (commercial and posting), James Donkin, 144 High street, and Sunderland st. B
Bridge Tavern, William Kirkley, 27 Flag la
Britannia Inn, Anthy. Forster, Maling's la
Britannia Tavern, G. Whitehouse, Numbers garth, B
Britannia Tavern, John Corner, 19 Ge st street, M
Britannia Tavern, M. Renwick, 38 Low s
British Flag Inn, Robt. Coates, Prospect
British Queen Inn, Margaret Beizley, Numbers garth, B
Bull and Dog, John Addy, 64 Wear st. M
Burns, Henry Ray, 44 High st
Burns' Arms, William Robertson, 71 Coronation street, B
Bush Tavern, Charles Kerr, 27 Burlington
Butchers' Arms Inn, Thomas Hutchinson, 54 Coronation st. B
Caledonian Arms, Thomas Hind, 92 Wear street, M S
Carpenters' Arms, John Liddle, 62 Church street, M S
Coach and Horses, Elizabeth Ord, 68 High street, B
Coble Inn, Joseph Moore, 7 Warren st
Commercial Inn, Wm. J. Guest, Low Fell
Commercial Tavern, John Glendening, Church st
Commercial Tavern, Stephen Mat Low Quay
Commercial Tavern, Thos. Dinning, Wear street, M S
Commercial Hotel, John Ferguson, High st
Commercial Hotel, Thomas Rawes, Berwick street, M S
Commercial, R. Stewart, Ferryboat landing, Low st
Cottage Tavern, C. Brass, Hendon road
Cottage Tavern, Isabella Stafford, 18 New Moor st
Cottage Tavern, G. Kirtley, 21 Hopper street, B
Cottage, J. Small, Hendon road East, B
Cross Keys Inn, Jane Johnson, New Quay, M S
Cricketers' Arms, Paul Smith, Bodlewell
Cross Keys, Jane Golding, 91 High st

n Inn, Alexander G. Nicol, 34 itham st. B
n Inn, John Palmer, North Quay, M S
n Hotel, Daniel Brown, 0 Low Quay
n, C. Kerr, North Quay, M S
n Inn, Margt. Dagleish, 31 Queen st
n Inn, Robert Leiper, 257 High st. B
n and Anchor Inn, Ann Gordon, 73 ow st
n and Anchor, Richard Davie, 36 aling's rig
n and Sceptre Inn, Ann Bowey, Mill ne, B
n and Sceptre Inn, Thomas Day, 3 ine street
n and Sceptre, Thomas Bewick, 235 igh st. B
n & Thistle, John Brown, 152 Wear reet, M S
stal Palace, Mchl. Hedley, 105 High st
stal Palace, R. Robinson, 63 High st
riers' Arms, J. Arkle, 36 George st
tom House Hotel, Matthew Gray, 76 ow st
tom House Hotel, William Meadley, 137 igh street
iel O'Connell, Thomas Curry, Hudleton street, M S
k Hotel, Ellen Croft, East Woodbine st.), and Moor terrace
and Pheasant, J. Hamilton, 13 Coroation street, B
y Cart, Edward Burke, 6 Church st
p Tavern, T. Havelock, Wreath Quay, M S
p Tavern, Dorothy Usher, North Quay, M S
ke of Wellington, William Mattison, 71 Low street
n Cow, Charlotte Patterson, 30 Hopper street, B
rham House, Henry Davis, 36 Silver st
rham House, Thomas Watson; 1 Low Quay
gle Tavern, L. Scott, 19 Farrington row, B
rl of Durham Inn, James Keys, 96 Low Quay
rl of Durham, W. Dwyer, 31 Union lane
rl Grey Inn, William Liddle, North Quay, M S
rl Grey Inn, Thos. Laws, Robinson's la
st House Tavern, John Nesbit, North Sands, M S
linburgh Castle, Geo. Dew, 149 High st
linburgh House, Ann Rowntree, 64 High street
ephant and Castle, Thomas Spinks, John street
nglish Oak Inn, Chas. Forster, 139 Low st
change Tavern, J. Stoves, 105 High st
rry Boat Landing Inn, John Robson, 44 North Quay, M S
rry Hotel, Jorden Bainbridge, 14 Low st

Field House Inn, Thomas Huntley, Borough road, B
Fisherman's Arms, Edward Brown, 4 Burleigh street
Fleece Inn, Peter Ditchburn, 18 Cousin st. B
Floating Dock Tavern, John Jackson, Brewery Bank, M S
Foresters' Arms, John Binks, 32 Spring Garden lane
Forge Tavern Inn, Andrew Leithead, 43 Wellington lane, B
Fort Tavern, Wm. Dunbar, Church st, M S
Fox and Goose Inn, John Heppel, 171 High st
Fox and Hounds, J. Proudfoot, 99 High st
Fox and Hounds, J. Wilkinson, Brook street, M
Freemasons' Arms, Jane Thwaites, 19 Thomas street, M S
Friendly Tavern, James Crute, 111 High st
Friendly Tavern, Jno. Bews, 15 Nesham sq
Friendly Tavern, Jno. Cairns, 28 High st, B
Friendly Tavern, Lawrence Mooney, 28 High street, B
Friendly Tavern, Richard Maddison, 1 Thomas st
Friendly Tavern, George Watson, 22 York street, M
Gardeners' Tavern, Jane Elliott, 22 High st
Garrick's Head Inn, Richard N. Ditchburn, Bedford st. B.
Garrison Canteen, J. Walsh, Barracks
General Wolfe Inn, Thomas Coundon, 165 High st
George and Dragon, Henry Bunton, Low Ford
George and Dragon, N. Samuel, 128 Low street
George and Dragon Inn, William Forcer, 302 High street, B
George IV. Inn, Robert H. Brooks, 28 Hanover place, B
George IV. Inn, G. Sabbern, Hodgkin st
George Hotel (Commercial), Elizabeth Potter, 29 High street
Glasshouse Tavern, Mary Adamson, Deptford
Globe Inn, Nicholas Cook, Wear st. M S
Globe Tavern, Wm. Hind, 17 Huddlestone street, M S
Golden Anchor, William Jobling, 32 Williamson street, M S
Golden Ball Inn, Robt. Carter, 94 Low st
Golden Fleece, Charles Satchell, 3 Dock street, M S
Golden Lion Inn (commercial), Jno. Harrison, 39 High st
Golden Lion, Ralph Lister, Low Ford
Grace Darling, J. Stoddart, 17 Coronation street, B
Grapes Hotel, Ann Burdes, 32 Lower Dundas st, M S
Grapes, Sarah Ranson, 69 High st
Grey Horse, J. C. Tongs, Panns, B

Green Dragon Inn, Elizabeth Oliver, 16 Hanover place, B
Grey Horse, W. Swainston, 203 High st
Half Moon, J. Snowball, 199 High st
Hat and Feather Inn, John Liddell, Low st. B
Hearts of Oak Inn, John Robinson, 11 Church street
Hendon Gardens' Hotel, James N. Tyson, Hendon
Hendon Hotel, Elizabeth Wright, 36 Hendon road
Hendon Tavern, J. Harrison, 90 Coronation street, B
Hetton Staith Inn, J. Potts, Farrington row, B
Hibernian, J. M'Ginnity, 46 Robinson's la
Highland Laddie, John Coates, 58 High st
Hodgson's Arms Inn, Robert Hodgson, 6 Maud's lane
Holy Island Castle Tavern, John Larmont, 20 Coronation st. B
Holyrood House Inn, John Reid, 30 Warren street
Honest Lawyer, Robert Lowes, 112 Low st
Hope and Anchor Inn, Robert Kerss, North Quay, M S
Hope Tavern, Mary Addy, 9 Dixon sq. M S
Horns Inn, John D. Heslop, 164 High st
Jamaica Vaults, Thos. Stamper, 33 High st
Jim Crow, T. Furnele, 132 Low st
Jolly Potters, Michael Ainsworth, Low Ford
Jolly Sailors, C. Thompson, 18 Low st
Jolly Sailors, J. W. Taylor, North Quay, M S
Jolly Sailors' Tavern, George Davison, Robinson's lane
Kean's Head, Elizabeth Whitehead, Drury lane and Spring Garden lane
King William IV. Inn, William Best, 17 Queen street, and brewer, Deptford
King's Arms, J. Wallis, 1 Hanover place, B
King's Head, R. M'Ginty, 15 Warren street
Lambton Arms Inn, John Hutchinson, 19 Crow Tree road, B
Lansdowne Arms Inn, George Griffiths 32 Deptford road, B
Lass of Gowrie, James Moyes, High st
Leopard, Joseph Hall, Low Ford
Life Boat, Margaret Worley, 110 High st
Linnet Tavern, Robert Robinson, 5 Farrington row, B
Live and Let Live, J. Scott, Gerald st. B
Londonderry Arms, John Sidgwick, 287 High street, B
Look-out Inn, John Mitchell, 51 Millum terrace, M S
Lord Byron, William Lowson, 50 Vine st. B
Lord Raglan, Peter Ronsey, Grey street
Manchester Unity Inn, Carlton Robinson, 29 Littlegate, B
Marine Tavern, Gabriel Reay, 108 Low st
Mariners' Arms, Thomas Howard, 18 Moorgate st
Masons' Arms, J. Savage, 50 Union st. B
Mariners' Arms Inn, William Chambers 88 Low st
Market Hotel, Joseph Robinson, 55 Coronation street
Market Tavern, William Havelock, 3 Church st
Masons' Tavern, Richard Cliburn, 7 Dunning st. B
Mechanics' Tavern, James Neal, Back Sun st. B
Mill Tavern, E. Burdes, Southwick lane
Minerva Hotel, J. Swain, 2 East Cross st. B
Monkwearmouth Colliery, J. Armstrong, Low row
Mount Pleasant, Thomas Todd, Locket Hill, M S
Mountain Daisy Inn, John Ferguson Hylton road, B
Nag's Head, A. Robson, 3 Whitburn st. M S
Napoleon Tavern, Jno. Goodins, Malinger st
Neptune Inn, Maria Gray, 9 Dunning st. B
New Dock Tavern, Carl Rindfleischer, 3 High street
Newcastle Arms Inn, William Cowell, Sunderland st. B
Noah's Ark, E. Winter, Silksworth row, B
Noah's Ark, Geo. Telford, 13 Malinger st
North Pier Lighthouse, Mary Warden, North Quay, M S
North Star, A. Watson, North Dock, M S
Northumberland Inn, Robert Stanton, 4 High street
Nutwith Inn, R. Ord, Upper Sans st. B
Oak Tavern, J. Anderson, 4 Silver st
Oak Tree, S. M. Dalziel, North Bridge street, M S
Ocean Steamer Tavern, Jas. Higgs, 39 Low st
Odd Fellows' Arms, W. Stothard, 44 Barclay street, M S
Old Bull and Dog Inn, John S. Barron, 4 High st
Old Green Dragon Inn, Ann Buchanan, Panns, B
Olive Branch Inn, John Clark, 14 Whitburn street, M S
Olive Branch, M. Oliver, 8 Adelaide pl. B
Paul Pry Inn, Elizabeth Atkinson, 8 Silver street
Peacock, William Knowles, 105 High st
Pelican Tavern, John Bell, 23 Sunderland street, B
Plough, T. Thompson, 43 Low row, B
Prospect Hotel, Ralph Annison, Prospect row
Queen's Head, Catharine Fraser, 3 Queen st
Queen's Head, J. Rutter, 22 Johnson st. B
Queen's Head, J. Hazard, 14 Warren st
Queen's Head, J. Potts, 25 Low row, B
Queen Hotel, Anne Curry, 14 Hendon rd. B
Queen's Head, Henry Rontree, Low Ford
Railway Inn, William Wakefield, South Hylton
Railway Tavern, Elizth. Boyes, 1 Low row
Railway Tavern, John Dixon, Prospect row

Light, J. Gutton, 143 Low st
Lion, Barbara M'Kay, 123 Wear st. M S
Lion, G. Robinson, 19 John street, M
Lion Inn, James Dent, 71 Crow Tree ›ad, B
ale Tavern, R. Wilkinson, Hendon la. B
gers' Arms, Robert White, 93 High st
ing Sun Inn, Alex. Hooper, Hodgkin st
›bie Burns Tavern, Robert Burns, 12 ›arrack st
›in Hood Inn, Robert Defty, 122 High st
›in Hood, William Phalp, Old Grey st
›in Hood, Cath. Crake, 147 Wear st. M S
›er Hotel, E. Brown, 9, 10, and 11 Ro›er terrace, M S
›ling Mill, H. Rochester, North Quay, M S
›e and Crown, W. Jolly, 40 High st. B
›e and Thistle, Thomas Parkinson, North Quay, M S
›e, Thistle, and Shamrock, George Douglas, 20 Nesham place
›wland Burdon's Arms Inn, Elizabeth Errington, Pann Bank Top, B
›yal Arcade Inn, John Bulmer, 22 Lombard street
›yal Exchange, John Metcalfe, 201 High st
›yal Hotel, John L. Jackson, 27 North Bridge st, M S
›yal Oak, Thos. Brewis 138 Wear st. M S
›yal Oak Inn, Geo. Craggs, 147 High st. B
›yal Oak, James Hetherington, 34 Vine st
›yal Tent, Elizabeth Leisk, 18 Warren st
›yal Tent Inn, Thos. Dryden, 320 High street, B
›yal William, F. Ramsey, Queen st. B
›ussell Tavern, James Elliott, 6 Low st
›yhope Ox, Mtthw. Teetham, 151 High st
›addle Inn (commercial), Barbara Davi›son, 17 High street, B, and Drury lane
›cotch Thistle Inn, Edward Brown, Bar›rack street
›even Stars, Nicholas Oliver, 43 Low Quay
›hades Inn, Chas. Fairman, 24 High st
›hakspere, John Pigg, Strand st. M S
›hakspere, J. Spark, 2 Spring Garden lane
›heet Anchor, Robert M'Kiey, 24 Dundas street, M S
›hip, Andrew Isaac, Church st. Deptford, B
›hip Victoria, Robert Whitfield, South Hylton
›hip Inn, Ann Hannington, 1 High st
›hip, Michael Taylor, 144 High st
›hip, D. Gandee, 21 Hamilton st. M S
›hip Tavern, Hartley Campbell, 14 Silksworth row, B
›hip Tavern, Mary Stafford, 11 Low st
›hip Tavern, Christiana Lawther, 6 Lombard st
›hip Albion, T. Telford, Nesham sq
›hip Burlison, Jane Anderson, 16 Vine st
›hip Carlisle, Tiffin Lowes, Pann lane, B
›hip Launch, Joseph Simpson, Pallion
Ship Providence, Elizabeth Shevill, 8 Grey street
Shipwrights' Arms Tavern, Thomas Raine, Panns, B
Shoulder of Mutton Inn, John Levison, Deptford
Sir Charles Napier, John Buskell, Deptford
Slipway Tavern, William Coulson, Low rw
Social Tavern, Isaac Lowes, 14 Nelson square, M S
Sons of the Wear, A. Watson, Queen st. B
Star and Garter Inn, John Graham, 23 Cumberland st. B
Strand Inn, Thomas Gills, Folly End, M S
Sun, T. Raws, 9 Thomas st. M
Sunderland Dock Inn, Martha Carter, 13 Vine st
Sussex Arms, Mary Moody, 35 Low st
Three Admirals, J. Worley, 21 Panns, B
Three Crowns, Ann Young, 40 Union la. B
Three Crowns, G. Walker, 94 High st
Three Tuns, T. Armstrong, Crow Tree rd. B
Topsy's Happy Home Tavern, James Cole, 15 Lombard street
Tourist Steamship Inn, Wm. Bainbridge, 106 High st
Travellers' Rest Inn, Joseph Dent, New Trimdon st. B
Turf Hotel, W. Whitfield, 42 West Wear street, B
Turk's Head, William Wilson, 116 High st
Tynemouth Castle Inn, Robert Bentham, 29 Stafford street
Uncle Tom's Cabin Inn, Thos. Barras, 140 High st, B
Union Flag Inn, John Carter, 34 High st
Union Flag, Jac. Thompson, Wear st. M S
Unity Tavern, James Weatherspoon, 46 Silver street
Victoria Gardens Inn, Edward Coxon, Ryhope lane
Victoria Inn, James Knox, Church st. Low Ford
Vine Cottage, A. Rough, 1 Vine place, B
Waggoners' Arms, Garry Bennett, Howick street and Rendlesham street, M S
Wallworth Castle Inn, George Boyes, 14 Wallworth st. B
Waterloo House Inn, John Cairns, 8 Warren st
Waterman's Hotel, Peter Dove, 24 Burleigh street
Waterman's Tavern, J. Walker, Plummer's alley
Wear Hotel, J. Scott, 69 Wear st. B
Wear Inn, F. Proctor, 153 Wear st. M S
Wear Tavern, Jonathan Parker, 1 Long Bank
Wearmouth Bridge Inn, Ralph Harker, 3 Thomas st. M
Welcome Tavern, Thomas M'Donald, Prospect row
West Country Arms, R. Tindle, 37 Low st
Wharf Tavern, Thos. Greenwood, Low row

Wharf Tavern, Wm. Clarke, 25 Low st
Wheat Sheaf Inn, William Lambert, 4 Moor st. B
Wheat Sheaf, William Trotter, Low Ford
Wheat Sheaf, Henry Raws, 1 Thomas street, M
Wheat Sheaf, John Mankin, 7 Sans st. B
Wheat Sheaf Inn, Robert Coulthard, 42 Johnson st. B
Whitby Arms, Frncs. Halcrew, 6 Barrack st
White Bear, W. Robson, 5 Robinson's la
White Heart, Ann Haswell, 18 Queen st. B
White Lion, Wm. St. John, 48 High st
White Swan, Thomas Lightfoot, 18 High street
White Swan, T. Oxberry, Low row
Whitwell Colliery, Charles Newick, 7 Low Quay
Williamson's Arms, M. Charlton, 88 Church street, M S

Beer Houses.

Ainsworth Martin, Low Ford
Allinson W. 92 Coronation street, B
Armstrong J. 48 High st. B
Austin J. 2 Williamson terrace, M S
Bell J. 2 Hodgson's blgs. M
Bell James S. 36 Lawrence street, B
Bennett G. Rendlesham st. M S
Bittlestone W. Dame Dorothy street, M S
Brown G. 95 High st
Burn J. 18 High st. B
Catcherside J. 37 Hanover place, B
Chamberlayne Ann, 28 West Wear st. B
Clarke Thos. 31 Moor st. Hendon
Cowill William, Hillfield, Deptford
Cummings William, Trimdon street West, Deptford
Davison F. 65 Whitburn st. M S
Dent Joseph, New Trimdon street, B
Dickinson Jas. Hylton rd. B
Dixon William, Ayre's Quay
Dobson J. L. 27 Lambton st. B
Dodsworth Mary, Moor st. Hendon
Dunlop Eleanor, Matlock street, B
Dunn J. 110 High st
Dunn Patrick Henry, 3 Lambton st. B
Elton O. 101 High st
Evans Mary, 9 Adelaide pl. B
Fair C. Borough road, B
Fletcher Jane, 83 Hendon rd
Fothergill J. Silksworth row, B
Fox E. Hendon road, B
French Mary Ann, New Trimdon st. B
Gailes Thomas, Hedley st. B
Galley Ann, 12 Moor st. Hendon
Gibbon Matthew, Low Ford
Gibson J. 38 Wear st. B
Hall G. 123 Low st
Harrison Cuthbert, 19 Hendon street, B
Harrison Joseph, 9 Hendon rd
Hartford J. Silksworth row, B
Hodgson C. 86 Wear st. B
Hope J. Barrington st. M S
Hudson William, Low Ford
Hunter J. 43 Crescent row, B
Hutchinson E. Dame Dorothy street, M S
Kirkup Ann, Back Nile st. B
Lark J. 23 North Bridge st. M S
Lawson B. 1 Clark ter. B
Lidgerton Thomas, Dame Dorothy st
Lofthouse Ann, 2 Elgin st. B
Martin John, Bonner's field, M S
Martin William, Low Ford
Matthews P. 39 Johnson st. B
Millburn Jas. H. Hilton la. B
Morris R. H. 17 Howick st. M S
Morrison J. Sheepfold, M S
Muller J. 89 High st. B
Mustard G. 31 West Wear street, B
Ratcliffe R. 25 Johnson st. B
Reed James B. 95 High st
Robinson F. South Johnson street, B
Robson G. Peacock st. B
Robson John, Claxheugh
Ross A. 8 George st
Sealing John, Ayre's Quay, B
Scott G. 19 Albert st. B
Sharp W. 29 Hanover pl. B
Smith J. 44 Millum ter. M S
Snowdon James, Low Ford
Stonehouse Michael E. Beach street, B
Vawer Bridget, Wellington road, B
Walker John, 58 Hendon rd
Wandless John, Silksworth row, B
Wardell Charles, Silksworth row, B
Watson Wm. Millum ter. MS
Wilkinson Jas. Deptford, B
Wilson P. Society lane, M S

Insurance Companies,
With their Agents.

ACCIDENTAL (DEATH)—G. Shield, 10 Sunniside, B
AGE (LIFE)—T. L. Dove, John st. B
AGE (LIFE)—John Dalgleish, 29 Howick st. M S
ALFRED (LIFE)—Young, Harrison, & Young, 2 Lambton st. B
ALLIANCE FOREIGN AND BRITISH (FIRE AND LIFE)—W. J. Barker, 5 Bridge street, B
ATHENÆUM (FIRE)—Waterman & Garrick, 172 High street, B
ATLAS (FIRE AND LIFE)—H. Coxen, Exchange bldgs.
ATLAS (FIRE AND LIFE)—M. Atkinson, Church street, M S
BRITISH EMPIRE (FIRE AND LIFE)—J. Kitts, Mary street, B
BRITISH INDUSTRY (LIFE)—J. Weatherby, 187 High st.
CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL—W. Barber, 143 High st. B
COLONIAL (LIFE)—G. Matthew, jun. 152 High st. B
COUNTY (FIRE)—H. Thomson, 171 High st. B
CROWN (LIFE)—C. T. Potts, 141 High st. B
DISTRICT (FIRE)—George Shield, 10 Sunniside, B
DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND (FIRE, LIFE, MARINERS', AND GENERAL)—T. C. Fletcher, 172 High street, B
EQUITABLE (MARINE)—P. Tindall, jun. 140 High street, B
EUROPEAN (LIFE)—J. W. Campbell, 174 High st. B
FRIENDS' (PROVIDENT LIFE)—J. Hills, 236 High st. B
GUARDIAN (FIRE AND LIFE)—J. Crossley, 5 & 6 Nile st. B

ERAL (HAIL STORM)—. J. Barker, 5 Bridge reet, B
BE (FIRE AND LIFE)—Ritson & Sons, 4 High reet
BE (FREIGHT) — C. Richardson, 13 Barclay treet, M S
PE (FIRE AND GUARANTEE) . Atkinson, 208 High st
W (FIRE)—J. J. & G. W. Wright, 19 High st
W (FIRE)—Young, Harison, & Young, 21 Lambon street, B
EDS AND YORKSHIRE (FIRE AND LIFE)—J. Scott, Bridge Bottle Works, B
ONDON (FIRE AND LIFE)—R. T. Wilkinson, 3 West Sunniside, B
ONDON INDISPUTABLE (LIFE) — G. Shield, 10 Sunniside, B
ONDON UNION (FIRE AND LIFE) — G. Shield, 10 Sunniside, B
MANCHESTER (FIRE) — J. Campbell, 174 High st. B
MANCHESTER (FIRE) — R. Brown, 57 Villiers st. B
MARITIME —J. S. Chatt, 56 Villiers st
MARITIME (PASSENGERS' LIFE AND EFFECTS)—W. Watson, Dame Dorothy st. MS
MARITIME PASSENGERS' (MARINE) —J. Ayre, jun. 4 Nile st. B
METROPOLITAN (LIFE)—J. Barker, 5 Bridge st. B
MINERVA (LIFE)—George Shield, 10 Sunniside, B
MONARCH (FIRE AND LIFE) J. W. Wayman, 172 High street, B
NATIONAL LIVE STOCK, (CATTLE) — T. L. Dove, 2 John st. B
NATIONAL LOAN FUND (LIFE)—T. Burn, jun. 2 Lambton st. B
NATIONAL MERCANTILE (FIRE AND LIFE) — J. Crossby, 9 Norfolk st. B
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL (FIRE AND LIFE)—J. J. Parker, 6 Olive street, B
NAUTICAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION (MARINE) — A. White, 47 West Sunniside, B
NEPTUNE BRITANNIA (MARINE FREIGHT)—W. J. Smith, 53 Sans st. B
NEWCASTLE (FIRE) — T. Burn, jun. 2 Lambton st. B
NEWCASTLE (FIRE)—Woods, Spence, & Co. 16 Bridge street, B
NEW PROTECTING SOCIETY (MARINE)—G. R. Booth, 50 West Sunniside, B
NORTH BRITISH (FIRE AND LIFE) — G. Shield, 10 Sunniside, B
NORTH OF ENGLAND (LIFE AND FIRE)—H. Eggleston, 31 Barclay-st. M S
NORTH OF ENGLAND MASTER MARINERS (MUTUAL)—R. M'Gregor & Co. 3 Villiers street, B
NORWICH UNION (FIRE AND LIFE)—T. W. Panton, 12 Fawcett st. B
OCEAN (MARINE) — J. S. Chatt, 56 Villiers st. B
PHŒNIX (FIRE)—T. Reed & Co. 185 High st. B
PLATE GLASS—T. L. Dove, 2 John st. B
PROTESTANT (FIRE AND LIFE)—J. Atkinson, 268 High st. B
PROVIDENT (LIFE) — H. Thompson, 171 High st. B
PRUDENTIAL (LIFE AND LOAN) — Anderson and Waters, 52 Villiers st. B
ROYAL EXCHANGE (FIRE AND LIFE)—H. J. Dixon, 217 High st. B
SCOTTISH EQUITABLE (FIRE) J. Hutchinson, 2 East Cross st. B
SCOTTISH EQUITABLE — R. Brown, 57 Villiers st. B
SCOTTISH UNION (FIRE AND LIFE)—T. C. Alcock, 9 Nile st. B
SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND—G. R. Booth, West Sunniside, B
STANDARD INDEMNITY (MARINE)—J. S. Chatt, 56 Villiers st. B
STANDARD (LIFE)—J. Douglas, 1 Bedford st. B
STAR (FIRE AND LIFE)—W. Dawson, 6 Villiers st. B
STAR (LIFE)—R. Brown, 57 Villiers st. B
SUNDERLAND DEMURRAGE (MARINE)—J. A. & D. Cooper, 206 High st. B
SUN (MARINE)—W. Barber' 143 High st. B
SUNDERLAND JOINT STOCK ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION (MARINE)—G. R. Booth, 50 West Sunniside, B
TIMES (PLATE GLASS) — G. Shield, 10 Sunniside, B
UNION (FIRE AND LIFE)—G. Shield, 10 Sunniside, B
UNITED KINGDOM (LIFE)—G. Shield, 10 Sunniside, B
UNITED KINGDOM TEMPERANCE & GENERAL (LIFE) W. Binns, 136 High st. B
UNITED SERVICE AND GENERAL (LIFE AND GUARANTEE)—M. Atkinson, Church st. M S
WEST OF ENGLAND (LIFE AND FIRE)—J. G. Prior, 23 Norfolk st. B
WESTMINSTER (LIFE)—T. Reed & Co. 185 High st
YORKSHIRE (FIRE AND LIFE) T. Parker, 2 Back Fawcett street, B

Iron Founders.

Adamson & Young, South Dock Foundry
Armstrong George & Walter, Hope Street Foundry, B
Cowley David, Bridge Wharf Foundry, B
Douglas John, Neptune Iron Works, Wellington lane, Deptford
Douglas William & Company, Huddlestone st. M S
Duxfield Joseph, Bonner's field, M S
Jopling J. 33 Walworth st. B
Jopling T. jun. 24 Dunning street, B
Lee J. Coronation st. B
Nicholson William & Sons, 114 & 115 High st; office Warren st
Ray Arthur, Vulcan Iron Works, Deptford
Thompson J. W. Sheepfold, M S
Walton & Usher, South Hylton Iron Works
Wight Robert & Son, 83 High st
Wright John, Wellington la. Ayre's Quay, B

Iron Manufacturers.

Mounsey, Janson, & Co. Bishopwearmouth Iron Works, Hylton road, B

Wakinshaw James, Monkwearmouth Iron Works and Rolling Mill, Bonner's field, M S

Iron Merchants.

Haddock & Clay, 2 Queen st. and Garden st
Harrison A. 35 Sans st. B
Mounsey Janson, & Co. Bishopwearmouth Iron Works, Hylton road, B
Nicholson William & Sons, 114 & 115 High st; office Warren st
Stevenson H. D. 54 Nile st. B
Wight Robert & Son, 83 High st

Ironmongers and Hardwaremen.

Armstrong B. 128 High st. B
Atkinson G. 46 Church st. M S
Bailey Edward, 102 High st
Barnard E. & H. 3 Hutchinson's buildings, B
Carlisle A. 65 High st
Coxon John, 101 Church street, M S
Harrison A. 35 Sans st. B
Hills J. 236 High st. B
Hudson J. 314 High st. B
Humphrey J. 18 Bridge st. B
Joseph J. 204 High st
Lamb T. 70 Whitburn st. M S
Mears W. & G. 207 High st. B
Nixon T. 169 High st. B
Penman Henry, 112 High st
Potts John, 183 High st
Ridgeway H. 209 High st. B
Rodgers John, 34 Lombard st
Stevenson H. D. (wholesale), 54 Nile st. B
Walker George, Low Ford

Jewellers.

(See also Watch and Clock Makers).

Cohen B. 60 High st
Don B. (working), 4 East Cross st. B
Joseph H. 2 John st
Joseph J. 204 High st
Joseph T. 33 Woodbine st. B
Leon Isaac, 136 High st
Mitchell John, 222 High st. B
Noton E. 186 High st. B
Phillips Philip, 10 Bodlewell lane
Templehoff J. 82 High st

Joiners & House Carpenters.

(See also Cabinet Makers, & also Builders).

Atkinson J. 61 Brougham street, B
Atkinson John, Nesham sq
Barnett G. Ropery row, M
Bates Watson, 19 Pemberton street, Hendon
Baxter G. 82 Wear st. B
Baxter W. 25 Lawrence st. B
Bulmer T. 47 North Bridge street, M S
Cooper Thomas, 47 North Bridge st. M S
Corner Watson, Trinity pl
Crawford J. 21 New Grey st
Crosby W. Henry st. B
Crosby W. 68 Wear st. B
Denton N. North Durham street, B
Douglas W. 4 Brougham st. B
Edmundson W. Liddell terrace, M S
Fairclough R. Back Hendon street, B
Fleming Joseph, 16 Pemberton street, B
Galley J. Thomas st. M
Hall J. 22 Wear st. B
Hamilton William, Silksworth row, B
Hanson W. 28 Northumberland street, B
Harper E. Back Pemberton street, B
Heaton G. 7 South Durham street, B
Hodgson W. 26 Green st. B
Humphrey A. 42 Barclay street, M S
Hunter W. Gray's bldngs. B
Hutchinson D. 17 Nicholson street, B
Jameson W. 27 Low row, B
Jopling W. Cumberland st. B
Lee John, Blandford st. B
Lethe Robert K. 22 North Durham st. B
Lewis W. 2 Smyrna pl. B
Lister George, Hedley st. B
M'Intyre John, 18 Vine st
Mankin J. 6 Sans st. B
Maxfield Benjamin, Hendon road & South Durham st
Moir Joseph, Low Ford
Moody J. 8 Green ter. B
Morris R. H. Charles st. M S
Newby W. Bk. William st. B
Peart & Humble, Crow Tree road, B
Reay George, Ann st. B
Robson G. Barrington st. M S
Robson J. Walworth 17 st. B
Robson Joseph (and pattern maker), 3 Northumberland street, B
Routledge A. 18 Charles st. M S
Short John, Low Ford
Short Robert, Low Ford
Simpson J. Low row, B
Simpson Ralph, 13 Trimdon street West, B
Smith H. 2 Barrington st. M S
Sneed Richard, 3 Woodbine street, Hendon
Spark H. Richmond st. M
Stonehouse M. F. 37 Woodbine street, B
Swan R. Barrington st. M S
Tomsett J. Back Sans st. B
Tulip R. R. Bloomfield st. M S
Walker D. 10 Yorke st. M S
Wanless Simon, 12 Woodbine street, B
Wilkinson J. 40 Silver st

Lacemen.

Moore W. T. 218 High st. B
Wilson T. R. 216 High st. B

Land Agents and Surveyors.

Drysdale W. Upper Sans st. B
Ewart & Routledge, Williamson terrace, M S
Givens W. 8 Hallgarth square, M S

Lath Renders.

Armstrong T. Walworth st. B
Davie J. B. Sheepfold, M S

Lemonade and Soda Water Manufacturers.

Binks Eleanor, 16 Sussex street, B
Davison Mary, 3 Drury la
Hodgson J. Dunning st. B

Libraries—Circulating.

Garbutt G. 190 High st. B
Hodge J. B. 74 High st. B

Lime Burners.

Brown W. G. Millum terrace, M S
Burdes E. & Co. Carley Lime Works
Williamson Sir H. Sheepfold, M S

Looking-glass and Picture Frame Manufacturers.

Frankell & Co. 10 Back Fawcett street, B
Lindsay Jas. 13 Bridge st. B
Mastaglio & Tacchi, 1 High st. B

Marble Masons.

Armstrong B. 128 High st
Roseberry T. 18 Green st. B
Smith J. R. Thomas st. M

Marine Store Dealers.

prey John, Burleigh st
ll Lees, Hedworth pl. M
nson G. Back Dock st. M S
ıckwell John, North Quay, M S
ough Wm. 9 Low Quay
isholm Robt. 36 Silver st
ırk W. 24 William st. B
lling E. 28 Hedworth street, M S
llingwood C. W. 12 Barrack street
llingwood E. G. Barrack st
wans J. 6 Bank st
irbairn Mary, Moss lane
ıher J. 13 Low st
rsyth G. 20 Panns, B
lloway Andrew, Ropery la
odwell Jane, Deptford, B
aydon R. 141 Low st
eatrex R. 5 Cumberland street, B
ıll John, North Quay, M S
llowell G. Dunning st. B
ırdy Peter, Long Bank
oldsworth John, 1 North Durham street, B
owey G. 118 Low st
ughes Philip, Stamp's la
utchinson T. 31 Low st
cques Esther, 85 Whitburn street, M S
elly James, South Dock
aughan T. 3 Gray's bldgs]
elenby S. 2 Crow Tree road, B
oore J. Midder st. B
oses L. 110 Low street, B
esbet Ann, 4 Cross st. B
arker J. 78 Coronation st.B
ickering R. 98 Low st
rest George, Flag lane
ichardson M. 101 Low st
ichardson W. H. Low st
ippon J. 3 Williamson st. M S
amuels L. 12 Stafford st
mith J. & W. Hanover pl.B
torey R. Baines lane
hompson G. 41 Coronation street
hompson T. 110 Low st
Warren J. 25 Queen st. B
Vhite J. 322 High st. B
Villiin J. 133 Low st
Villey M. 23 Low st
Vilson J. Hudlestone st. M S
Vright Thomas, 43 Mill st
oung J. 12 Union lane

Masons.

(See also Builders).

Allen William, Low Ford
Brown Michael (Stoneley & Brown), 3 Crow st. B
Graham W. 7 Hedley st. B
Hamilton J. 13 Coronation street, B
Heron Robert, Green, B
Hudson M. 48 Hendon rd.B
Hudson Robert, 1 St. Paul's street, Hendon
Keall T. 20 King st. B
Kindred C. 5 George st. B
Miller John, 46 Hendon rd
Miller R. 6 Middle st. B
Parkin T. 16 Hudson's buildings, B
Platt Robert, Garden pl. B
Rakestraw W., 15 Hopper street, B
Reed W. 21 West st. B
Renney H. 29 Northumberland street, B
Rochester G. Adelaide pl
Shrouder G. 4 Crow st. B
Stoneley Charles (Stoneley and Brown), 16 Charles street, B
Thompson J. 23 Hardwick street, M S
Thompson W. 63 Hendon street, B
Vipond R. 7 Cousin street, B
Walker J. 58 Hendon road, B

Master Mariners.

(See Miscellany).

Mattress Makers.

Foster Robert, 5 Grey st
Herring W. 34 Union lane
Marlborough John, South street, B

Medical Botanists.

Clenenll Geo. North Qy. M S
Collard James, 131 Coronation street, B
Dawson G. W. 30 Zion st. B
Douglas G. 3 Nelson sq. M S
Duncan G. 20 Bridge st. B
Morris Joseph, 121 Coronation street, B
Rayne J. 12 East st. B

Medicine Vendors.

Green J. B. 29 Bridge st. B
Parkin J. 63 Coronation st
Weldon C. 21 New Grey st

Merchants.

(See also Brokers—Ship and Insurance).

Blake & Nicholson, Cumberland street, B
Brown J. jun. & Co. 22 Lambton street, B
Brown J. H. & Co. Hendon road, B
Brown R. J. & Co. 51 West Sunniside, B
Chatt L. 17 Villiers st. B
Charleton J. 2 Sunniside, B
Davison D. 13 Nicholson st.B
Douglas T. M. 24 John st. B
Elliott Thomas, Green ter. B
French R. 2 Russell st
Gourley E. T. 56 Villiers street, B
Greenwell R. & Son, 6 Fawcett street, B
Grylls J. 2 Murton street, B
Harris A. & Co. 1 East Cross street, B — C. J. Riches, agent
Hudson J. & Co. Exchange buildings
Hunter, Green, & Co. Union street, B
Kirkbride & Allison, Millum terrace, M S
Lindberg & Hornung, 141 High street, B
Mitchell J. 9 Nile st. B
Ord W. & Co. 4 Sunderland street, B
Reed & Barker, 193 High st.B
Robson & Croudace (and grease and oil merchants), 51 West Sunniside, B
Robson W. W. & Sons, 68 John street, B
Roth H, 3 Nile st, B
Smurthwaite J. Holmes' Wharf
Thompson G. 5 Nile st. B
Wilson J. & Brothers, 174 High street
Young J. & Co. 130 High street, B

Midwives.

Grecian Mrs. 34 Queen st
Rogerson Jane, 4 Dame Dorothy street, M S

Millers.

(Marked * are also Flour Dealers).

*Agar Jos. Bonner's Field, M S
*Bowmaker Edward, Hendon road, Borough Steam Mill
Crisp George, Bishopwearmouth Mill; ho. Hendon road, B
*Evans J. V. Ayre's Quay road, B
Laybourn T. Harrison st. B
Laybourn T. Ayre's Quay, B
Liddell W. Hind street, B
Meek J. Durham road, B

Moore Joseph, 7 Carter st. B
Richardson C. & W. Durham road, B
Robson & Peacock, Queen street, B
•Ryder J. 93 Church st. M S
•Scott John, 121 Whitburn street, M S
Smiles T. 9 West st. B
Trewhitt L. Ryhope lane
Wood John, Hendon Mill, B

Milliners & Dress Makers.

Arnott Catharine, 25 Lawrence street, B
Atkin Elizh. 9 Southgate, B
Bainbridge Eleanor, 15 Carter street, B
Bainbridge Ellen, 28 Burleigh street
Barber Ann, 12 Hopper st. B
Bates Ann, 55 Nile st. B
Bell Jane, Crow Tree ter. B
Bradbury Lydia, 39 West Sunniside, B
Brayson Miss, 8 William st. B
Brown Hannah, 15 Crow Tree road, B
Burnop Isabella, 48 Dundas street, M S
Cattron Elizabeth, Hope st. B
Charlton Mrs. 26 Hendon street, B
Chipchase Mary, 4 Green terrace, B
Collingwood Misses, 28 Charles street, B
Cook Elizabeth, Smyrna place, B
Cook Jane, 26 Deptford rd. B
Crick Ann, 13 Clark ter. B
Davis Ann, 12 Prospect rw. B
Davis Jane, 3 South Wear street, B
Davis Mary Ann, 97 High street, B
Dodds Margt. 9 William st. B
Duncan Eliza, 21 Spring Garden lane
Elder Elizh. 57 Brougham street, B
Embleton Jane, 20 Hedworth street, B
Emmerson Elizabeth, 31 Farrington row, B
Fairclough Misses, 14 William street, B
Fullarton Ann, Wellington row, B
Garbutt Charlotte, 30 Green street, B
Gascoyne Mary, 31 Cumberland street, B
Glendinning Ellen, 7 Little street, M S
Gowland Mary, 13 Carter street, B
Grant Elizah. 12 Hendon rd
Gray Jane, Cross place
Graydon E. & M. 44 Dundas street, M S
Greener Margt. 2 Zion st. B
Harland E. 8 Villiers st. B
Harvey Sarah Ann, 56 Nile street, B
Haw Susannah, 6 Nicholson street, B
Henderson Margaret, 11 Hendon road, B
Hickson Misses, 49 Brougham street, B
Hudson Ann, 11 Coronation street, B
Humble Ann, 104 Whitburn street, M S
Hume Anne J. 185 High street, B
Hunter Mary Ann, 40 Brougham st. B
Jefferson Jane, 2 Northumberland street, B
Joseph N. 33 Woodbine st. B
Knott Mary, 53 Wear st. B
Kyle Margaret, 7 Carter st. B
Lamb Ann, 1 Bedford st. B
Langlands Sarah Ann, 69 Tatham st, B
Miller Elizh. 11 Villiers st. B
Munro Jane, 23 King st. B
Murray Margaret, 22 Cumberland street, B
Nixon Eleanor, 54 Brougham street, B
Oram M. & J. 243 High st. B
Pope Frances, 5 Moor ter. B
Purvis Elizabeth A. 3 East Woodbine st
Randyll Jane, 30 Cousin st. B
Reed Jane, Elgin st. B
Robertson Margaret, Silksworth row, B
Robson Mary Ann, 14 Upper Sans st. B
Scales Thos. H. 179 High st
Shimwell Sarah, 113 Coronation street, B
Simpson Sarah Ann, 46 Brougham st. B
Sinclair Elizabeth, 32 Crescent row, B
Sinclair Mary Ann, 32 Crescent row, B
Sloanes Margt. 10 Flag lane
Stevenson Misses, 32 Duncan street, B
Stuart Sarah, 24 Hendon road, B
Swalwell Elizabeth, 34 Charles st. M S
Surtees Jane, 39 Nile st. B
Taylor Elizah. 2 Ann st. B
Thompson Elizabeth, [illegible] South Durham st. B
Thompson Jane Ann, [illegible] Crescent row, B
Thornton Hannah, 11 Infirmary row, B
Todd Catharine, Wear st. M S
Tresket Grace, Thomas st. B
Wallace Isab. 7 Fore st. B
Warwick J. 69 High st. B
Watson Miss, 146 Coronation street, B
Watt Ellen, 25 Cecil Garden st
Waugh Dorothy, 45 Dundas street, M S
Wayman Miss, 38 George st
White Eleanor, 23 King st. B
Williamson Catharine, [illegible] Dundas st. M S
Wright Margaret, 18 Northumberland street, B
Young Jane, 16 Vine place

Millwrights.

Bailey R. & E. Pottery bank
Hetherington Thomas, [illegible] Crow Tree road, B
M'Nay H. Thornhill Quay
Wardle Robt. 37 Queen st

Music & Musical Instrument Sellers.

Beswick C. 126 High st. B
Garbutt George (music), [illegible] High st. B
Porter T. 10 Walworth st. B
Rennison G. H. 12 Bridge street, B

Nail Manufacturers.

Baglee G. 109 Hendon rd. B
Baglee William, Back st
Burnett G. & W. Brewery bank, M S
Evans Thos. North Quay, M S
Haddock & Clay, 2 Queen st and Garden st
Hudson J. 314 High st. B
Jones G. Panns, B
Lamb T. 70 Whitburn st. M S
Nixon T. Adelaide place
Penman Henry, 112 High st
Scott J. Long bank

News Agents.

Atkinson R. 22 Coronation street, B
Gilmore E. 3 Coronation st. B
Hodge J. B. 74 High st
Huntley Joseph, 233 High st
Ord J. W. 27 Queen st
Reed John, 132 High st. B

Richardson R. 73 Coronation street, B
Scales Edward, 10 High st.B
Thompson & Co. 11 High st
Williams J. 129 High st. B
Yallowley Jane, 57 High st

Newspapers.

"Sunderland and Durham County Herald" (liberal), Friday—Vint & Carr, 148 & 149 High st. B
"Sunderland Times" (neutral), Saturday--W. Hardie, 138 High st. B

Notaries—Public.

Burn T. jun. 2 Lambton st.B
Hare J. C. 55 Villiers st. B
Smart C. 18 John st. B
Smart R. 18 John st. B

Nursery and Seedsmen.

Davison E. 37 High st. B
Fair Robert, Strawberry Cottage Inn, Tunstall lane, B
Gibson David, Bishopwearmouth Nursery, Tunstall road & 1 High st. B
Gibson Jacob, High Hendon
M'Donnell Anthony, 186 High st. & Bodlewell lane
Murray Robert R. Tunstall lane

Opticians and Mathematical Instrument Makers.

Adamson Wm. 124 High st
Baharie A. 7 Lawrence st, B
Goodwin Michael & Son (and barometer makers), 36 Church st
Hutchinson C. Church st.MS
Lotinga A. M. & Son, 140 & 141 High st
Marks A. J. 194 High st
Pringle W. 127 Low st
Ross A. H. Press lane, B

Outfitters.

Abraham W. 129 Low st
Aronson J. 30 Low st
Cohen Benj. 60 High st
Collins John, 92 Low Quay
Dannatt J. 1 Norfolk st. B
Davis A. 19 Low st
Dobbing William, 10 Bodlewell lane
Drury C. & Son, 159 High street, B
Gerson H. 194 High st
Hall J. G. & W. 27 High st
Jacobs S. 189 High st
Jamieson Robert, North Quay, M S
Jopling & Tuer, 185 High st
Levy Benj. 228 High st. B
Lotinga A. M. & Son, 140 & 141 High st
Spoor John & Co. 212 High street, B. & 192 & 193 High st
Todd Ralph, 126 Low st. & Bodlewell lane

Oyster Dealers.

Coleman J. H. 53 Robinson's lane
Grantham G. H. 200 High st
Marshall Joseph, 70 High st
Melvin Josh. 2 Bodlewell la
Oxley George, 131 High st
Rowell Hannah, 33 High st.B
Samuel N. 125 Low st

Painters and Glaziers.
(See also Paper Hangers).

Addison J. Charles st. B
Addison John, Liddell st; ho. 39 Barclay st. M S
Ainsworth Michl. Low Ford
Arnison G. N. 23 William st
Attey W. 50 Sans st. B
Ayre J. B. Eden st. B
Baldwin M. & Son, 17 East Cross st. B
Bamlett G. 18 Bridge st. B
Beckwith J. 26 Dundas st. M S
Bell Wm. 17 New Grey st
Blades Samuel T. 26 Cousin street, B
Blair H. 75 High st. B
Brown J. 18 Whitburn st. M S
Chater W. Press lane, B
Cook J. 17 Crow Tree rd. B
Corney J. Durham road, B
Davidson H. 139 Coronation street, B
Douglas W. 43 Wear st. M S
Elliott James, Aylmer street, Deptford, B
Frankell & Co. 10 Back Fawcett street, B
Godfordson T. Ettrick pl
Goudy John, Durham road
Halfnight R. 72 Crow Tree road, B
Harrison J. 2 Hill st. B
Henderson R. 45 Dock st. M S
Humphrey A. B. 42 Barclay street, M S
Hutchinson J. 31 Tatham street, B
Jackson J. 9 Lawrence st. B
Jefferson R. 28 Cousin st. B
Kirkup G. 17 Green st. B
Lackenby W. jun. 48 Queen street, B
M'Dougle A. 41 South Durham street, B
Morrison J. 43 Church st.MS
Robson John, 10 Low Quay
Ross Robert, 129 High st
Scott Thomas, 98 Hendon rd
Smith J. R. 55 Nile st. B
Smith John H. 91 Hendon rd
Smith Wm. 3 Sussex st. B
Snowdon & Finkle, Golden alley
Stephenson J. North Quay, M S
Stephinson J. R. 1 Nile st. B
Stephinson John, 26 North Durham st. B
Thompson G. Back Sans st.B
Turnbull J. P. Long bank
Watson J. 11 Green, B
Weighill J. 145 High st
Wood Z. 7 Elgin st. B
Young M. 7 Yorke st. B

Paper Hangers.
(See also Upholsterers).

Barker & Crow, 138 Coronation street, B
Barkess J. 10 Queen st. B
Blackett R. J. 18 Dundas street, M S
Coates M. 131 High st. B
Davis W. Sussex st. B

Paper Manufacturers.

Blackwell J. & Co. Ford Paper Mill
WEARMOUTH PAPER MILL COMPANY, Deptford; warehouse Low st

Pawnbrokers.

Blackburn Mary Ann, 51 Vine st
Blacklock R. 19 Bedford st.B
Bonage T. 17 Hamilton st.MS
Bowey M. 26 Church st
Byers W. 14 East Cross st. B
Christton Jane, 48 East st. B
Clare W. 11 Albert st. B
Davison R. 39 Crescent row, B
Griffin W. 43 Barclay st. M S
Hall J. 117 High st
Hall Margaret, 10 Infirmary row, B
Hugall J. 22 Vine st
Hughes & Briggs, 50 Nile st.B
Hunter Mary, 28 Silver st
Joseph Lionel, 162 High st
Lackland Margaret, 14 Brougham st. B
Lawson Elizh. 4 Charles st.B
Lethe Margt. 7 Cousin st. B
Lister Wm. 6 Sussex st. B
Marrington W. G. 9 Nicholson street, B

Mason Ann, 33 Cousin st. B
Nicholson T. 19 Upper Sans street, B
Paisley Mary, 19 Nesham sq
Phillips J. 8 Wear st. B
Rennison G. H. 12 Bridge street, B
Sanders J. 4 Green st. B
Shotton Jas. 6 Old Grey st
Smith Esther, 14 Zion st. B
Stephens J. 8 Nicholson st. B
Stokle R. Hay's bldgs. M
Thompson Margaret, New Trimdon st. B
Towers Margt. 32 Nesham sq
Wolfe Joseph, 6 Monkey's yard, Silver st

Physicians.

(Marked * are also Surgeons.)

*Bowman H. O. 44 North Bridge st. M S
Brown J. 15 Villiers st. B
Burn W. S. 8 Norfolk st.
Collingwood R. G. A. 14 Derwent st. B
*Torbock T. R. 14 Lambton street, B

Pipe Manufacturers.

Bruce Robert, 30 Mill st
Burn J. Numbers garth, B
Crosby & Porrett, 119 Low st
Wilson Joshua & Bros. 174 High st

Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

(Marked * are Coppersmiths).

Armstrong B. 128 High st. B
Bailey E. 102 High st. and Fitters row
Clasper H. 28 East Cross st. B
Clow D. 66 High st. B
Cogdon J. 27 East Cross st. B
Cogdon T. H. Lambton st. B
*Dannatt J. 1 Norfolk st. B
Errington R. jun. & Bros. Ayre's Quay, B. and Pann Bank top, B
Fleming W. Back Norfolk street, B
*Glaholm J. & W. & Co. 35 Charles st. B. and Pann Bank top, B
Harrison A. 34 & 35 Sans st. B
Kirkaldy Robert, 105 Wear street, M S
Lamb J. 12 Nile st. B
M'Pherson W. & Co. 8 Sans street, B
Maughan W. E. 5 Crow Tree road, B
*Ross A. H. Press lane, B
Scott J. 8 Upper Sans st. B
Softly T. 17 Hendon road, B
Stafford J. 24 Dunning st. B
Stoddard John, Moor street, Hendon
Surtees T. 4 North Durham street, B
Wolfe J. 31 High st. B

Printers.

Atkinson D. 2 Nile st. B
Atkinson M. 92 Church st. M S
Atkinson R. 22 Coronation street, B
Barnes J. 42 George st
Brown M. 240 High st. B
Burnett G. 210 High st. B
Dixon H. J. 217 High st. B
Graydon Robert, 149 Wear street, M S
Hall Wm. 81 Wear st. M S
Hardie W. 138 High st. B
Hills W. H. 188 & 189 High street, B
Hodge John, 74 High st
Huntley J. 233 High st. B
Reay Robert, Deptford
Reed T. & Co. 185 High st
Smith E. & Son, 488 High st
Thompson & Co. 11 High st
Vint & Carr, 148 & 149 High street, B
Williams J. 120 High st. B
Williams W. 11 High st. B

Professors.

(Marked * are Professors of Dancing, † of Languages, ‡ of Music).

†Bamberger J. S. 43 West Sunniside, B
‡Bearpark Jane, 47 North Bridge st. M S
‡Beswick C. 126 High st. B
‡Calvert J. 11 Addison st. B
†Chalmers J. M. 17 Murton street, B
*D'Albert C. Athenæum
‡Ferry Robert, 16 Charles street, M S
†Hulse Monsieur, 5 South Durham st. B
‡Munro R. 41 Hedworth st. B
‡Murray E. C. 54 Nile st. B
†Roth C. 3 Nicholson st. B
‡Smith Ann S. 42 Frederick street, B
†Stormont T. (French interpreter), 18 Thornhill Quay
*‡Wetherell J. A. 13 Green, B
Wyatt J. 12 West Wear st. B

Provision Dealers.

Davison R. 42 Williamson street, M S
Grieveson J. Normanby st. M S
Hill W. 22 Burleigh st
M'Intosh G. 7 Church st
Pierson E. Millum ter. M S
Thompson W. 87 High st
Wilson Hannah, 77 Wear st. B
Wilson Mary Ann, Dame Dorothy st. M S

Provision Merchants.

Ayre J. jun. 4 Nile st. B
Hudsons & Forster, 131 Low street
Marks A. J. 194 High st
Wilson J. & Bros. 174 High st
Wrightson & Gayner, 72 High st. B

Register Offices for Servants.

Beswick Alice, 65 Nile st. B
Clark Mary, Borough road. B
Davison Isabella, 55 Brougham street, B
Goodall Mary, 45 West Wear street, B
Mattinson Ann, 39 Charles street, B
Morrison Margaret, 15 Church st. M S
Punshon Margt. 14 Sans st
Scott Jane, 5 Woodbine st. B
Smith Margt. 231 High st. B
Storr Dorothy, 24 Nile st. B
Winter Johanna, 12 Bedford street, B

Rope and Twine Manufacturers.

Brown J. H. & Co. Hendon road, B
Burn J. Hedworth place, M
Carter T. Borough road, B
Davis H. Hendon road, B
Denniston A. Roker rd. M S
Douglas W. H. Hendon rd. B
Green J. & Co. Prince st. B
Hay James, 25 Broad st. M S
Hay John, Sheepfold, M
Horn Allen, Millfield, B
Johnson John B. Hendon road, B
Pattison W. Low Hendon Ropery, B
Speeding T. jun. Church st. M S
Webster C. M. & Co. (and wire rope), Patent Ropery, Deptford

Saddle & Harness Makers.

(See also Coach and Harness Manufacturers.)

Duffield T. 10 Hedworth place, M
Fishburn W. 7 Bridge st. B
Glasgow P. 139 High st. B
Stones J. 104 Coronation st. B

ıtton W. 244 High st. B
le W. 220 High st. B

Sail Makers.

wn J. 12 North Quay, MS
hanan J. 11 West Wear treet, B
n William, South Dock; o. South Moor House
k W. 88 Low st
wford William, 65 Hendon treet, B
ısdale T. 38 Low st
ost Robt. North Quay, M S
msley W. Strand st. M S
pper J. 41 Low st
rn A. Millfield, B
wson William, Low Quay
ddleton J. 88 Low st
esbit G. Moss lane
ewton & Armstrong, Low Quay
ichardson John, Low Quay
nirk Nich. Thornhill Quay
nurthwaite J. 146 High st
peeding Thomas, North Quay, M S
homas David, Low st; ho. 29 Brougham st. B
'hompson W. 27 Low st
indle R. 37 Low st
'ully John, North Quay, M S
Vhitfield A. 3 Lawrence st. B
Vilson W. 102 Low st
Vood T. Low Quay

Saw Mill Owners.

Booth G. Bloomfield st. M S
Dawson & Brown, Low Ford
Gleddon John & Son, Pallion
Harrison J. Deptford
Haswell J. & J. G. 31 Queen street, B
Lister William, Ayre's Quay, B
Reid D. & G. North Dock, MS
Thompson J. & J. Moor ter
Wilson J. & W. North Quay, M S

Ship Builders.

Abbey Wm. Pallion, B
Alcock J. T. Low st
Austin S. P. Slipway, Panns, B
Bailey Edward, Pallion
Barker George, Ravenswheele, M S
Barkes J. Wreath Quay, M S
Bertram George, Low Ford
Booth Geo. North Sands, M S
Briggs James & Co. Pallion
Byers Michael & Co. Strand street, M S
Chilton Wilson, Ayre's Qy. B
Forest & Jackson, Low Ford
Gales Lawson, Ford; ho. Ford Villa
Gardner G. & Co. North Sands, M S
Gibson Peter, Ayre's Quay; ho. 32 Chester road, B
Hall G. W. & W. J. Bridge Dock, M S
Harkess T. North Sands, M S
Harkess William, North Sands, M S
Haswell John, Ayre's Quay
Henderson Thos. Pallion
Hume & Easson, Pallion
Hutchinson J. Panns, B
Jopling & Willoughby, Low Southwick
Laing James, Deptford, Slipway
Liethead Aaron, Pallion
M'Nay H. (iron), Thornhill Quay
Naisby Wm. Ford Dock yd
Pearson W. Panns, Slipway, B
Pile & Smart, North Sands, M S
Pile William, jun. North Sands, M S
Potts E. 8 North Quay, M S
Potts R. H. & Brothers, Low street
Ratcliffe & Spence, North Sands, M S
Reed Jno. Moffatt, Pallion, B
Robinson John & James, Deptford and Low Ford
Robson John, Low Ford
Rogerson John, Low Ford
Shevill G. Pallion
Short G. Mowbray's Quay, Pallion
Stonehouse T. Ravenswheele, M S
Stothard N. Pallion
Thompson R. & Sons, North Sands, M S
Tindle Robert (repairer), Deptford
Tiffin T. & B. Wreath Bank, M S
Watson John, Pallion
Wilkinson Richard, Low Pallion, B
Wilkinson William, Deptford

Ship Chandlers.

Andrews Joseph, Low Quay
Bambrough Mary, 111 Wear street, M S
Brown Henry, South Dock; ho. 13 D'Arcy terrace
Burnett G. & W. Brewery Bank, M S
Dasborough J. C. 122 Low st
Douglas Wm. H. 5 Bodlewell lane
Elton O. 101 High st
Fairley T. & W. C. 158 High st. B
Forster J. & Co. 163 High s
Hall Cuthbert, South Dock; ho. 22 Pemberton st. B
Hall J. North Quay, M S
Handley Richard, 10 North Quay, M S
Hudsons & Forster, 131 Low street
Hunter John W. Low Quay
Kelly James, South Dock; ho. Pemberton st. B
Lawson W. South Dock
Marks A. J. 194 High st
Murray Philip L. 73 High st
Robson Thomas, South Dock; ho. 57 Vine st.
Ross M. 74 Low street
Skilling Andrew, South Dock; ho. Lodge terrace
Spence Nicholas, North Quay, M S
Spurs J. 18 North Qy. M S
Wright Robt. 71 Wear st. M S

Ship Owners.

Adamson J. Millum ter. M S
Adamson W. 4 Hedley st. B
Adamson W. 40 Fawcett st
Aikin J. 55 Dock st. M S
Alcock C. 17 John st. B
Alcock H. 21 Murton st. B
Alcock J. T. North Grange, B
Alcock S. Ashmore House, B
Alcock T. 78 Tatham st. B
Anderson T. 11, Cousin st. B
Andrews J. & E. 177 High street
Annison W. 20 Clark ter. B
Armstrong Robert, 2 St. Bede's terrace
Arthur J. Liddell st. M S
Atcheson W. Tunstall la. B
Atkinson M. 19 Carter st. B
Atkinson T. 50 Tatham st
Austin P. 10 Dixon sq. M S
Austin Samuel Peter, 16 John street, B
Ayre J. 1 St. Bede's ter. B
Ayre R. 70 Dundas st. M S
Baldwin M. & Son, 17 East Cross st. B
Barber A. 38 Hendon rd. B
Barber W. 39 Villiers st. B
Barker G. 14 Charles st. M S
Barnes G. 18 Coronation st. B
Barry J. 17 Tavistock pl. B
Bell J. Park place East, B
Bell J. 57 Frederick st. B

Bellas R. 4 Fleet st. B
Blackett M. 22 Foyle st
Blair Thomas, 9 Murton street, B
Blumer William, 1 Ravensworth terrace, M S
Blyth Margt. 31 Cousin st. B
Bowey J. 60 High st. B
Bowey M. 52 Brougham st. B
Briggs W. 10 John st. B
Brough R. 65 Dundas st. M S
Browell D. 7 Villiers st. B
Brown Henderson, 42 Hudlestone street, M S
Brown J. H. & Co. Hendon road, B
Brown R. J. 32 Fawcett st. B
Carling W. 23 Tatham st. B
Carr J. 56 Dundas st. M S
Chatt J. S. 17 Villiers st. B
Clarkson John, 146 Wear st. M S
Clay J. 60 John st. B
Collingwood J. W. 31 Fawcett street, B
Cockerill Anthony, 77 High st
Cooke W. 38 Tatham st. B
Cooper J. J. 26 Green ter. B
Cooper J. M. 10 Green, B
Crawford J. 11 York st. M S
Cropton R. 27 Frederick st. B
Cropton T. 36 West Sunniside, B
Cross Henry, 17 Chester road, B
Crossby J. 9 Norfolk st. B
Crowe J. 36 Villiers st. B
Crozier T. 2 Dundas st. M S
Culliford J. 6 Murton st. B
Cuthbertson Elizabeth, 51 Barclay st. M S
Davison D. 13 Nicholson st. B
Davison J. 37 Nile st. B
Dawson R. Randolph st. B
Dawson W. 6 Villiers st. B
Denniston J. 18 Tatham st. B
Denton W. 54 Lawrence st. B
Dixon J. 31 South Durham street, B
Dixon T. Sussex st. B
Dixon W. 18 Tavistock pl. B
Donaldson J. Peel st. B
Douglas Martin, 16 Fawcett street, B
Douglas T. M. 24 John st. B
Doxford William, 21 North Bridge st. M S
Eggleston H. 31 Barclay st. M S
Elliott C. 49 Frederick st. B
Elliott John, 11 Lawrence street, B
Elliott T. 9 Frederick st. B
Fairley B. 158 High st. B
Fairley Mary S. 28 Olive st. B
Farquhar W. Eden st. B
Farrow William, 70 Hendon street, B
Fenwick J. Eden st. B
Fleming J. 37 West Sunniside, B
Forster Ann, 2 Somerford place, B
French R. 30 Frederick st. B
Gales John Mowbray, Low Ford
Garrick Elizabeth, 41 Tatham street, B
Gourley E. T. 5 St. Bede's terrace, B
Gourley J. Y. 5 St. Bede's terrace, B
Graham Margaret, Broughton street, B
Gray J. Eden st. B
Graydon M. W. 11 Dundas street, M S
Gunn W. Millburn st. B
Haddock W. Ann st. B
Hall G. W. 6 Nelson sq. M S
Hall J. C. 34 North Bridge street, M S
Harkess William, 14 Dock street, M S
Harper J. 12 High st. B
Harrison Mrs. Elizabeth, 12 Murton st. B
Harty W. 34 Barclay st. M S
Henderson J. B. 2 Norfolk street, B
Herring J. C. 55 Villiers st. B
Herring W. jun. 55 Villiers street, B
Hines C. H. 48 Nile st. B
Hodgson G. 1 Tavistock pl. B
Hodgson W. 14 Foyle st. B
Holmes W. 47 High st
Hopper W. 4 St. Bede's terrace, B
Hudson G. W. 14 Tavistock place, B
Hudsons & Haddock, Custom House Entrance
Humble T. 133 Church st. M S
Humphrey & Evans, 178 High st
Hunter T. 33 Fawcett st. B
Huntley S. & Son, South Dock
Hutchinson G. 5 Murton st. B
Hutchinson J. Leechmer House & Sunderland st. B
Jobson E. 21 Cousin st. B
Kirkwood William, 4 North Bridge st. M S
Kirtley J. 2 Barclay st. M S
Kirtley R. P. Liddell terrace, M S
Kish W. 32 Lawrence st. B
Laing James, Fawcett st. B
Lambton J. 44 Tatham st. B
Laykin W. 16 Wall st. B
Leadbitter W. F. 6 Bridge street, B
Liddell R. 2 Bridge st. B
Lindsey John, 1 Ann st. B
Lockie P. 21 Foyle st. B
Lonie M. 20 Murton st. B
Loss P. R. 6 Douro terrace
Lotinga A. M. & Son, 143 & 141 High st
Lumsden J. Murton st. B
Mallaburn W. 6 Lambton street, B
Mason Ann, 33 Cousin st. B
Matthew G. 49 Tatham st. B
Merrington M. Eden st. B
Middleton J. 24 King st. B
Milburn Robert, 141 Church street, M S
Mitcheson W. 143 High st
Moon H. A. Exchange buildings
Moon T. 20 Nicholson st. B
Moor J. 23 Nile st. B
Moore M. 1 Ward terrace. B
Moore W. 13 Fawcett st. B
Morgan C. 16 Cousin st. B
Newton & Armstrong, 70 Low st
Newton Edward, 3 St. Bede's terrace
Nicholson T. 19 Murton st. B
Nicholson W. & Sons, 114 & 115 High st
Oates R. 2 Tatham st. A
Oliver Mary, 9 Hallgarth square, M S
Oliver R. 52 Frederick st. B
Ord E. B. 19 Tavistock pl. B
Ord R. 37 Frederick st. B
Ord T. B. 23 Tavistock pl. B
Ord W. 8 Fawcett st. B
Pallister W. S. 4 Somerford place, B
Parker B. 29 Villiers st. B
Peacock B. Ann st. B
Peacock R. Hendon Road House, B
Pearson W. 11 Lambton st. B
Pegg J. 37 Broad st. M
Penman H. 23 Frederick street, B
Penman J. 16 Norfolk st. B
Phillips J. 8 Wear st. B
Porrett R. B. 14 Frederick street, B
Potts R. H. & Bros. Low st
Potts T. C. 18 Wall st. B
Pounder M. 11 High st
Preston J. 9 Lambton st. B
Purdy T. 23 D'Arcy st. B
Ranson J. 29 Frederick st. B

ner C. R. 27 John st. B
ıy T. J. 4 Norfolk st. B
ıney W. 80 High st. B
hardson C. North Bridge treet, M S
hardson S. 6 Cousin st. B
hardson W. Douro ter. B
lley Thomas, 7 North Bridge st. M S
binson Dowell, 4 Grey errace, B
binson G. Mary st. B
binson J. 15 John st. B
binson John & James, Deptford
binson R. 34 Dundas st. M S
binson Thomas, 5 North Bridge st. M S
bson Ann, 21 Cousin st. B
bson F. 76 High st
bson M. 17 Broad st. M
unthwaite H. 39 Tatham street, B
ott P. 31 Frederick st. B
urfield B. 4 William st. B
ıarp R. 32 Cousin st. B
ıields J. J. 22 Cousin st. B
mson W. 25 Frederick st. B
nith E. 5 Tavistock place
nurthwaite J. Redby House, M
ıowball W. 39 West Sunniside, B
ppit J. 24 King st. B
peeding Thomas, Church walk, M S
pence A. G. 10 Olive st. B
pence J. 16 Bridge st. B
wainston G. 4 Church st
anner H. 4 William st. B
aylor C. 28 Fawcett st. B
hompson G. 24 Crow Tree road, B
hompson G. Vine Lodge, B
hompson J. 10 Norfolk st. B
hompson J. 10 Dundas st. M S
hompson O. 7 Dundas st. M S
hompson P. 58 Frederick street, B
hompson T. 32 Villiers st. B
hompson William, 44 West Sunniside
hurlow J. Millburn st. B
iffin B. 14 Tavistock pl. B
iffin T. 14 Bridge st. B
indell J. 40 Tatham st. B
ullock William, 8 North Bridge st. M S
ully J. 77 Dundas st. M S
Walker J. 33 South Durham street, B
Walker J. H. 52 Barclay st. M S
Walker R. 32 Barclay st. M S
Walker Thomas, 11 North Bridge st. M S
Waters A. East Cross st. B
Watson W. H. & G. 134 High st. B
Weir T. 9 Barclay st. M S
Whitfield A. 2 Peel st. B
Wight W. 28 Murton st. B
Wilkin G. 28 Broad st. M
Wilkinson J. Waterloo pl. B
Wilson J. 13 Tavistock pl. B
Wilson J. N. 34 Frederick street, B
Wilson L. 10 Clark ter. B
Wood T. 54 Fawcett st. B
Woods T. H. 6 John st. B
Wright G. 49 Woodbine st
Wrightson & Gayner, 62 High st

Silver and Gold Smiths.

Dow B. 4 East Cross st. B
Gowland G. H. & Co. 178 High st
Joseph J. 204 High st
Kirton G. 9 Bridge st. B
Marshall J. 186 High st. B
Mitchell J. 222 High st. B
Noton E. 186 High st. B
Rennison G. H. (and dealer in gold and silver plate), 12 Bridge st. B

Slate Merchants.

Falla T. Cumberland st. B
Preston J. & A. Bedford st. B. and at Durham, Hartlepool, Darlington, and Newcastle

Smiths.

Marked * are also Bell Hangers, † are Ship Smiths.

†Adamson & Young, South Dock Foundry
Adamson R. 39 Queen st
*Armstrong B. 128 High st. B
†Athey T. Chapel st
Bailey R. & A. Pottery bank
Barker J. Union lane
†Beavens Arthur, 6 Folly end, M S
*Berkley Ralph, Flag lane
†Blakey Thos. Folly end, M S
Blakey W. J. 54 Wear st. M S
†Bonds & Mather, Panns, B
†Booth Thos. 3 Folly end, M S
Bruce Joshua, Northumberland place
†Burnett G. & W. Brewery bank, M S
†Burnop Thomas, 2 Folly end, M S
Case W. 43 Queen st. B
Cattrow M. Hope st. B
*Clasper H. 28 East Cross street, B
†Clement T. Covent Garden street
†Coates R. Chapel st
*†Crowe J. & Son, Russell st
†Drydon & Scott, Low Quay
Easton Jas. Ayre's Quay, B
*Eiley J. 27 Coronation st. B
Gibson J. Back Pemberton street, B
†Gibson Robert, South Dock; ho. 41 Addison st
†Gibson Thomas, South Dock; ho. 41 Woodbine st
*Glaholm J. & W. & Co. 35 Charles st. B. and Pann Bank top, B
Gray & Hall, Low row, B
Gray T. 35 Matlock st. B
*Haddock & Clay, 2 Queen st
Harrison John, 9 Hendon road, B
*Heslop T. 9 Sans st
Hunter R. Southwick la. M
*Jopling J. 33 Walworth st. B
Jopling T. jun. 24 Dunning street, B
†Kent J. North Quay, M S
†Kerss W. Long bank
†King T. Bloomfield st. M S
†Lamb T. 70 Whitburn st. M S
Lee J. Coronation st. B
†Marns T. Bank st
†Mather & Son, Low st
†Maughan W. 25 Low st
†Moore G. & T. 12 Huddlestone street, M S
Moore J. Crow Tree road, B
Morrell George, South Dock; ho. 7 Lawrence st. B
†Penman Henry, 112 High st
Pladdie J. 47 Silver st
Punshon J. Pemberton's field, B
*Richardson J. 110 Hendon road, B
Robinson J. Low row, B
†Salkeld Henry, Long bank and 64 High st. West
†Scott John, Low Quay and 10 Henry st. B
Smith E. Society la. M S
Smith O. 14 Union la
†Spencer Michael, Flag lane; ho. 12 Hendon road
†Steerman John, 38 Huddlestone street, M S
†Taylor John, North Qy. M S
†Thomas W. Long bank
Thwaites J. Bonner's fild. M S
Todd T. 41 Queen st. B
Trewhitt F. Low row, B
Walker George, Low Ford

† Whitfield Robert, South Hylton
Wood Geo. North Qy. M S
Wintrip R. L. & E. South Dock
Wynn Matthew, South Dock; ho. Addison st. B

Solicitors.

Alcock T. C. 9 Nile st. B
Allison W. 13 Barclay st. M S
Barker C. M. 139 High street, B
Bramwell W. H. 174 High street, B
Brown R. 57 Villiers st. B
Burn T. jun. 2 Lambton st. B
Cawood G. W. 142 High st. B
Cooper J. M. & D. 206 High street, B
Dixon H. 68 John st. B
Eggleston H. 31 Barclay st. M S
Fell C. R. 2 Lambton st. B
Hare J. C. 2 Villiers st. B
Hines C. H. 48 Nile st. B
Hutchinson J. 2 East Cross street, B
Hutton J. R. 5 Villiers st. B
Kidson J. 66 John st. B
Moon J. D. 41 West Sunniside, B
Moore A. J. & W. 1 Hutchinson's buildings, B
Ogden J. M. 7 Bridge st. B
Potts & Graham, 141 High street, B
Ramson & Son, 12 East Cross street, B
Reed & Parker, 2 Back Fawcett street
Renner C. 2 Lambton st. B
Robinson & Clarke, 2 William street, B
Robson W. W. 134 High street, B
Scurfield G. 7 Bridge st. B
Smart C. 18 John st. B
Smart R. 18 John st. B
Snowball G. 1 Nile st. B
Snowball W. 20 Lambton street, B
Thompson P. 53 Villiers st. B
Wilford J. C. 1 Frederick road, B
Wilkinson R. T. 3 West Sunniside, B
Wright J. J. & G. W. 19 High st
Young Harrison & Young, 21 Lambton st. B

Stationers.

(See also Booksellers and Stationers.)

Huntley J. 234 High st
Huison R. 120 Coronation street, B
Morrison D. 246 High st. B
Robson T. 62 Fawcett st. B
Shepherd J. 44 Hendon rd. B
Tarbit W. 75 Church st. M S
Vint & Carr, 148 and 149 High street, B

Stay and Corset Makers.

Calvert J. W. 23 High st
Clow C. 1 Queen st. B
Cunningham Elizabeth, 11 Bedford street, B
Donkin Mary, 5 Pemberton street, B
Reah Agnes, 66 Crow Tree road, B
Robinson Mrs. Crow Tree terrace, B
Smith Margt. 231 High st. B

Straw Bonnet Makers.

Anderson Mary, 9 Wear st. B
Emmerson Martha, 31 Farrington row, B
Gibson Mary Ann, 31 Crescent row, B
Hamilton Rachel, 317 High street, B
Harland Elizabeth, 8 Villiers street, B
Hill Elizabeth, 28 Ayre's Quay road, B
Hornsby Sarah, 6 Charles street, B
Hunter Eleanor, 40 Brougham st. B
Keir Margaret, 47 George st
Lackland Margaret, 14 Brougham st. B
Oram M. & J. 243 High st. B
Richardson Miss, 24 East Cross st. B
Shimwell Sarah, 113 Coronation street, B
Spence Margaret, 32 Hendon street, B
Taylor Jane A. 18 William street, B
Walton Margt. 42 High st. B
Ward Ellen, 32 New Grey st
Watson Dorothy, 2 Chapel st

Surgeons.

(See also Physicians.)

Atkinson G. 5 Sunniside, B
Barron J. 37 Crow Tree rd. B
Blumer Luke, 106 Whitburn street, M S
Bulman W. 48 Villiers st. B
Collingwood J. W. 31 Fawcett street, B
Davis J. 13 Whitburn st. M S
Dixon Wm. 51 John st. B
Evans John, 10 Church s
Ferguson W. B. 15 North Bridge st, M S
Francis Matthew, 10 South Durham st. B
Gregory John, 52 John st. B
Hay H. H. O. 19 Bridge street, B
Johnson F. H. 9 Fawcett street, B
Lamotte Dr. Charles, 3 Foyle st. B
Lang John, Ford lane
Maling E. H. 25 Fawcett street, B
Mason Hamilton, 40 West Sunniside, B
Mordey Wm. 59 John st. B
Nattrass C. 18 Villiers st. B
Noble J. W. 30 Trimdon st. B
Oliver W. 247 High st. B
Orton R. 24 Villiers st. B
Parker S. 1 George st
Penman J. M. 45 Villiers street, B
Potts J. 31 Bridge st. B
Saville R. 48 West Sunniside, B
Shaw J. Ayre's Quay, B
Smith J. 33 Whitburn st. M S
Tate Robert S. 20 John st. B
Taylor H. H. 67 John st. B
Thompson F. D. 79 Moor street, Hendon
Thompson Henry, 181 High street, B
Watson John, 65 Fawcett street, B
Welford G. 255 High st. B
Wilkinson —, infirmary house surgeon, Infirmary
Younger J. T. Low Ford

Surveyors—Ship.

Chatt L. 17 Villiers st. B
Fowles R. (Lloyd's), 5 Chester road, B
Hugall G. 21 Nile st. B
Lawrence T. (Lloyd's), Rock Lodge, M
Thackray W. Lime Kiln Quay, M S
Rowell G. B. (Sunderland policies), 75 Dundas st. B
Simey Thomas B (Lloyd's), Athenæum st. B
Wilson J. 44 Lawrence st. B

Tailors.

(See also Drapers Woollen.)
Marked * are Drapers.
Marked † are Outfitters.

Airey H. 1 Charles st. B
Archer G. 14 Dundas st. M S

kinson J. 12 Gerald st. B
kinson N. 41 Charles st. B
re J. Water Works rd. B
iley G. 18 Crescent row, B
arkhouse T. 5 Sans st
tes W. 306 High st. B
11 G. 11 Wall st. B
11 R. 9 New Trimdon st. B
ys T. Back Sussex st. B
renner W. 14 Villiers st. B
rien J. 52 High st. B
own E. L. 69 Church st. MS
own F. Low row, B
own Robinson B. 17 Moor street, Hendon
uchanan B. 25 Hedworth street, B
ape George, Hedley st. B
napman H. 1 South Johnson street, B
napman N. 10 Southgate street, B
haytor H. 17 Lambton st. B
hisholm G. 7 Liddell terrace, M S
Clay R. 5 Fawcett st. B
oates James, 27 Lawrence street, B
Cockburn T. 52 Nile st. B
ollins J. 13 Dame Dorothy street, M S
Cooper G. 51 Nile st. B
ooper R. 3 Hendon road, B
otton J. 14 Charles st. B
Dean J. 27 Charles st. M S
Dent C. 26 Queen st
Dent R. 14 Burleigh st
Denton Thomas, 22 South Durham street, B
Detchon Thomas, 37 Hendon road, B
Dodds A. 10 Nile st. B
Doland P. 8 Queen st
Errington S. 47 Middle st. B
Evans R. 74 Church st. M S
Fairbridge Thomas, Custom House Entrance
Fairbridge Thomas, jun. 25 Church st
Foster J. 12 Lambton st. B
Gallilee J. 5 Green st. B
Galt W. 39 Hendon st. B
Gibson John, Lombard st
*Gillies J. 10 Villiers st. B
Glendening J. 39 Church st
Gordon D. 23 New Grey st
Gordon R. 143 Coronation st
Gott W. 49 Nile st. B
Graham T. 30 Sans st. B
Gregg & Loutitt, 44 Nile st. B
Grieves W. 10 New Grey st
*Groves T. 4 King st. B
Hayden H. Cross place
Hazard J. 47 George st
Hazard J. 16 Villiers st. B
Henderson J. S. 4 Upper Sans st. B
*Henzell A. H. 18 Bedford street, B
Herring J. 58 Nile st. B
Herring J. jun. 26 Fore st. B
Herring W. 49 Nile st. B
Hind Thos. 92 Wear st. M S
Hindmarch G. 11 Nile st. B
Howey Robert, 18 Silver st
*Hudson R. 24 Bedford st. B
Hugill R. 13 Green st. B
*+Huntly D. P. 184 High st
Hutchinson T. 18 East Cross street, B
+Jacobs Samuel, 199 High st
*Jolly Matthew, Low Ford
*Jolly William, Low Ford
+Jopling J. 195 High st
Kirkbride G. 19 Church st. M S
Kirkbride James, 89 Whitburn street, M S
Kyle William, 29 Cousin st. B
Lamb A. 26 Sans st. B
Leadill William, 4 Waterloo street, M S
+Levy Benj. 228 High st. B
Lewis R. 7 Sunderland st. B
*Liddell M. 25 Union st. B
Lloyd L. 16 Hanover pl. B
Lonie T. 10 Adelaide pl. B
Lonie T. 10 Ropery walk, B
Loutitt Thompson, 18 North Durham st. B
Lowthian H. 4 Zion st. B
Lowthian J. 25 Zion st. B
M'Clement Thomas, 33 Church st
*Martin Owen, 2 Sunderland street, B
Marsingdale J. 6 Church la. B
Middleton C. 13 Liddell terrace, M S
Moffat J. 1 Hopper st. B
Morgan John, 36 Covent Garden st
Naisby F. 74 Crow Tree road, B
Newton Thomas W. 3 South Durham st. B
Ogle T. Beach st. B
Ogle Thos. 9 Old Grey st
*Outerside James, Low Ford
Perkin J. 17 William st. B
Petman J. 52 Dock st. M S
Potts W. 20 Nicholson st. B
Priestley J. 11 D'Arcy ter. B
Rawling A. 40 Union st. B
Reay A. 106 Low st
Reay Robert, Low Ford
Redpath G. Minorca place
*Redhead Robert, Low Ford
Reed G. 49 Brougham st. B
Reed W. 27 Henry st. B
*Reed William M. 47 Villiers st. B
*Render T. 22 Sunderland street, B
Richardson M. 101 Low st
Richardson R. 73 Coronation street, B
Richmond T. 3 Brougham street, B
Robinson G. 40 Crescent row, B
Robson T. 18 South Johnson street, B
*Russell W. 3 Villiers st. B
Rutherford R. 26 George st
Rutherford W. 27 George st
Rutherford W. 12 Walworth street, B
Rutledge J. 25 Wear st. B
Sanderson M. Dame Dorothy street, M S
Sanderson T. 37 Church st
Sanderson T. 41 Low st
Scales W. 305 High st. B
Scott G. 15 Coronation st. B
Sedgwick W. 12 Charles st. B
Sewell Michael, 55 Flag lane
Sheriff R. 72 Coronation st. B
Sinclair G. 38 Broad st. M
Smith Andrew, Hedley st. B
Smith Stephen, 38 North Quay, M S
Snowball W. 34 Zion st. B
Speed John, 24 North Durham street, B
Steele J. 22 Nile st. B
Stephenson R. 29 Hendon road, B
Stuart T. 6 Brougham st. B
Swinburne C. 245 High st. B
Thompson C. Hodgkin st
Thompson R. 40 Numbers garth, B
Thompson T. 29 Dundas st. M S
Thompson T. 58 Northumberland street, B
Thornton R. 21 Sans st
Tindell J. 10 East Cross street, B
+Todd Ralph, 126 Low st & Bodlewell lane
Trainer H. 15 Zion st. B
Trotter M. 23 Hendon rd. B
Tyrie R. A. 5 Burleigh st
Waggott W. 16 Bedford st. B
Wallis T. 8 Coronation st. B
Warwick J. 69 High st. B
Wetherall William, 45 Henry street, B
White J. 113 Whitburn st. M S

Watson J. 2 Dock st. M S
White W. H. Rendlesham street, M S
Wilkinson J. H. 16 Covent Garden st
Williams B. Back Fawcett st. B
Wilson T. Barrington st. M S
Winders G. 25 Brougham st. B

Tallow Chandlers.

Bruce J. 61 High st
Crosby & Porrett, 119 Low st
Fairlam G. 2 New Grey st
Grimshaw & Co. 86 High st. B
Wilson Joshua & Brothers, 174 High st.

Tanners.

Clark Mary, 7 Green ter. B
Richardson C. & W. Green terrace, B

Tea Dealers.
(See also Grocers and Tea Dealers).

Cummings W. 4 Nile st. B
Doxford J. & Co. 98 High street, B
Garbutt George, 190 High street, B
Hodgson R. 30 Coronation st. B
Parker J. & A. 28 South Durham st. B
Scott J. Garden place, B
Spark J. 22 Upper Sans st. B
Thompson Catharine, 23 Harley street, B

Temperance Hotels and Boarding Houses.

Armstrong Jane A. 14 Villiers st. B
Taylor R. T. 4 Villiers st. B
Urwin Isabella, 154 High st

Timber Merchants.

Andrews T. Bonner's field, M S
Bradley and Potts, North Quay, M S
Doxford W. North Quay, M S
Elliot Thos. 1 Green ter. B
Gleddon John & Son, Pallion
Graham J. North Quay, M S
Harty W. North Quay, M S
Haswell Joseph and J. G. 31 Queen st. B
Hay W. Wreath Quay, M S; office, 3 Bridge st. B
Hodgson & Atcheson, South Dock and North road, Durham; office, 63 Fawcett street, B
Hodgson Simpson, 12 & 13 Crow Tree road, B
Hudson J. & Co. Exchange buildings
Huntley T. Charleton & Co. Deptford; office, 2 Sunniside, B
Lister William, Ayre's Quay
Preston G. (mahogany), 12 Villiers st. B
Reynolds and Gales, 52 West Sunniside, B
Robson and Croudace, 51 West Sunniside, B
Robson W. W. & Sons, 68 John st. B
Tate Wm. 11 Hedworth ter. B
Taylor W. 1 East Cross st. B
Thompson John & Joseph, Moor terrace
Wang N. T. 49 Villiers st. B
Wilson J. & W. North Quay, M S
Woods, Spence, & Co. Deptford
Wynn R. Walton place, Coronation st. B

Tin and Iron-Plate Workers and Braziers.

Barrowclough J. 4 Robinson's lane
Brown Geo. 52 Wear st. M S
Brown Wm. 10 Low Quay
Clow D. 66 High st. B
Cogdon J. (& zinc worker), 27 East Cross st. B
Cornforth Cath. 95 Low st
Dale J. 28 Spring Garden la
Henderson William, 11 Hendon road
Hutchinson L. 99 Low st
Kirkaldy Robert, 105 Wear street, M S
Lynch M. 202 High st
M'Donald R. 124 & 125 Market
Newton M. 120 Low st
Rontree J. 106 Low st
Ross A. H. Press lane, B
Salkeld Alex. 133 High st
Smith J. 24 Queen st. B
Smith J. & W. Hanover pl. B
Softly T. 17 Hendon road, B
Stubbs P. 33 Low st
Surtees Thomas W. 82 Moor street, B
Taylor W. 20 Low st
Thew Thomas, 25 North Durham street, B
Todd Ralph, 116 Wear st. M S
Wolfe J. 31 High street, B
Wood E. Williamson st. M S

Tobacconists.

Hardcastle Isabella, 13 High st
Jacobs John, 32 High st
Ross R. 129 High st
Samuel S. 136 High street, B
Sanderson T. 8 High st
Smith William, 67 High st
Sutherland Mrs. 25 High street, B
Ward Mary, 149 High st
Ward T. E. & Co. (manufacturers), 169 High st. B
Wilson Joshua & Brothers, 174 High st

Toymen.

Cahill T. 126 Market
Campbell J. 179 Market
Cattron M. 187 Market
Gale W. 44 Coronation st
M'Grath J. 96 High st. B
Mallen P. 188 Market
Tacchi Peter, 96 Hendon rd
Watson J. 134 Market

Tripe Dressers.

Brown Jane, Williamson street, M S
Bruce and Hedley, Queen st
Budden J. B. 52 Robinson's lane and 176 Market
Cass J. 14 Gray's buildgs. B
Coxon J. Robinson's lane and 20 Market
Hutchinson W. 28 High st. B
James G. New Grey st
Jordison William, 36 Moor street, Hendon
Trotter J. 3 Market and Robinson's lane

Turners.
Marked * are Carvers.

Atkinson J. Cumberland st. B
Gowdy S. Collier row, B
Hopkins J. R. 11 Zion st. B
Jackson W. Back William street, B
Longstaff J. Back North Durham st. B
Petrie William, 31 Northumberland place
Ramsey H. 13 Crow Tree road, B
Smith R. York st. B
Telford Matthew, 25 Northumberland place
*Telford Thos. Nesham sq
Walker W. 202 High st
Wigham G. 37 Charles st. B

Umbrella & Parasol Makers.

Sanderson T. 88 High st
Stubbs T. 37 George st

Upholsterers.
also Cabinet Makers and Joiners).

cess J. 10 Queen st. B
ter J. 15 Dundas st. M S
mer W. 4 Northumberland street, B
is Wm. 14 Sussex st. B
nlinson George H. 8 utchinson's buildings, B

Veterinary Surgeons.

lgeon David, 34 Matlock t. B; ho. 41 Brougham treet, B
Robert, 24 Sans st
ves H. 1 Thomas st. M
ompson T. 53 High st. B
lis E. 39 George st
nter J. 12 Bedford st. B

Vatch & Clock Makers.
Marked * are Jewellers.

irey R. 114 High st. B
ey S. 279 High st
airns D. & Son, 9 Coronation street, B
rson J. (clock maker), 38 Coronation st
owland G. H. & C. 178 High st. B
utchinson C. 83 Church street, M S
seph D. 16 Howick st. B
*Joseph J. 17 Fore st. B
*Joseph M. 18 Nicholson street, B
*Joseph Nesham, 139 High street
*Kirton G. 9 Bridge st. B
Kirton G. T. 263½ High st. B
*Marks A. J. 104 High st
*Marshall J. 186 High st. B
*Mitchell George, 62 & 63 High st. B
*Mitchell John, 222 High st. B
Mitchell R. 10 George st
Phillips Philip, 10 Bodlewell lane
Potts H. 85 Moor st. B
*Rennison G. H. (and silver smith), 12 Bridge st. B
Taylor G. R. 87 Coronation street, B
Terry Edward, 3 John st
Tunwell W. 154 High st. B
Wherley & Co. 83 High st. B

Wharfingers.

French W. Wylam Wharf, Low st
Gibson & Fawcett, foot of Queen st. B
Jonassohn & Wood, Thornhill Quay
Kirtley R. P. North Quay, MS
Smarthwaite & Crossby, Holmes Wharf

Windlass (Ship) Manufacturers.

Duxfield J. Bonner's field, M S
Gibson & Fawcett, foot of Queen st. B
Nicholson W. & Sons, 114 High st

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Allison Jas. North Quay, MS
Bengo A. 37 Barclay st. M S
Bramwell Christopher & Co. 12 Church st
Cave Margaret, 157 High st
Chapman T. E. 212 High st
Coates T. 14 Bridge st. B
Croudace W. 31 Green st. B
Dow C. 12 North Bridge st. M S
Doxford J. & Co. 98 High street, B
Fairman C. 24 High st
Husdell Isabella M. Whitburn street, M S
Johnson, Heming, & Co. John st. B
Mitcheson Wm. 143 High st
Naylor Robert, 51 High st
Ord M. & Co. 20 New Grey street and Coronation st
Scorer J. 1 Sunniside, B
Swan Sarah H. 3 High st. B
Vaux Cuthbert, 10 Union street, B

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, SOCIETIES OFFICES, &c.

Benevolent Institutions.

ED SEAMEN'S ASYLUM, Trafalgar square —Francis Davie, governor
MSHOUSES (Marine) FOR WIDOWS OF SHIP MASTERS, Crow Tree road—B. R. Shield, matron
MSHOUSES FOR WIDOWS AND ELDERLY MAIDENS, Bishopwearmouth Green
MSHOUSES FOR WIDOWS AND ELDERLY MAIDENS, Church lane, B
IBLE SOCIETY, Athenæum
RANCH BIBLE ASSOCIATION (Ladies), Athenæum
RITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, 63 Fawcett street
REEMEN'S HOSPITAL FOR WIDOWS, 16 and 17 Church street
UMANE SOCIETY—Stations on the south side: 1, Engineer's Office, Pier Works; 2, the Exchange, High street; 3, Lord Durham's Office, above bridge; 4, the Paper Mill, Southwick Boat; 5, William Gale's Building Yard, Hylton. North side: 6, Mr. Brown's Roker Hotel; 7, Sir H. Williamson's Office, North Quay; 8, Messrs. Hall's Building Yard, near the bridge
INDIGENT SICK SOCIETY, Athenæum—H. Thompson, treasurer
INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY, Durham road, B — The Bishop of Durham, patron; the Duke of Cleveland, Earl Vane, Right Hon. the Earl of Durham, Lord Ravensworth, Lord William Powlett, Right Hon. Viscount Boyne, Sir H. Williamson, Bart. and Rev. J. P. Eden, presidents; Earl Vane, Rev. William Webb, R. B. Cay, Christr. Bramwell, and H. Tanner, proprietary trustees; Sir H. Williamson, Bart., E. Backhouse, jun., and Rev. Richard Skipsey, acting trustees; H. Thomson, treasurer; Dr. Brown, Dr. Burn, and Dr. Morris, physicians; William Mordey, E. H. Maling, W. Dixon, and T. P. Parker, surgeons; Edward Pilkington, house surgeon and secretary; Mrs. Scott, matron
INFIRMARY (Eye), 40 Number's garth, B. Open from one to two on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.—W. Drury, secretary; John Clay, treasurer; E. H. Maling and R. Orton, surgeons

LYING-IN CHARITY, 29 West Wear st. B—Elizabeth Gennison, matron

RAGGED SCHOOL, Silver street

SAILORS' HOME, Exchange Commercial buildings, High street—The Bishop of Durham, patron; the Mayor, for the time being, president; James Laing, treasurer; Martin Lonie, secretary; James Milne, Manager

SAILOR'S SOCIETY—T. Speeding, president; W. Nicholson and Martin Lonie, vice-presidents; James Crosby, treasurer; Rev. James Morris and S. S. Hodgson, secretaries; T. Clark, missionary

SEAMAN'S HALL FOR WIDOWS OF SEAMEN AND ORPHAN CHILDREN, Assembly garth—J. Bowmaker, governor

SHIPWRIGHTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, Lyceum—T. Harris, secretary

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN — Sunderland Union Bank, treasurers; — Dixon, secretary

TOWN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, Athenæum

TRACT SOCIETY, 63 Fawcett street

Public Buildings, Offices, &c.

ATHENÆUM, Fawcett street — J. Hills, treasurer; T. Thompson, secretary; John Stephens, keeper

ATHENÆUM NEWS ROOM, Athenæum — Robert Buck, treasurer; Oliver Swan, secretary

BARRACKS, Barrack street—Commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl Vane

BATHS AND WASH HOUSES, Hendon road, B—Open from 6 a.m. till 9 p.m.; Sundays from 6 30 to 8 30 a.m

BATHS AND WASH HOUSES, Hallgarth square, Monkwearmouth Shore

BOARD OF GUARDIANS' OFFICES, Register buildings, 116 High street, B — James Hills, chairman

CEMETERY, Thornton place, Bishopwearmouth

COAST GUARD STATION—Captain Thomas Hird, inspecting commander

COMMISSIONERS OF THE WEAR — Pier Office at the South Dock Entrance — Acting Commissnrs.: Chairman, Joseph Simpson; J. T. Alcock, James Allison, Robert Anderson, Edward Backhouse, jun., Edward Backhouse, sen., Thomas James Backhouse, General Beckwith, William Bell, Christopher Bramwell, Rowland Burdon, John Burrell, Ralph Carr, A. H. Cochrane, Thomas Crawford, John Cropton, Captain Dale, John Eden, Anthony Ettrick, John Fawcett, W. Featherstonhaugh, H. Fenwick, M.P., Robert Fenwick, jun., Robert Fenwick, sen., T. R. Grey, William Scurfield Grey, James Hartley, John Hay, Frederick Horn, Nathan Horn, George Hutson, Henry R. A. Johnson, Jas. Laing, Charles Milner, James Morris, Henry Morton, Henry Thomas Morton, John Mounsey, Thomas Bell Ord, William Ord, R. L. Pemberton, Ralph P. Philipson, Thomas Richardson, William R. Robinson, John Scott, Robert Scurfield, Robert D. Shafto, M.P., Henry Stobart, William Stobart, Henry Tanner, Hugh Taylor, Christopher Webster, H. R. Webster, William Wilcox, Hedworth Williamson, Sir H. Williamson, Bart., Nicholas Wood, and Thomas Wood; treasurer, William Henderson; resident engineer, Thomas Meik; clerk, J. S. Robinson, solicitor

CONCERT HALL, LECTURE ROOM AND EXHIBITION ROOMS, Lyceum, Lambton st.

CORPORATION OFFICES, West Wear st., Bishopwearmouth

COUNTY COURT, 2 Upper Sans st. B.—E. Stapylton, Esq. judge; John E. Marshall, Esq., clerk of the court; W. H. Brewell, assistant clerk. Office 174 High street, Bishopwearmouth

CUSTOM HOUSE, 136 and 137 High st.—J. Wilcox, collector; A. R. M'Leay, controller; A. Baker, landing surveyor

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH CO.'S OFFICE, William street, B — William Charles Heritage, manager

EMIGRATION OFFICE, 15 Bridge st. B—A. G. Spence, agent.

EXCHANGE NEWS ROOM, High st.—Lord Adolphus Vane, president; J. T. Wright, vice-president; J. Clay, treasurer; T. Reed, secretary; Frank Pace, keeper of Exchange

FIRE ENGINE HOUSES, 2 Green, B, and near the church, Church st. M S

FREEMASONS' LODGE, Queen st.—J. Ditchburn, keeper

GAS COMPANY'S OFFICE, 61 Fawcett st. B; Works, Wellington lane, B; Ayre's Quay, B; Russell street; Strand street; and Hallgarth square, M S—E. C. Benson, chairman; John Benson, James Allison, Thomas Hewitt, George Ord, James Jopling, H. Taylor, James Scottoe, W. Dixon, W. Tate, John Bell, and James Hills, directors; J. H. Cook, secretary; Northumberland and Durham District Banking Company, treasurers

HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 4 Bodlewell lane—Francis M. Goble, harbour master

INLAND REVENUE OFFICE, 9 Villiers st. B—James Melville, collector; John Hodgson, chief clerk; Robert Norborn, second clerk; John Taylor, supervisor; Alexander Mitchell, Thomas Cook, and William Lewthwaith, officers

s' Burial Ground, Ballast Hills, ishopwearmouth

rice Room and Police Station, ast Cross street, B

Library, 141 High st.—T. Burn, n. secretary

tube Room, Athenæum -- J. Hills, easurer; T. Thompson, secretary

ary (Sunderland Subscription), 191 igh st. B—G. Garbutt, librarian

s Boat Houses, South Dock, S; orth Dock, M S; and Whitburn

ht Houses—South and North Piers

brary and Philosophical Society's ibrary, Athenæum — H. Armstrong, easurer; F. H. Johnson and J. Douglas, secretaries; J. Stephens, librarian

yd's Register of Shipping Offices, 3 Villiers street, B — Thomas Boyes imey, R. Fowles, and T. Lawrence, irveyors; Simpson S. Hodgson, agent

al Marine Board, office Little Villers st. B — The Mayor of Sunderland, *r-officio*. Nominees of the board of rade: H. Tanner, chairman; James aing, Joseph Lumsdon, Christopher M. Webster. Elected by the shipowners: Thomas B. Ord, George Spark, William I. Watson, Thomas Blair, Cuthbert Richardson, H. A. Moon. Examiners in avigation and seamanship, at Newcastle. Days of examination, 20th of each month, not being Sunday. Shipping master, John Lambton; deputy master, William Hunter

eum, Lambton st. B — E. D. Davis, proprietor

rket, High st—G. Meggison, lessee

chanics' Institute, 24 Lambton st.—T. Dixon, jun. sec.; S. Reeves, librarian

dical Library, Infirmary—M. Francis, ecretary

rcantile Marine Pension Office, Seamen's Hall, Assembly Garth — Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Parkinson, superintendent

nkwearmouth Savings Bank, Barclay street. Open every Saturday, from 12 to 2 p.m. and from 7 to 8 p.m.— W. Doxford, treasurer; W. Brown, actuary

seum, Athenæum — Open Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays — J. Evans, curator; J. Stephens, attendant; J. Hills, treasurer

ws Room, Lyceum — S. Alcock, jun., treasurer and secretary

ws Room, Barclay st. M S—T. Speedng, treasurer; M. Atkinson, secretary

rth Dock, office at the North Dock—The North Eastern Railway Company, proprietors; Thomas Elliott Harrison, of Whitburn, engineer; W. O'Brien, secretary; Robert Morrison, dock master; Edward Knox, clerk

Parochial Offices, 5 Church st

Police Court, 27 West Wear street, B—Robert Gifford, superintendent; B. Holmes, J. Bayles, and T. Temple, inspectors

Polytechnic Hall, Athenæum — James Hills, treasurer; Thomas Thompson, secretary

Poor Law Union Workhouse, Hylton road — Alexander Baity, master; Ann Baity, matron; ——— schoolmaster, Anne Hawkesford, schoolmistress; Nicholas C. Reed, clerk to the union; John Humphrey, John Phillips, and William Taylor, relieving officers

Post Office, 30 Bridge st. B — Arabella Robinson, postmistress. Receiving houses, 38 High street—Thomas Smith, receiver; Whitburn st. M S—J. Reed, receiver; Hendon road, B — Elizabeth Williams, receiver; Silksworth row, B

Public Lecture Room, Upper Sans st—G. H. Rennison, proprietor

Railway Station (North-Eastern) Fawcett street, B—F. Davis, master

Railway Station, Milfield — Matthew Dodds, master

Railway Station, Monkwearmouth—W. Strong, master; D. Frazer, goods agent

Railway Station, Moor—W. Anderson, master; J. Watson, goods agent

River Wear Watch; receiving offices, 53 Sans st. B—J. Kidson, solicitor, John st. clerk; C. S. Moon, Villiers st. treasurer; W. J. Smith, receiver; Lancelot Jefferson, superintendent of police; Robert Gifford, inspector

Register Buildings, High st. B—Meeting Room of Board of Guardians

Sailors' Union Office, 41 High st.—G. Dover, secretary; Samuel Treskett, general manager

Seamen's Friendly Association, 25 North Quay—W. Hodge, secretary

Shipowners' Office for Engaging Seamen, 58 Villiers st. B—James Dunn, agent

Shipowners' Society—R. Brown, solicitor, Villiers st. secretary

Shipping Office, under the Mercantile Marine Act, Little Villiers street, B—John Lambton, shipping master; W. Hunter, deputy; Robert Brown, secretary; J. J. P. Appleby, clerk

Stamp Office, 4 High street—J. G. Ritson, sub-distributor

Stamp Office, 92 Church st. M—M. Atkinson, sub-distributor

Sunderland Demurrage Association, 200 High street, B—J. M. & D. Cooper, secretaries.

Sunderland Dock Company; office South Dock — Chairman, George Hudson, Esq., M.P.; directors: Christopher

Bramwell, William Ord, Nathaniel Plews, Thomas Reed, John Clay, William R. Hunter, Robert Scurfield, Nicholas Wood, James Richardson, David Jonasshon, James Hartley, Lloyd Wharton; engineer, J. Murray; solicitors, J. J. and G. W. Wright; secretary, Michael Coxon; traffic manager, James Rumside; dock master, W. M. Cockerill; clerk to the works, James Riddell; bankers, the Northumberland and Durham District Bank

SUNDERLAND FERRY, Ferry Boat Landing, Low st. and Wear st. M S—D. Browell, lessee. Ferry boat leaves every three minutes

SUNDERLAND PUBLIC CHAIN TESTING COMPANY'S OFFICE, Bishopwearmouth Panns; J. Thompson, inspector

SUNDERLAND AND SOUTH SHIELDS WATER COMPANY; office 7 Fawcett st.—William Mordey, chairman; John Charleton, Benjamin Colvin, John Lindsey, Robert Vint, James Hills, William Dixon, Thomas Burn, and Edward Attwood, Sunderland; George Bargate, Newcastle; James Stevenson, Thomas Forsyth, South Shields, directors; William Knott, out-door manager; William Satchell, secretary; Thomas Rowell, clerk of the works.—Residences of the Company's turncocks, Pann lane, B, and York st. B

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY—Edward Backhouse, jun., president; A. Wardropper, treasurer; Watson Binns, secretary

THEATRE, Lyceum, Lambton st. B—E. D. Davis, proprietor

THEATRE, Drury lane—S. Roxby, proprietor

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OFFICE, Flag lane—R. Berkley, inspector

Coaches from Sunderland.

Durham—The North Briton leaves the Grey Horse, 203 High st. at 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., and leaves the Waterloo Hotel, Durham, at 10 30 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Seaham—The Lord Seaham leaves the Grey Horse, 203 High street, at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m., and leaves the Golden Lion Inn, Seaham, at 8 30 a.m. and 3 30 p.m. daily

An omnibus runs between the Bridge Hotel, High st. and the Railway Station every hour to meet the trains

An omnibus runs between Mr. Coates's, 14 Bridge st. B, and Mr. Carter's, Camden Arms, Low Southwick, several times daily

Carriers to the following places.

Barnard Castle—John Taylor, from the Half Moon, 199 High street and D Allason, on Tuesdays, from 11 Smyrna place, B

Durham—Joseph Davison, Half Moon Friday

Easington—Edward Thubron, Gardeners Tavern, 21 High st. Thursdays and Saturdays

Easington lane—J. Errington, Half Moon, 199 High st. Tuesdays and Fridays

Fatfield—John Embleton, Half Moon, 1[illegible] High street, Thursdays.

Hetton and Houghton-le-Spring—William Bainbridge, Gardeners' Tavern, 21 Hi[illegible] street, Tuesdays and Fridays; Joh[illegible] Errington, Half Moon, 199 High street, Tuesdays and Fridays; John Appleby and Joseph Davison, Half Moon, Hi[illegible] street, one daily

Hylton—G. Walker, Three Crowns, High street, B, daily; Thomas Jackson, Half Moon, 199 High street, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays; Hutton Thompson, General Wolfe, 165 High st. Saturdays

Newbottle—John Binnens, Half Moon, 199 High st. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays

Newcastle—J. Thompson, 14 Queen st. B, and M. Newton, 30 George street, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays

Pittington—William Raine, Gardeners Tavern, 21 High st. Tuesdays and Fridays

Seaham—Gibson Keenleyside, Tourist Steam Ship, 166 High st. daily; Thomas Meek, The Horns, 164 High st. daily

Shields—H. Robson, Nesham sq. daily

Shiney Row—John Robson, Half Moon, 199 High st. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays

Staindrop and Barnard Castle—R. Halliday, Grey Horse, 203 High st. Fridays; Gibson, Three Crowns, 94 High st. B, Thursdays; John Stevenson, Whitburn street, M, Tuesdays

Stockton—Charles Sidgwick, Half Moon, 199 High street, Fridays; R. Mitchison, 2 South Durham street, B, Tuesdays

Wolsingham—J. Brown, Grey Horse, 20[illegible] High street, Fridays

WEST RAINTON DISTRICT PARISH.

THIS parish, comprising the townships of Cocken, Moorhouse, Moorsley, East Rainton, and West Rainton, was formed from the parish of Houghton-le-Spring by an order in council, dated May 15th, 1838, and constituted a separate and distinct parish.

COCKEN township comprises an area of 437 acres, and its rateable value is

11. The population in 1801 was 17; in 1811, 59; in 1821, 59; in , 71; in 1841, 65; and in 1851, 96 souls. William Standish dish, Esq., of Cocken Hall, is the sole proprietor and lord of the or. This township is about five miles north-north-east of Durham, where river Wear forms a most beautiful curve, and almost encloses Cocken . Ellafus, a priest, gave Cocken to the prior and monks of Durham, who wards exchanged it for land in Wolviston, and it subsequently passed to priors of Finchale, under whom the Kibblesworths, Birtleys, and Lumleys, lands. At the dissolution of the religious houses, Cocken fell to the n, and was afterwards held by various proprietors. *Cocken Hall* occupies e elevated situation, washed on three sides by the river, and towards the bounded by deep dells, filled with stately forest trees. In 1804, it me the residence of a community of Teresian nuns from Liere in gium; but in consequence of the opening of a colliery in the neighbourhood removed to Field House, near Darlington, in 1830 *(see page 356)*.

Directory.—William Standish Standish, Esq., Cocken Hall; and the ers are Edward Heslop, Cocken Boathouse; Thomas Proud, High ken; and William Proud, High Cocken.

MOORHOUSE is a small township, comprising an area of 272 acres, and its able value is £767. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 23; in 1, 28; in 1821, 29; in 1831, 30; in 1841, 45; and in 1851, 49 ls. The principal landowners are the Marchioness of Londonderry, Martin nn, Esq., and Robert Donnison, Esq. The manorial rights are vested in dean and chapter of Durham. This place was formerly the property of Inglebys, and afterwards of the Ropers.

The Hamlet of Moorhouse is about three-and-a-half miles north-east Durham.

Directory.—James Heslop, overseer and farm bailiff; Matthew Ryle, land nt; and the farmers are David Coulson and Son, Woodside; and Matthew le, Moorhouse.

MOORSLEY township contains 588 acres, and its rateable value is £1,943. e population in 1801 was 36; in 1811, 43; in 1821, 48; in 1831, in nsequence of the extension of the collieries, 748; in 1841, 821; and in 51, 942 souls. The principal proprietors here are the Marchioness Londonderry, Thomas W. Robinson, Esq., Thomas Bellerby, and the orth Hetton Coal Company. This township, whose ancient name was oreslaw, was held by a family bearing the local name, one of whom, Adam Moreslaw, gave his lands to the Prior of Durham; and his son Helyas nfirmed his father's donation, and abjured all right in his inheritance. ere is a colliery which affords employment to many in the neighbourhood.

The Village of Moorsley is situated on an eminence, overlooking the vale of oughton, about five-and-a-half miles east-north-east of Durham. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, erected by the North Hetton Coal Company in 344; the lower part is used as a school for children of both sexes. William . Cochrane and Jane Brown, teachers.

urn Mary, vict. *Lamb*, High Moorsley
ochrane Wm. E. grocer, High Moorsley
rake James, vict. *Dun Cow*, High Moorsley
ulling William, vict. *Hetton Tavern*
urry William H. overman, North Hetton Colliery, Lower Moorsley
ardiner Henry, vict. *Bonnie Pit Lad*
Day Ralph, mason, North Hetton Colliery, Lower Moorsley
Gardiner Robert, grocer, Lower Moorsley
Knowles Peter, vict. *Lambton Arms*, Lower Moorsley
Lisgo William, vict. *Wheat Sheaf*, Lower Moorsley
Ord Thomas, grocer, Lower Moorsley

Little William, overman, North Hetton Colliery, Lower Moorsley
Ramshaw William, overman, North Hetton Colliery, Lower Moorsley
Scott John, butcher, Half-way House
Spoors George, overman, Lower Moorsley
Timperley Joseph, vict. *Crown*
Westgarth Wm. butcher, High Moorsley
Wilson Robert, vict. *Grey Horse*, & grocer, Lower Moorsley

Farmers.

Bellerby William, High Moorsley
Emmerson Hunter, High Moorsley
NORTH HETTON COAL COMPANY

RAINTON EAST township comprises an area of 1,065 acres, and its rateable value is £4,110. The population in 1801 was 294; in 1811, 455; in 1821, 671; in 1831, in consequence of the extension of the coal mines, it had increased to 1,600; in 1841 it was 1,414; and in 1851, 1,695 souls. There are several coal mines in this township and neighbourhood, which are principally the property of the Marchioness of Londonderry, and in which the greater portion of the inhabitants find employment. The manorial rights are vested in the dean and chapter of Durham. The landowners are the Marchioness of Londonderry, Mrs. Legge, the trustees of the Houghton-le-Spring Grammar School, the dean and chapter of Durham, Rev. R. Heaviside, Mr. Matthew Ryle, Mr. Warrick, Mr. Thomas Michison, Mr. Thomas Johnson, Mr. Philip Thompson, Mrs. Anne Wood, and the trustees of the late Sarah Surtees.

The Village of East Rainton is about five miles north-east of Durham. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, a small brick building, erected in 1823, and containing about 180 sittings. It is at present rented by Mr. John Peel, who occupies it as a day school.

Middle Rainton is a hamlet in this township, two miles south-west of Houghton-le-Spring.

Bailey John, vict. *Village Tavern*
Banks Mary, vict. *Smiths' Arms*, Middle Rainton
Barrass Jeremiah, vict. *Fox and Hounds*, Middle Rainton
Burn Mr. Thomas, agent to the North Hetton Coal Company, Blue House
Burn Dixon, tailor, draper, and grocer
Carr Elizabeth, schoolmistress, Middle Rainton
Coxon Thomas, ironfounder, &c. (Swinburn & Coxon)
Cumberland Edward, vict. *Hope & Anchor*, Middle Rainton
Dixon Richard, manager and traveller, Rainton Brewery
Dunn Sheridan, superintendent inspector of railways to the Marchioness of Londonderry, Rainton Meadows
Elliott John, relieving officer, and registrar of births and deaths for Hetton-le-Hole district, and of marriages for the Houghton-le-Spring union
Forster William, grocer and draper, Middle Rainton
Gardiner Joseph, grocer and draper, Middle Rainton
Green George, foreman carpenter, Rainton Colliery, ho. Rainton Meadows
Hodgson George, boot and shoemaker
Hull John, farm bailiff to North Hetton Coal Company
Hunter William, joiner and cartwright
Lamb Mrs. Alice
Legge Elizabeth, brewer, Rainton Brewery
Miller John, butcher
Moore John, boot and shoemaker
Moore Walter, mechanical engineer North Hetton Colliery, ho. East Rainton
Pallister Margaret, tailor, draper, and hatter; and at North terrace, Seaham Harbour
Pallister Mr. William
Proud & Henderson, boot & shoemakers, Middle Rainton
Scarr Elizabeth, schoolmistress, Middle Rainton
Scott John, corn miller, Rainton Mill
Swinburn & Coxon, ironfounders, millwrights, and contractors of smithwork
Swinburn Thomas, vict. *Travellers Rest*
Thornton George, vict. *Rose and Crown*, Middle Rainton
Walker Elizabeth, vict. *Rose and Crown*
Wallace James, surgeon
Waplington John, grocer, Middle Rainton
Wilson Elizabeth, schoolmistress, Middle Rainton
Winship Joseph, vict. *Blacksmiths' Arms*
Wood Mrs. Ann, Summer House
Wood Thomas O. grocer, draper, and druggist, and dealer in patent medicines
Woodroft William, vict. *Plough Inn*, Rainton Mill

Farmers.

ey John
man Robert
itt John
Johnson Thomas
Mitcheson Thomas (yeoman), North Pit
Seymour Thomas
Welsh Joseph, Middle Rainton

AINTON (West) township comprises an area of 1,788 acres, and its rateable e is £6,988. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 435; in 1811, 629; 1821, in consequence of the extension of coal mines, 1,160; in 1831, 34; in 1841, 1,054; and in 1851, 1,509. There are several collieries in township and neighbourhood, which afford employment to a considerable ber of persons. The Marchioness of Londonderry is lady of the manor, principal landowner, as also the chief coal proprietor. Reynton, otherwise 'nington, was an ancient manor and park, belonging to the prior and vent of Durham; and, in 1508, Prior Thomas had a grant of free warren n Bishop Bainbrigg, after which the convent obtained many successive its of lands, which, after the suppression of the monastic institutions, were nted to the new cathedral.

The Village of West Rainton is about four miles north-east of Durham, and nerly contained a chapel, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin.

The Church is a small stone structure, erected in 1825, at a cost of ,277 5s., and contains sittings for 500 persons, the whole of which are free l unappropriated. There is a handsome font of Bath stone, near the west l; and, on the south side of the church, there is a mural tablet to the mory of John Dunn, Esq., of Durham. Attached to the church is a acious burial ground. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the shop of Durham; rector, Rev. Joseph Tiffin; curate, Rev. Thomas Lord.

Rainton National School is a plain stone building, erected in 1827, at an pense of £150, and will accommodate about fifty-six children. George odgson, teacher.

Here is also a handsome school of hewn stone, the front of which bears the lowing inscription:—"This edifice, erected in 1850, by Frances Anne ne, Marchioness of Londonderry, as an encouragement to the colliers to omote the moral and religious education of their children; and as a lasting emorial of the interest she takes in their welfare." It is supported by the archioness, and is well attended. Attached to the schools are spacious play ounds for the children. Thomas and Jane Houldsworth, teachers.

Rainton Pit Houses is a hamlet, about half-a-mile to the west of West ainton.

POST OFFICE, WEST RAINTON: George Smith, postmaster. — Letters arrive from urham at 10 30 a.m. and are despatched thereto at 2 45 p.m.

rewis Joseph, station master, Leamside
rown Hannah, grocer
lark Michael, shoemaker
oxon Matthew, blacksmith
rake Mary, vict. *Lord Seaham*
urry Michael, vict. *Nag's Head*, & grocer, Rainton Gate
Dakers Edward, overman, Plain Pit, Hunter's Houses
Dakers John, overman, Plain Pit, Hunter's Houses
Forster Thomas, *Highland Laddie*, Pit House lane
Foster Hannah Maria, vict. *Bee Hive*
Graham Thomas, vict. *Three Tuns*, Rainton Gate
Green Francis, vict. *Bull and Dog*
Green George, vict. *Masons' Arms*, and shoemaker, Rainton Gate
Greenwell John, shopkeeper, Wilson's row
Harbarson William, overman, Rainton Pit
Heaviside Mrs. Ann, Rainton Cottage
Heaviside Rev. Robert, Rainton Cottage
Henderson James, grocer and draper
Hodgson George, master National School
Hodgson Thomas, grocer
Hope Thomas, vict. *Robin Hood*, Pit House lane

Houldsworth Jane, mistress Londonderry School
Houldsworth Thomas, master Londonderry School
Jopling Martin, tailor and gardener
Lee William, overman, Adventure and Nicholson Pits
Lord Rev. Thomas E. curate
Minns Wm. vict. *Three Tuns*, Wilson's row
Ranson Ann, vict. *Board*
Robson Jacob, accountant, Rainton Colliery
Rutherford Wm. Heap, inspectr. Plain Pit
Smith George, postmaster and parish clerk
Tiffin Rev. Joseph
Tyre Wm. vict. *Pit Laddie*, Pit House lane
Walker James Fenwick, butcher
Welsh Thomas, butcher
Wilson George, grocer
Wilson John, vict. *Oak Tree*

Farmers.

Adamson James (yeoman), Blue House
Adamson Miss Jane, Bees' Bank
Coulson David, Woodside
Hutchinson John
Jefferson Jane (yeoman)
Newby Joseph, Wheatley Head
Reed Hugh, Prior's Close
Richardson Robert P. (yeoman), Field House
Scott Thomas, Homer Hill
Smith Robert
Scorer Henry (yeoman), Torrish Hill
Scorer Whitfield, Leamside
Thompson Philip (yeoman)
Walker James Fenwick
Welsh William

CHESTER WARD.

This ward is bounded on the north and west by Northumberland, on the south-west by Darlington Ward, on the south and south-east by Durham and Easington Wards, and on the east by the German Ocean. It is divided into three divisions, East, Middle, and West, and is well watered by the rivers Tyne, Wear, Derwent, Dearness, and Browney, with their tributary streams. The aspect of the country is various, but the greater part is highly cultivated. Coal, lime, lead, and excellent stone, are abundant, and the banks of the rivers are crowded with extensive and important manufactories.

EAST DIVISION.

This division of Chester Ward comprises the parishes of Boldon, Gateshead, Gateshead Fell, Jarrow, Washington, and Whitburn, with the district parishes, or chapelries, of Hedworth, South Shields, and Usworth.

BOLDON PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north and north west by Jarrow, on the west and south-west by Washington, on the south and south-east by Monkwearmouth, and on the east by Whitburn. It comprises the townships of East Boldon and West Boldon. From time immemorial, the whole manor of Boldon, including both villages, has belonged to the see of Durham, and gave name to an early survey of the palatinate compiled by order of Bishop Pudsey. In this record, mention is made of all the lands of the see, held by demesne or by tenants in villainage, taking no notice of tenants *in capite* by knight's service. The arrangement is alphabetical; and Boldon occurring first, gives name to the compilation; and when similar services occur in subsequent places, they are referred to the place first mentioned. The villains in this district formerly laboured under severe duties; for, besides having to work for

ir lord in the field, they rendered money payments at the bishop's hequer, and paid sixteenpence each for *aver pennys*, in lieu of royal rages — a service by horse and carriage for conveying the king's ammuni- n and baggage during war. They were obliged to labour for the lord three ys every week, except at Easter, Whitsuntide, and thirteen days at Christ- as; and amongst them they were obliged to build a house for the lord in his rk. The *cotmanni*, or cottagers, wrought only two days a week for the rd. The whole of the villains had the privilege of setting up booths or its at the fairs of St. Cuthbert. The whole vill paid 17s. cornage, and pro- ded a milch cow for the lord's household. The demesne lands were in farm, id rendered rent in grain or bread. The parish contains 3,954 acres. Its opulation in 1801 was 619; in 1811, 662; in 1821, 733; in 1831, 855; 1841, 915; and in 1851, 1,008 souls.

EAST BOLDON township is principally held by Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., John Henkinsopp, Esq., J. J. Browell, Esq., the Messrs. Clayton, Mrs. Hall, Mr. Charles Milner, Mr. W. Burdon, and several others. Its acreage, population, &c., are included in the parish returns. *Scot's House*, mentioned in Hatfield's Survey, together with *Gilbert Leazes*, is a tenement on the high road, a mile o the west of Boldon, and formerly belonged to the Cole family, from whom t passed to the Millbankes. In 1658, it was transferred to Henry Maddison, gentleman, from whose successors it passed to the Hudson family. *White Mare's Pool*, to the north of *Scot's House* derives its name from the ancient Whitmere, mentioned in records of the thirteenth century; the whole of the level country beneath the dry limestone hills of Boldon, must have once been, before drainage and enclosure, a wash of white water. *Newton Garths* is a freehold estate, one mile to the north of West Boldon, and was held, at the period of the compilation of the Boldon Book, by John Pannetarius for 20s. rent. It was afterwards held by the Newtons.

The Village of East Boldon is situated on the road from Sunderland to Gateshead, about half a mile from West Boldon. Here is a chapel-of-ease to the mother church.

Browell Mrs. Elizabeth, landowner
Gray Ralph, vict. *White Horse*
Hall Thomas, shopkeeper and stonemason
Hudson Ralph M. counsellor
Lawson James, blacksmith
Lister Robert, shopkeeper
Newland William, blacksmith
Potts Robert Hudson, shipowner
Potts Taylor, timber merchant
Robinson Mr. William
Robson Mary, vict. *Black Bull*
Todd William, boot and shoemaker
Twaites Mr. Thomas
Windle Thomas, tailor

Farmers.

Dunn John, Field House
Fish Jane
Fish John
Fish Thomas (yeoman)
Hall William, Long Loaming
Hardy John, North Pasture
Henderson John, Low House
Hutchison Peter
Irwin John
Medcalf Thomas
Milner Charles (yeoman), Bidwick
Reed John
Sawyer George (yeoman), Bellevue
Spraggan Mrs. Bidwick
Yellowby Joseph (yeoman)

WEST BOLDON township is principally held by Sir William Lawson, Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., R. H. Ridley, Esq., the Executors of the late William Cross, Esq., Thomas Wailes, Esq., and several copyholders. The acreage, population, &c., of this township, are included in the parish returns.

The Village of West Boldon is situated on a rocky eminence, on the high road to Newcastle, about four-and-a-half miles north-west of Sunderland. It contains a number of good houses, and has recently been much improved, in

many respects. Many visitors from Newcastle and Sunderland come here during the summer months for the sake of the salubrity of the neighbourhood. From a station a little above the village, there is a varied and extensive prospect, commanding a view of Offerton, Biddick, Washington, Usworth, Jarrow, Shields, Tynemouth, and the rising grounds on the north bank of the Tyne.

The Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a neat structure, of ancient date and architecture, but almost entirely modernised. It consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and western tower and spire, the latter has evidently been an addition to the old structure. There are galleries in the church, which also contain several monuments to the memory of various persons. In January, 1816, a stone coffin of the usual form was discovered about a foot below the surface immediately without the east wall of the chancel. It had no lid or inscription. The parish register commences in 1571.* The living is a rectory, valued in the Liber Regis at £24 13s. 4d.; gross income, £730. Patron, the Bishop of Durham: rector, Rev. John Collinson, M.A.; Rev. Edward Good, curate.

The Rectory is a handsome building, with an elegant stone front. The glebe, including the churchyard, contains about 170 acres.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here.

The Parochial School, in the patronage of the rector, was built in 1816, and in 1830 an apartment for girls was added. It is endowed with £200, left by the Rev. Henry Blackett, rector of Boldon, who died about the year 1808, the interest of which was to be applied to the education of eight poor children of the parish. From this legacy £20 was deducted for the duty, which was afterwards made up by the succeeding rector, and the amount laid out in the purchase of Five-per-cent Stock. There is now £200 New Four-per-Cents, and the dividends are paid to the master, who, in consideration thereof, instructs eight poor children. The present rector also gives £10 per annum towards the support of the school. There is a library here under the management of the curate of the parish. John Walker, teacher.

There is also, on the south side of the village, an excellent academy, which is efficiently conducted by Mr. John Pybus.

* The following singular license appears on the register of Bishop Tobias Matthew:—

TO THE RIGHT REV. FATHER IN GOD, TOBIE, BY GOD'S PROVIDENCE BUSSHOP OF DURESME.

Forasmuch as by her Majties injunctions it is provided that no prieste nor minister shall take to his wyfe any manner of woman without the advice and allowance first had upon good examination by ye Busshop of ye same Diocess and two Justices of the peace of the same shire dwelling next to the place where the same woman hath made her most abode before her marriage or without the good will of her parents, if she have any, or two of the next of her kinsfolk, or for lack of knowledge of such, or her master or mistress where she served. Now whereas wee are informed that Mr. Richard Fawcett, prieste Mr. of Artes, and parson of Boldon, by God's grace shall take to wyfe Eleanor Blaikeston, of Hedlie, in ye Coy Palatine of Durham, widowe, we, therefore, whose names are subscribed, do signify unto your honour, that ye said Eleanor is, as to our knowledge hath been, of honest conversation and vertuous lyfe, without being detected, defamed, or suspected of any notorious crimes or evil demeanour, but embracing God's true and sincere religion now established, and, as wee are informed, free from all contracts, or any impediments canonical; and for testimony and witness that ye premises be true, we have hereunto subscribed our names, ye xxth day of January, 1597.

Sic subscrip. Jo. Hedworth
Et sic etiam subscrip. Rich. Bellasses.

I am content to allow of this marriage betwixt Mr. Fawcett and Mrs. Blaikeston, and wishing God to bless them, do require that ye same be solemnized according to ye laws, statutes and injunctions of this realm and Church of England in like case provided.

Tobie Duresme.

3 Februarie 1597.

Charities.—*Ralph Harrison*, in March, 1687, left £100 to the poor of the rish of Boldon, to be put out for their use by the head men of the parish. e also left a similar sum to the poor of the parishes of Whickham, Ryton, ateshead, and Chester, and the chapelry of Tanfield, and £50 to the chapelry Lamesley; and he directed that no minister or preacher should have any ınd in the ordering or distribution of the said monies, but only the head men . the several parishes and chapelries. The money was lent, in 1731, by the ·ctor and overseers, as appointed by the deed, to certain proprietors of land ıd two mills in the parish; and out of the rent of these lands and mills, the ım of £5 17s. 6d. is paid yearly to the churchwardens, as the interest of the ıoney invested. This sum is divided amongst the poor at Christmas and Easter, in sums varying from 1s. to 7s. *John Stephenson*, by will, dated 9th May, 1759, directed his executor to distribute yearly on the 25th December, to eight poor persons, having legal settlements in the parish, 5s. ach; and to carry out this charity for ever, he directed his executors to charge a house in Westgate-street, Newcastle, with the annual sum of £10. The yearly sum of £2 is paid by the owner of the house designated, and is divided by the churchwardens, every Christmas, amongst eight poor persons, appointed by them with the approbation of the rector.

Post Office, West Boldon: John Hood, postmaster.—Letters arrive from Sunderland and Gateshead at 10 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 3 30 p.m.

Adamson John, boot and shoemaker
Atkinson John, tailor
Bogle A. L. surgeon
Codling Nicholas, fellmonger and wool stapler
Codling Robert, joiner and cartwright
Collinson Rev. John, M.A. rector
Dickinson Ann, schoolmistress
Gibbon John, miller
Good Rev. Edward, curate
Hall Thomas, shipowner
Harring James C. ship broker
Heaton Robert, shopkeeper and painter
Hood John, shopkeeper and postmaster
Lawson Ann, schoolmistress
Lee James, block and mastmaker
Leonard Robert, beerhouse
Lodge Thomas, shopkeeper
Mackie William, hat manufacturer
Merriman John, vict. *Black Horse*
Merriman John Edward, blacksmith
Newburn Thomas, vict. and butcher, *Wheat Sheaf*
Pattison Hugh Lee, manufacturing chemist, Scott's House
Peat Joseph, tailor
Pybus John, boarding school
Ritton John, vict. *Railway Tavern*
Simpson Charles, barrister, Down Hill
Simpson Robert, joiner and cartwright
Tweedell Marshall, ship owner, Hylton Grove
Walker John, schoolmaster & parish clerk
Wawn Edward, ship owner
Wawn John T. ship owner
Wilson Jonathan, boot and shoemaker

Farmers.

Craggs John, Stother House
Dallas Hugh
Hall Thomas, Cold Side
Holmes Thomas, West Pasture
Irwin Thomas, Make-me-rich
Nixon Robert
Pattison John, Marches
Reed John (and ship owner)
Smith Robert, Hylton Bridge
Snowdon John (yeoman), West House
Spraggan George, High House
Stokoe Jonathan, Harden Farm
Wilkin George, Hylton Grove

GATESHEAD PARISH.

Gateshead is a parish and a corporate and parliamentary borough, about 14 miles north of the city of Durham, and 272 miles north-west of London. The parish contains an area of 3,255 acres; and its population in 1801 was 8,597; in 1811, 8,782; in 1821, 11,767; in 1831, 15,177; in 1841, it had increased to 19,505; and in 1851, it had attained to 25,568 souls. The extensive and elevated tract of ground called Gateshead Fell, was formerly part of the parish of Gateshead, under which all the returns are

included, but although it was made a distinct parish and rectory in 1808, it was provided by the act of parliament which made the division, "that nothing in this act contained shall alter or affect the manor of Gateshead, or the division of the said parish into townships, or separate districts, for the maintenance of the poor, or for any civil purpose whatever, but that the said manor and parish of Gateshead shall, as to those purposes, remain in all respects the same as if this act had not passed." Here are the celebrated "Newcastle Grindstone" quarries, and several collieries.

THE TOWN of Gateshead is situated on the south bank of the Tyne, with which it is connected by means of the Tyne Bridge, and the beautiful and unique High Level Bridge. Gateshead is more formidable in respect to steepness than its opposite neighbour, Newcastle. The ascent from the river's bank is no less than 500 feet in two miles, and some of the streets leading from the old railway station to the bridge, are such as horses and drivers regard with an anxious eye. From this station, or from any contiguous spot, the view over the two towns is very striking; the river, the shipping, the coal-keels, the factories, the glass-works, the pottery-works, the lofty chimneys, the steeples, the new railway bridge — that grandest of features in the town—all combine to form a scene of great activity and interest. Gateshead consists of only one good and wide street on the high road to the north. The several narrow streets and lanes which compose the remainder, branch off on each side the principal or High-street. Bottle-bank is a street descending precipitately from the High-street towards the bridge, but since the formation of Church-street, which passes down the side of the hill in a curved course, carriages avoid this steep descent. Although many of the old houses have been re-built or modernised, and several streets formed since the commencement of the present century, there is little appearance of wealth, or of houses belonging to the richer class. The town is densely peopled with families of artizans and pitmen, whilst the master manufacturers, and proprietors of coal pits within the borough, reside in Newcastle, or in the vicinity of the High and Low Fell, which are hamlets in the southern and rural districts of the parish. Many of the close alleys and fever-dens of Gateshead have been swept away by the late fire and explosion, and it is to be hoped that their sites will be occupied by spacious thoroughfares and improved dwelings.

The derivation of the name Gateshead, has long been a matter of doubt and dispute with antiquaries. Camden and others supposed that the Gabrosentum of the Notitia was here; and Stukely, after finding the place called Ad Capræ Càput by Bede, and seeing a goat's head used as a sign, found that Gabrosentum in British signified Goat's head. Simeon of Durham, speaking of the murder of Bishop Walcher, says it happened at Ad Capræ Càput, which he also terms Gateshead. Some think that because a branch of the Watling Street ended here, it was called Gates-head, or End; gate in ancient as in modern times, signifying a street or road.

From the proximity of this town to Newcastle, its history is closely interwoven with the annals of that place, hence the most remarkable events which have transpired here, will be found in the historical notice of that town. With regard to the foundation of Gateshead we possess no authentic information, and to enter into the various conjectures which have been formed by antiquaries, is foreign to our purpose. That it was a town prior to the year 1164, we have ample evidence in the charter granted by Bishop Pudsey to the inhabitants of Gateshead, in which, under certain restrictions, they are allowed the liberty of his forest there. By the same charter the bishop granted to the

ıhabitants, equal privileges to those enjoyed by the people of Newcastle; and e also granted them free passage with their goods through his county palatine, lear of all dues and exactions,

The most material circumstance for which we find Gateshead noted in ncient history, is touching the catastrophe related of Bishop Walcher, when, n the 14th May, 1080, the church was reduced to ashes. The earldom of Northumberland had been given, after the condemnation of Waltheof, to Valcher, a native of Lorraine, who had been lately raised to the see of Durham. The bishop was of a mild and easy disposition, his humanity revolted from the idea of oppressing the inhabitants himself, but his indolence prevented him from seeing or restraining the oppressions of his officers. Liulf, a noble Englishman, had ventured to accuse them before the prelate, and in the course of a few days he was slain. Walcher, to allay the ferment, declared his innocence of the homicide, compelled the murderers to offer the legal compensation, and engaged to act as mediator between them and the relatives of Liulf. Both parties met by agreement at Gateshead, but the bishop, perceiving indications of violence amongst the natives, retired into the church, which was immediately set on fire by the infuriated people. He compelled the murderers to go out, but they were immediately slain. At length, unable to bear the violence of the flames, he wrapped his mantle round his head, and appeared at the door. A voice immediately exclaimed, "Good rede, short rede, slay ye the bishop!" and he fell pierced with a number of wounds. His death was not sufficient to appease their revenge, for they mangled and insulted his body, which was found naked on the spot by the monks of Jarrow, who conveyed it by water, first to their own monastery, and subsequently to Durham, where it was privately buried in the cathedral.

In the reign of Edward VI. Gateshead was separated from the possessions of the Bishop of Durham, and annexed to Newcastle, but was subsequently restored to its original proprietor. Bishop Skirlaw, in 1553, granted to the corporation of Newcastle a tract of land lying to the east of Gateshead, and known by the name of the "Salt Meadows," and in a short time afterwards, Bishop Barnes let to Queen Elizabeth, for a term of ninety-nine years, the manors of Gateshead and Whickham, which lease was subsequently transferred to the corporation of Newcastle. On its reversion to the see of Durham in 1716, the park and manor of Gateshead were granted on a twenty-one years' lease, renewable every year, at the annual rent of £235 11s. 4d. to W. Coatsworth, Esq., from whom the lease has descended to Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., of Hebburn Hall, the present proprietor.

The freehold property denominated the "Borough Lands," which are vested in the "borough-holders" and freemen, cannot be traced to its original possessors. We find, that in 1557, the burgesses were in possession of Windmill Hill, Longflatt, and Stoneflatt, and that shortly afterwards they litigated their common right in Redheugh and Harelaw, with the Whites of Redheugh. There is a decree of Queen Elizabeth, which recognises the right of pasture in the "Town Fields," and we find cows pastured there in 1607. By an act of parliament obtained in 1814, power was granted to enclose and divide certain portions of borough-lands, or town-fields. The quantity divided according to the proportion of borough tenure and common right, amounted to 157 acres. A certain portion of the land was reserved under the authority of the act; it contained about ten acres, and, with the buildings upon it, constituted the property of the borough-holders and freemen, whose number at present is very limited.

In December 1831, the cholera commenced its ravages in Newcastle and Gateshead, from which time, up to March 1832, it had carried away 544 persons. The two towns were again visited by this dreadful scourge in 1849, and in 1853 they experienced a third visitation, when 1,920 persons became its victims.

A dreadful fire took place at Gateshead on the morning of the 6th October, 1854. It broke out on the premises of a worsted factory in the vicinity of Hillgate, and the flames soon spread to the neighbouring buildings, in which great quantities of sulphur, lead, and tallow had been stored. Large numbers of persons were everywhere engaged in endeavouring to arrest the progress of the destructive element, and as the flames reached the bonded warehouses their activity and anxiety were redoubled. A detachment of military, fifty strong, hastened down with their barrack engine to assist those already at work, and other aid was telegraphed for. A slight concussion warned the gathering crowd that there was something more perilous than sulphur in the burning pile; but it was naturally supposed that with the shock the danger had ceased. A few minutes later the misinterpreted warning received a terrible fulfilment. The air was rent as with the voice of many thunders, and filled as if with the spume of a volcano. Massive walls were crumbled into heaps, blocks of houses tumbled into ruins, windows shattered from their frames far and near, and a shower of burning timbers and crashing stones rained terror, death, and fresh destruction on every side. Of the fifty soldiers advancing with their engine, thirty were struck down—two of them dead, and one with an iron rail driven into his body. Firemen and helping citizens were crushed where they stood. Some, looking on in helpless amazement, were, in a moment, stricken beyond consciousness. Some perished under their own roofs, while others fell beneath the descending fragments. The wreck, &c., in Gateshead, may be described in the following manner: — First, at the east end of Hillgate, and forming the limit of the eruption, was the well-known vinegar manufactory of Messrs. Singers, which was totally demolished; while proceeding from this point up the quay, a range of houses, followed by the exploded bond warehouses, Messrs. Carr's timber yard, Messrs. Wilson's worsted manufactory, and lastly, the engine manufactory of Mr. Bulcraig, this latter place forming the western limit. Running parallel with these premises, but on the opposite side of Hillgate, commencing with the shop of Mr. Lumsden, grocer, was a large cluster of houses, while the large flour mill of Mr. Davison was closely contiguous. These from their proximity to the worsted mill and bonded warehouses, received the full force of the concussion, and were totally destroyed. The houses in Church-walk were also entirely demolished. A short way beyond Bulcraig's engine works another disastrous scene presented itself. The property at this place formed the left side of Bridge-street, from Tyne Bridge up to Hillgate, and, as the back of these premises consisted of numerous factories, nothing could describe their bulged and tottering condition more forcibly than comparing them to having been subjected to some heavy cannonade, while the valuable commodities within them were laid waste by the same ruinous process. The whole of Cannon-street, on the south side of St. Mary's Churchyard, was from end to end a mass of ruins. The ruins on Newcastle Quay extended from the Sand Hill to the Custom house, and reached almost as far back as Butcher-bank. In the foreground, there was, as at Gateshead, little to meet the eye but a mass of blackened rubbish, but, further back, portions of houses were left standing in all manner of attitudes. Here a gable stood alone—there a house was cut

a section, and presented to the spectator all the domestic arrangements ch the unfortunate inmates had made before the catastrophe overtook them. some parts one end of a house had fallen, leaving the roof half supported that which still stood, while others were all but utterly demolished. The nber of killed and wounded amounted to upwards of 270 persons, of whom nty-five were killed in Gateshad, on the spot, and five in Newcastle—three d subsequently in Gateshead, and ten in the Newcastle Infirmary—the nainder were all more or less injured. The value of the property destroyed s more than £1,000,000.

The Parish Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is so old that the date of its ction is entirely unknown, but we find it mentioned as early as the year 91, at which period the living was worth £13 6s. 8d. per annum. It is a uciform structure, and from the shape and hewn work of the stones, appears have been constructed from the ruins of some Roman edifice. Within the st century this venerable structure has undergone extensive alterations and pairs, the tower and a portion of the nave have been rebuilt, the spires taken own, and the roof altered. The church possesses accommodation for upwards 1,000 persons. There were formerly at least four chantries in this church. t. Mary's Chantry, in the north porch, was founded by Allan Prestre, in 330, "to find a priest for the maintenance of God's service, and to pray for is soul, and for all Christian souls." Its yearly value at the time of the dissolution was £3 15s. 4d. St. John's Chantry was founded by John Dolphanby efore the year 1442. Trinity Chantry, founded by Alan Prestre, had a yearly evenue of £4 12s. 2d. St. Loy's Chantry was founded by John Dolphanby n 1421; and its revenues at the dissolution amounted to £6 12s. 8d. The parish register commences in 1559. The living is a rectory, rated at £27 13s. 4d.; gross income, £750. Patron, the Bishop of Durham. Such was the state of this ancient edifice; but it suffered considerably from the effects of the explosion, which took place in its neighbourhood, on the 6th October, 1854. Not a window was left in the church, and the whole structure was so seriously injured, that at one period it was contemplated to abandon it, and construct a new church on a more convenient site. After due consideration and a public meeting, the sacred associations which belonged to the old edifice so far influenced the parishioners, that it was resolved to restore it to its pristine condition, so far as it could be accomplished, and, under the direction of John Dobson, Esq., the architect, the church has not only been thoroughly repaired and restored but several judicious alterations and improvements effected. The chancel especially, which was almost blown down, has been entirely restored, and, in doing so, the original design has been closely followed, except that the heavy and low arch which divided the transept from the church has been heightened several feet, by which a greater degree of light has been thrown into it. At the communion table is a beautiful memorial window of stained glass, by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle. It has five lights. The centre light is occupied with a figure of our Saviour, with his words beneath—"I am the resurrection and the life." On the right are the evangelists Matthew and Mark, and on the left Luke and John. The three large medallions in the tracery are devoted to the Baptism, the Supper, and the Resurrection. In the two smaller medallions are inserted the Royal Arms and the arms of Gateshead—the latter being accompanied by the modern motto—"Caput inter nubila condit." At the front of this window, under the principal figures, are angels bearing scrolls, inscribed—"In the midst of life we are in death.—Of whom may we seek for succour—But of Thee, O

Lord—Who for our sins are justly displeased." Also, a representation of the fall of the tower of Siloam, with the words—"Think ye that they were sinners above all men in Jerusalem? I tell ye nay, but except ye repent ye shall likewise perish." Then we have the record of the visitation, which is as follows—"This window was erected in commemoration of an awful fire and explosion which occurred in this parish on the morning of Friday, October 6th, 1854. By this fearful calamity more than fifty persons lost their lives, a great many others were seriously injured, many houses were burnt and others completely demolished, and this church was very extensively damaged." In addition to this, it is in contemplation to place two other memorial windows in the church — one by a townsman, the other by the parents of Ensign Paynter, who perished in the discharge of his duty on the awful morning of October 6th. The estimated cost of the repairs, alterations, &c., was £1,255. Rector, Rev. John Davies, D.D.; curates, Rev. A. L. Herbert, Rev. F. G. Holmes and Rev. William Bennett.

Trinity Chapel.—This ancient structure, supposed to have been erected previous to 1207, is situated in High-street. After the confiscation of the property of the monastic establishments, it became the property of the ancient Northumbrian family of Riddell, whose mansion house, which stood adjacent, suffered severely from the Scots under Leslie, and being the residence of a Catholic family, was plundered and set on fire by a Protestant mob in 1746. This chapel, which seems to have fallen into disuse after the unions of the hospitals of the Holy Trinity and St. Edmund in 1248, shared the violence of the mob, and remained a ruin until the year 1836, when Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., lord of the manor, gave the ground and building, as also a site for the erection of schools, to the rector and churchwardens of Gateshead. In consequence of this gift, a public subscription was commenced, which realised a sufficient sum for the repair of the venerable edifice and the erection of the schools. The chapel was opened for worship, according to the rites of the Church of England, in 1837. The eastern window contains the armorial bearings of many of the subscribers, beautifully executed in stained glass, by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle. The Rev. Thomas Speck is the present chaplain.

St. Edmund's Chapel, High-street, was erected by subscription in 1803, at a cost of £1,331. There was formerly but one service at this chapel on Sundays, but during the repairs of the parish church there were three services. Rev. William Bennett, chaplain.

Bethesda Chapel.—This building, the property of the Methodist New Connexion, is situated between Brunswick-terrace and Melbourne-street. It is a fine commodious brick building, with a stone portico, and possesses sufficient accommodation for 970 persons. The basement storey serves as a school.

The Presbyterian Chapel, situated at the head of Melbourne-street, was erected in 1836, by a congregation of Independents, from whom it was transferred to the present occupants. It is a commodious edifice, with school-room, &c., attached, and is seated for 640 persons. The Rev. T. K. Knox is the present minister.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel, in West-street, is a small structure, possessing sittings for about eighty persons. There is also another chapel belonging to the same body in Nelson-street.

The Wesleyan Chapel, situated in High-street, is a fine commodious structure, erected in 1815, and will accommodate 670 persons. There is a vestry and

itable school-rooms adjoining the chapel. There is another Wesleyan chapel Pipewellgate, which will seat about 165 persons.

The Anchorage School.—This establishment is said to derive its name from e dues for anchorage in the Tyne having been originally appropriated to its pport. It occupies apartments over the vestries of St. Mary's Church, and s an endowment of £12 per annum, bequeathed by Dr. Pickering, rector Gateshead, in 1701. For this endowment the master teaches fifteen ys, at a reduced charge of one shilling a quarter, these boys being minated by the rector of Gateshead for the time being. According to the ed of foundation, the boys are to be taught "the Latin and Greek tongues, well as to write and cast up accounts, and the art of navigation or plain iling." In addition to these, English grammar, geography, and mathematics, m a part of the course of instruction. The Rev. W. Bennett is the present aster.

The Ellison Schools adjoin the Trinity Chapel, High-street, and were erected subscription in 1838. They comprise schools for infants and boys; the former cupying the ground-floor, and the latter the first-floor of the building. John ranston and Martha Carr, teachers.

The National Schools are situated in Ellison-terrace, and occupy a fine stone ilding, which was erected in 1842, at a cost of £907, exclusive of the site. his establishment comprises separate schools for boys and girls, class-rooms, c., which are well adapted for the purposes to which they are applied. . Clifford and Miss Clifford, teachers.—There are several other schools, oth public and private, for which see Academies and Schools in the irectory.

St. Edmund's, or King James's Hospital.—The religious institutions which ourished at Monkchester—see *Newcastle*—no doubt gave rise to those on the outh side of the Tyne. Amongst these was the chapel or hospital of St. dmund, king and martyr, now called King James's Hospital. Tanner informs s that one Uttan was abbot of a monastery here prior to 653, but the date of s foundation and the name of its founder are alike unknown. It appears to ave been converted into an hospital some time before the dissolution of the eligious houses by Henry VIII., for Leland says, "whereas the hospital of St. dmund, of Gateshead, in Wyrale, was some time a monastery, as I have eard, and be lykelyhood the same that Bede speakythe of." Its annual value s stated in Dugdale's Monasticon, at £5 9s. 4d.; but according to Speed, at 109 4s. 4d. Although the ancient history of St. Edmund's Hospital is involved in obscurity, it is certain that Bishop Farnham, in 1248, annexed to it he chapel and the hospital of the Holy Trinity, and amongst the numerous harters respecting this institution, carefully preserved in Gateshead vestry, is ne dated 28th of April, 1485, in which this latter is styled "the chantry of he Holy Trinity in the Hospital of St. Edmund." Bishop Farnham endowed t with several estates in the neighbourhood, and gave to it a charter in which t is recited that the establishment should consist of four priests, one of whom was to be master, but was to eat at the same table, &c., as the rest of the brethren. After the dissolution this establishment became the property of the crown, by whom masters were regularly appointed, but the charters having been afterwards lost, and the revenues partly converted to purposes of private emolument, it was refounded by James I. in 1610. The new society was ordered to consist of a master, who should always be the rector of Gateshead for the time being, and of three poor brethren. In 1810 an act of parliament was passed, which empowered the master and brethren to let leases of their property, in

parcels not exceeding one acre, for a term of not exceeding ninety-nine years, and by the provisions of the said act the number of brethren was increased to thirteen, ten of whom are styled younger brethren. Each of the elder, or ancient brethren, receives £25 per annum, a suit of clothes, a house to live in, and an allowance for coals. The ten younger brethren must be single men fifty-six years of age, or upwards, of good character, and not possessing more than £20 a year. They each receive £12 per annum, and a suit of clothes every two years. A salary of £10 per annum is paid to the chaplain, who officiates in St. Edmund's Chapel. The whole of the appointments are made by the rector of Gateshead, as master of the hospital, usually from inhabitants of Gateshead. The ancient brethren reside in houses, built about the year 1812, on lands belonging to the hospital. The revenues derived from lands and mines, amounted at the time of the Charity Commissioners' report, to £525 17s. per annum.

The Gateshead Dispensary, established in 1832, is situated in West-street, and is solely supported by public subscriptions and donations. Prior to the year just mentioned, this town had provided no relief, of a medical character, for the poor, but immediately after the visitation of the cholera at that period this praiseworthy institution was established, and well and efficiently has it done its work. Did we need anything to prove its efficiency, we have only to allude to the facility with which the sufferers at the late disastrous conflagration were relieved, and their wants attended to. It is in contemplation to erect a new and more suitable building as soon as the requisite funds can be obtained. The total number of persons who have received the benefit of this institution since its commencement in 1832, is upwards of 100,000. T. W. Craster, house surgeon.

The Town Hall is situated in Half Moon-lane, near the south end of the High Level Bridge. It contains a spacious Council Chamber, Police Court, and the various corporate offices, as also the County Court for the Gateshead District.

The Mechanics' Institution.—This institution, situated in West-street, was first established in 1837, and in 1846 a public subscription was commenced for a new building, which was completed and opened in 1848, at a cost of £1,372. The expense of the site for this building was contributed by Cuthbert Ellison, Esq. The establishment contains, on the first-floor, a spacious hall, in which lectures are occasionally delivered, and on the ground-floor is the library, with a residence for the librarian. The library contains about 3,200 volumes, besides the various metropolitan and local newspapers, periodicals, &c. Richard Cooke, librarian. There is also a *Literary Institution* in West-street.

Gateshead Post Office is situated in Tyne-lane, and was first established in 1771. A statement of the arrival and departure of the several mails will be found prefixed to the Directory.

The York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Station, Half Moon-lane, was erected in 1844, as a station for the Darlington Junction Railway, and was formerly used for the Brandling Junction Railway. Richard Alison, stationmaster.

Gateshead Baths and Laundries occupy a handsome building, in the Elizabethan style, situated in Oakwellgate, and were opened for the use of the public on February 7th, 1855. They comprise warm, vapour, and shower baths, washing departments, &c., and are under the superintendence of a committee of the town council. William Chipchase, superintendent.

'he *Gateshead Poor Law Union* comprehends twelve parishes and nships, including an area of 25,493 acres, and a population in 1851 8,081 souls. The parishes and townships are Chopwell, Crawcrook, Fell-, Gateshead with Gateshead Fell, Heworth, Lowside, Stella, Swalwell, on, Ryton Woodside, Whickham, Winlaton. The board of guardians ets quarterly at the Workhouse, and every alternate Tuesday at the gister Office, West-street, at two o'clock p.m. Cornelius Garbutt, chair-n; J. W. Swinburne, clerk. *The Union Workhouse* is situated in ion-lane. Arthur Main, master; Eliza Main, matron; R. H. Wilson, geon; and — Struthers, teacher.

Manufactures and Trade. — Gateshead is progressively and rapidly reasing in importance as a manufacturing district. There are extensive nufactories of chain-cables, with numerous brass and iron foundries, and ss-houses, several of which are very extensive. There are also other manu-tories of different kinds. Upwards of 500 persons are engaged in the nufacture of glass bottles alone. There are extensive collieries within borough, and on Gateshead Fell are situated the great Grindstone quarries, ence Newcastle is said to have derived all its commercial fame for "New-stle grindstones," which are exported to every part of the globe. The late rific explosion having destroyed a great amount of property in the vicinity the Tyne, it is purposed by the corporation to purchase the several ildings extending along the river, from the High Level Bridge in Pipe-llgate, on the west, to the North Eastern Railway Drops, in Hillgate, on e east, and on their site to form quays or wharfs, with the requisite ildings, &c.

Government and Franchise.—From the earliest period of its records till the ar 1695, Gateshead was governed by a bailiff appointed by the Bishop of urham. Since that year and previous to the passing of the new municipal t, it was governed by two stewards, chosen by the borough-holders and free en, but they exercised no jurisdiction or municipal authority over the borough d received no tolls or dues of any kind within it. There is no charter in istence, but a belief exists that the borough was once incorporated, and some int traces of corporate titles, offices, and customs; a common seal, and con-derable borough property descending in perpetuity. The ancient deeds and apers deposited in a chest kept by the stewards, were surreptitiously removed any years ago, but one of the remaining documents, bearing the date 1696, ontains allusions to the "town and borough of Gateshead," and to a grant ade by Queen Elizabeth, "of Bensham and Harps-Head to the town and orough of Gateshead." Bishops Cosin and Tunstal, and Oliver Cromwell, ncorporated a number of trading companies here, but they have almost all ecome extinct. By the Municipal Corporations Act, the borough was divided nto three wards, called respectively East, West, and South Wards, and in-orporated under the style of "The Borough-holders and Freemen of the orough of Gateshead." Six aldermen and eighteen councillors were appointed or its government, and a commission of the peace was also granted to it. The orough of Gateshead consists of the parish of Gateshead, and part of the hapelry of Heworth in the parish of Jarrow, containing in 1851, 763 inhabi-ants. This borough was also enfranchised by the Reform Act, and now returns ne member to the imperial parliament. The boundaries of the municipal and parliamentary boroughs are coincident. William Hutt, Esq., is the present member. Gateshead is included in the Newcastle County Court Circuit. The days upon which the court are held will be found in our notice of that place at a subsequent page.

CHARITIES OF GATESHEAD.

As abstracted from the Parliamentary Reports, with the date of each bequest, and the name of the donor.

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what purposes applied.	Annual value.
1245.	Nicholas Farnham (rent)	King James's Hospital	£525 17
1624.	Anthony Hebson (rent charge)	poor	1 0
1627.	Henry Smith	poor, in clothing	16 18
1648.	Andrew Aldworth (rent charge)	poor	1 0
1660.	James Cole (rent charge)	poor	4 0
1672.	Elizabeth Collinson (rent)	poor widows & inhabitants	12 10
1676.	Matthew Bates (rent charge)	poor	1 0
1679.	Sir W. Blackett (rent charge)	poor	2 0
1687.	Harrison and others (interest)	poor	13 10
1689.	John Bowman (rent)	poor	5 0
1690.	Thomas Rawling (rent)	poor	18 0
1700-1.	T. Pickering (interest)	Anchorage School	12 0
1703.	Jane Sutton (rent charge)	poor	1 0
1728.	Thomas Powell (rent)	Almshouse	2 0
1740.	Hannah Thompson (rent charge)	poor	2 10
		Total	£618 5

Barrington Place is a hamlet in Gateshead parish, situated about three-fourths of a mile south of Tyne Bridge.

Bensham is also a hamlet in the same parish, one-and-a-half mile south-west of Gateshead. Here is a chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, which was erected in 1844, and is attended by the clergymen of the mother church. It is situated at the angle formed by the road leading down to Bensham, with the Hexham turnpike road. In connection with this church a school has been erected, called Lady Vernon's School, which is under the patronage of the rector of the parish, and conducted by Charles and Elizabeth Wood. There is a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel at Low Bensham, and one belonging to the Wesleyan New Connexion at Mount Pleasant. Here is also a Lunatic Asylum, which is handsomely situated on the south side of the Windmill Hills. Paul Glenton, surgeon.

Teams is another hamlet in this parish, situated about two miles west of Gateshead, and contains a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion.

BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD DIRECTORY.

POST OFFICE, GATESHEAD: M. Douglas, postmaster.—Letters arrive from London, all parts of the south, Bristol, Birmingham, Derby, York, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Hexham, Carlisle, Sunderland, North and South Shields, all Scotland and Ireland, at 7 a.m.; from London and the south, Sunderland, South Shields, Carlisle, Newcastle, and local posts, at 5 30 p.m.; from Scotland and the north at 7 45 p.m.

Letters are despatched to London, York, Birmingham, Bristol, Manchester, Liverpool, Ireland, Scotland, and all parts at 6 15 p.m.; to London and the south, Edinburgh, Berwick and the north, Newcastle, Sunderland, North and South Shields, and Hexham at 10 p.m.; to Sunderland at 12 noon; to Edinburgh, Berwick, and the north at 4 15 p.m.; to Carlisle and Hexham, 12 45 noon; Newcastle and North Shields, 12 30 noon; Carlisle, 3 30 p.m.; Hexham, 6 15 p.m.; Newcastle and North Shields, 4 15 p.m.; Sunderland and South Shields, 3 30 p.m.; Haydon Bridge, Brampton, &c., 10 p.m.; Shotley Bridge, Leadgate, Berry Edge, &c., 7 30 a.m.; Boldon, Felling, Heworth, and Jarrow, 7 30 p.m.; local posts 6 30 a.m.; Blaydon, Wylam, Prudhoe, and Stocksfield 9 30 a.m.

Money Orders are issued and paid from 9 a.m. to 4 45 p.m.

MISCELLANY.

bbot John (J. Abbot & Co.), ho. 2 Ellison place, Newcastle
bbot John & Co. iron & brassfounders, South Shore
bbot John George (J. Abbot & Co.), ho. 2 Ellison place, Newcastle
llan Hannah, prov. dealer, Pipewellgate
llan Nicholas, prov. dealer, Grahamsley st
llhusen C. & Co. soap & alkali manfacturers, Mount Greenwich
llhusen Christian (C. Alhusen & Co.), ho. Elswick Hall, Newcastle
llison Richard, Gateshead stationmaster; ho. Grosvenor st
nderson and Miller, hat manufacturers, Bridge st
nderson John, 17 Molendine terrace
nderson Robert, hat manufacturer (Anderson and Miller); ho. 11 Bloomfield terrace
nderson Rev. Thos. Knox (Presbyterian), Borough field
ndrews Nicholas (N. Andrews & Son), ho. 6 High West st
ndrews Nicholas & Son, ironmongers, &c. Sunderland road end
ndrews Thomas, nail (cut and wrought) manufacturer, North of England Nail Works; ho. 5 Hardwicke terrace
pedaile Thomas H. (Kell and Apedaile), ho. Haydon Bridge
rmstrong John, railway engineer, Hutt st
rnott James, clerk of County Court, Town Hall; ho. 3 Union row
spdin, Ord, and Co. manufacturers of patent Portland cement, Blackwall and London
spdin William (Apsdin, Ord, & Co.), ho. Strawberry place, Newcastle
tkinson Geo. Thompson, dyer, 41 Church st; ho. 2 Albert terrace, Newcastle
tkinson John, agent, 47 Melbourne st
tkinson Mrs. Margaret, Cramer dykes
tkinson Rev. William, incumbent of St. John's, Sheriff Hill
tley Mr. Thomas, Cramer dykes
yre Mrs. Margaret, seminary, 1 Union pl
ainbridge Mr. Thomas, Low Bensham
arkus Benjamin, M.D. and surgeon, 2 High West st
Barkus William, viewer, Low Fell
Barras John (J. Barras & Co.), ho. Farnacres
Barras John & Co. brewers, 204 High st
Barras John D. painter, Low Fell
Barrett Joseph, tobacconist, 6 Bridge st; ho. Trafalgar st. Newcastle
Bell John, land surveyor, High st
Bell Joseph, chemist, 45 Bottle bank; ho. Railway st. Newcastle
Bell Miss Margaret, 24 Ravensworth ter
Bell Robert, vict. *Cross Keys Inn*, 35 Bridge st
Bell Thomas, land surveyor, Low Fell
Bennett Mrs. Ann, Romulus terrace
Bennett Eliza, teacher, Romulus terrace
Bennett Francis, surgeon, 136 High st
Bennett Rev. William, chaplain of King James's Hospital, and master of Anchorage School; ho. Brunswick st
Bertram Mrs. Mary, 17 High West st
Bewick Miss Jane, 18 West st
Birleson William, foreman at Abbott's, Crescent
Birtley John, builder, 9 William st
Blagburn John, butcher and watchmaker, 196 High st; ho. Cross st
Blair John, tailor, Nelson st
Blakey John, bootmaker, 13 Bottle bank, and Newcastle
Blech Mr. H. F. 4 Bloomfield terrace
Blenkinsop John, grocer, 5 Bridge st
Boggon Isabella, vict. *Moulders' Arms Inn*, Low Fell
Bolam Charles, joiner & builder, East st; ho. Victoria st
Bone Jameson, hosier, 223 High st; ho. West Clayton st. Newcastle
Bourn Miss Ann, 5 Hardwicke terrace
Boyd George, currier, &c. 27 West st
Brady Henry, surgeon, 203 High st
Brady William, beerhouse, Salt Meadows
Bramwell John, tobacconist, 218 High st
Brecknell William Henry, auctioneer and provision dealer, 3 Pipewellgate; ho. 12 Ellison st
Brett John Frederick, tailor and draper, 22 Church st
Brewis John, vict. *William the Fourth*, High street
Brice Samuel W. 31 Bottle bank
Brice William, R.N. Fife st
Bridge Thomas, glass manufacturer, Pipewellgate
Bridon William, vict. *Beehive Inn*, Low Fell
Briggs George, solicitor, Ocean terrace
Briggs Mrs. Margaret, 4 Jackson st
Brinton Charles, vict. *Gateshead Arms Inn*, Low Fell
Brinton George (and stabling), vict. *Black Bull Inn*, 15 High st
Brockett Wm. Henry, clerk, Catharine ter
Brown James, agent, Brunswick st
Brown Josiah, cartwright & smith, Brandling street; ho. Oakwellgate
Brown Robert Skinner, butcher, 1 Church street; ho. Garden court
Brown Thos. cabinet maker, 8 Grosvenor st
Brown William, iron and brass founder (J. Abbot & Co.), ho. 4 Walker terrace
Bruce Edward, builder, Ship-yard; ho. 10 Mulgrave terrace

Browne J. W. solicitor, Bensham
Bryson Thomas, provision dealer, Liddell terrace
Bulcraig Thomas, engine builder & smith, Hillgate; ho. 10 Claremont place
Bullock Henry, smith, Old Tollbar; ho. Fenwick terrace
Bulmer Charles, Esq. Saltwell Hall
Burden Josiah, naptha dealer, 32 Church st
Burnett Jacob (T. Burnett and Sons); ho. East parade, Newcastle
Burnett John (T. Burnett & Sons), ho. Dunston
Burnett Jonathan (T. Burnett & Sons), ho. Rye Hill, Newcastle
Burnett Thomas, (T. Burnett and Sons), ho. Elswick Dean Villa, Newcastle
Burnett Thomas & Sons, chemical manufacturers, Bill Quay, and at Dunston; office Side, Newcastle
Burnup John and William, tile and brick manufacturers, Teams, and at Clayton st. Newcastle
Bushnell Mr. John, Low Fell
Cail Septimus, optician, Claremont place
Cameron John, clerk, Oakwellgate
Cameron Moses, 30 Melbourne st
Candlish Wm. beerhouse, Mulgrave ter
Carlisle James Miller, Tyne Steam Mill; ho. 3 King William st
Carr John Roddam, LL.D. Carr villa, Carr's Hill
Carr Thomas, vict. *Flying Horse Inn*, Oakwellgate
Carrott David, vict. *Ship Inn*, 73 High st
Charlton Edward, master mariner, 33 Ellison st
Chicken Thomas, mast and block maker, Hillgate and Quay; ho. Grosvenor st
Clark Frederick, draper, 31 Bridge st; ho. 4 John's place
Clark Mr. John, Bensham terrace
Clark John, joiner and cartwright, Low Fell
Clark John, vict. *Royal Oak Inn*, Oakwellgate
Clark Robert, farmer, Redheugh; ho. Crawcrook
Clarke William, coal merchant, Half Moon lane; ho. 1 Elysium place
Clayton William, agent, 3 Sedgewick place
Clement Robert, druggist, Low Fell
Clementson George, smith, Hillgate
Clephan James, editor "Gateshead Observer," 6 Catharine terrace
Clephan Joseph, agent, 6 Catherine terrace
Clifford Jane, teacher Gateshead National School, 40 Ellison st
Colling Miss Jane, Jackson st
Colman John, chemist, 7 Bridge st; ho. 2 Waterloo terrace
Conolly John, vict. *Cross Keys Inn*, Pipewellgate
Cook Jas. *Masons' Arms Inn*, 2 Jackson st
Cook Margaret, beer retailer, Quarry field
Cook Wm. vict. *Blue Bell Inn*, 29 Bridge st
Cooke Richard, librarian Mechanics' Institution, West st
Cooke Rev. Robert (Wesleyan), 15 Ellison st
Cookson, Cuthbert, & Co. colour manufacturers, New Chatham
Coulthard Mrs. Elizabeth, Villa place
Coulthard George (R. Coulthard and Co.), ho. West st
Coulthard Ralph (R. Coulthard & Co.), ho. Peareth place
Coulthard Robert (R. Coulthard & Co.), ho. 2 Nelson st
Coulthard Robert & Co. engineers, Quarry Field Iron Works, Quarry field
Coulthard William (R. Coulthard & Co.), ho. Jesmond
Cox George Richard, cashier at Hawks & Crawshay's, 4 High West st
Craster Thomas, house surgeon Dispensary, West st
Crawford John, commisn. agent, Jackson st
Crawshay Edmund (Hawks, Crawshay, & Sons), ho. Bensham
Crawshay George (Hawks, Crawshay, & Sons), ho. London
Crawshay George, jun. (Hawks, Crawshay, & Sons), ho. Tynemouth
Crow Ralph, smith, Brandling st; ho. Oakwellgate
Daggett William, solicitor, 6 Catherine terrace
Dalkin Margaret, hosier, Bottle bank; ho. 31 Ellison st
Davidson John, flour mills; ho. 8 Walker terrace
Davidson Peter, manager Commercial Bank, ho. 12 Catherine terrace
Davies Rev. John, D.D. rector of Gateshead, Rectory, Bensham
Davis Robert, surgeon, Wrekenton
Debenham Alfred, grocer, 4 Bridge st; ho. Airey terrace, Bensham
Dinning George, *Moulders' Arms Inn*, Oakwellgate
Dixon Charles, draper, Bottle bank; ho. 19 West st
Dixon George, ropemaker, Teams
Dixon George Seymour, M.D. surgery, 14 West st
Dobinson Joseph, vict. *Old Cannon Inn*, painter, Sheriff Hill
Dobson & Thompson, boat builders, South Shore
Dobson John, vict. *Barge Inn*, Hillgate
Dobson John (Dobson & Thompson), ho. Hillgate
Dodd Mrs. Elizabeth, 6 Bloomfield terrace
Douglas M. postmaster, Half Moon lane
Douglas Margaret, vict. *Borough Arms Inn*, Windmill Hills
Douglas William, horse dealer, 185 High st
Douglass John, agent, Hutt terrace

nn Henry, grocer, 34 Bottle bank; ho. 9 Bloomfield terrace
nn Martin, jun. builder, Church walk; ho. Bloomfield terrace
nn Michael, farmer, Wrekenton
len John, vict. *William IV. Inn*, 130 High st
lward John, grocer & tailor, Sheriff Hill
lliott Alexander (A. Elliott & Co.), ho. Carr's Hill
lliott Alexander & Co. glass manufacturers, Carr's Hill
lliott Ann, vict. *Neptune Tavern*, Salt Meadows
lliott George, plumber and brassfounder, 33 High street; ho. 2 Forth banks, Newcastle
irbairn William A. agent, 3 Woodbine terrace
vell John M. coroner for northern division of Durham, Eighton Cottage, Wrekenton
awcett John, chemist, 40 High st; ho. Catherine terrace
awdon Elizabeth (E. Fawdon & Sons), ho, 62 Pipewellgate
awdon Elizabeth & Sons, whiting manufacturers, 62 Pipewellgate
awdon George (E. Fawdon & Sons), ho. 62 Pipewellgate
awdon Robert (E. Fawdon & Sons), ho. 62 Pipewellgate
awdon William, pipe manufacturer, 62 Pipewellgate; ho. High st
edden George Henry, agent, Windmill Hills
eltoe John Francis, supervisor of inland revenue, 3 Hardwicke terrace
enwick Joseph, teacher, Academy, 12 Bloomfield terrace
erguson George, thairn manufacturer, Rabbit banks
erry Susan, seminary, Union row
inney Samuel & Co. nurserymen, High st
ittes John (R. Fittes & Co.), ho. Elswick terrace, Newcastle
ittes Robert (R. Fittes & Co.), ho. Seymour terrace
ittes Robert & Co. grocers, 10 High st. and Groat Market, Newcastle
letcher Edward, superintendent of locomotives on Y. N. and B. Railway; ho. Greensfield House
oreman Robert, superintendent registrar of Gateshead Union; ho. 4 Woodbine pl
orrest William, agent to North of England Bank, Cromwell st
orster Christopher G. vict. *Atlas Inn*, High st
orster Edward, beerhouse, Salt Meadows
orster Mrs. Hannah, 10 Ravensworth ter
reeman Jas. toll collector, Windmill Hills
reeman Ralph, flour dealer, Windmill Hills
French John, agent, The Crescent
Fulthorp George, manager, Teams
Gaddy & Lamb, shipbuilders, Tyne Main
Gaddy David (Gaddy & Lamb), ho. Claremont place
Garbutt Cornelius Durham, chemist and spirit merchant, 28, 30, and 32 Bridge st
Gibbon Mrs. Maria, Windmill Hills
Gibbon William, miller, St. Cuthbert's pl
Gibbons William, clerk, 22 Grosvenor st
Gibson Emerson, agent, Hutt st
Gibson Joseph, provision dlr. 171 High st
Gilhespie Henry, vict. *Rising Sun Inn*, Hillgate
Gilhespy Ralph, oyster dealer, Pipewellgate
Gill Robert, brazier, 32 High st. and North Shore, Newcastle
Gillespie Henry, vict. *Cock and Anchor*, Cannon st
Glaholm Mrs. Eliza, 14 Mulgrave terrace
Glendinning Henry, vict. *High Level Bridge Inn*, Half Moon lane
Glenton Frederick, proprietor of Lunatic Asylum, Bensham; ho. 13 Mulgrave ter
Glenton Mrs. Mary, Bensham
Glenton Paul, surgeon Bensham Lunatic Asylum; ho. 13 Mulgrave terrace
Golightly John, 3 Grosvenor st
Goodall Alfred, cashier Branch Bank of England; ho. Woodbine Cottage
Goodfellow John, vict. *Albion Inn*, 150 High st
Gordon James, manager Tyne Asphalte Company, &c.; ho. Leazes' terrace, Newcastle
Gowland & Smiles, proprietors of Lunatic Asylum, Wrekenton
Gowland Harriet, vict. *Ship Inn*, Wrekenton
Gray Ellen, vict. *Union Tavern*, Pipewellgate
Gray John, vict. *Frame Inn*, Teams
Gray Joseph, agent Y. N. and B. Railway; ho. 2 St. Cuthbert's terrace
Greene George, tanner, Half Moon lane; ho. Prospect Cottage, Windmill Hills
Greene John (J. Greene & Sons), ho. Rodsley House
Greene John & Sons, grocers, &c. 7, 9, and 11 High st
Greene Joshua (J. Greene & Sons), ho. 4 High st
Greene Joshua, jun. (J. Greene & Sons), ho. 7 Woodbine place
Greene Michael (J. Greene & Sons), ho. 23 West st
Greenwell William Crozier, chemist, 118 High st; ho. Ellison st
Grey John, cartwright, High st
Haggie Brothers, rope & chain manufacturers and timber merchants, South Shore
Haggie David (Haggie Brothers), ho. Claremont House
Haggie Peter (Haggie Brothers), ho. West st

Hall George, pawnbroker, 37 High st
Hall Miss Theodosia, 15 Claremont place
Hall Mr. Thomas, Collingwood terrace
Halliday Thomas, commission agent, Nelson st
Hanson William, wheelwright, Powell's court; ho. 191 High st
Harford George (Milvain & Harford), ho. 10 Regent terrace
Harris John, draper, 18 Melbourne st
Harris Thomas, vict. *Vulcan Tavern*, Quarry field
Harrison John, builder, 28 Charles st
Harrison John, basketmaker, 31 High st
Harrison Martha (Osborne & Harrison), ho. Windmill Hill
Harvey William, grocer and stationer, 146 High st; ho. 1 Westgate Hill terrace, Newcastle
Hawks, Crawshay, & Sons, iron manufacturers, South Shore
Hawks George (Hawks, Crawshay, & Sons), ho. Redheugh
Haworth Henry, surveyor of taxes, West st
Hedley Edward H. agent, 26 Melbourne st
Hedley Mr. George, 6 Walker terrace
Hedley Joseph, printer, 23, and provision dealer, 51 High st
Hedley William, saddler, 55 High st
Henderson Bartholomew, engineer, ho. Salt Meadows, South Shore
Henderson Charles Douglas, surgeon, 31 Melbourne st
Henderson George, clerk, High st
Henderson J. vict. *Oak Tree Inn*, Wrekenton
Heppell G. ironfounder; ho. Mount pleasant
Heppell Mr. Joseph, Low Bensham
Heppell Robert, ironfounder, Pipewellgate; ho. Mount pleasant
Heppell William, ironfounder; ho. Mount pleasant
Herbert Rev. Samuel Asher, curate of Gateshead; ho. 6 Woodbine place
Heron George, foreman, Teams
Hetherington Isaac, cheese factor, High st
Hetherington R. bookbinder, Low Fell
Hetherington Robert, parish clerk, teacher of National School, and bookbinder, Sheriff Hill
Hewitt James, furniture broker, 45 High st; ho. 189 High st
Hildreth John, flour dealer, Wrekenton
Hindmarch James, vict. *Ellison Arms*, 151 High st
Hindmarch Jane, vict. *Windmill Inn*, 4 Charles st
Hindmarch Joseph, teacher, Wrekenton
Hobson Mr. Michael, Russell terrace
Hockin Bartholomew, foreman, 133 Pleasant row
Hogg Robert, beer retailer, Blackwall
Hood Anthony & Co. timber merchants, Blackwall; office, Broad chare, Quay, Newcastle
Hogg Thomas, vict. *Edinburgh Castle Inn*, 44 Bottle bank
Holmes Henry, vict. *Deptford House Inn*, Blackwall
Hood James, ropemaker, High st
Hope John, police inspector, Bridge st
Hopper John, miller, Trinity st; ho. 102 & 103 High st
Hopper Joseph, vict. & brewer, *Oakwellgate Inn*, Oakwellgate
Hopper William, shipscrew manufacturer, foot of Hillgate; ho. 3 Melbourne st
Howe John Allgood, pawnbroker, 197 High st; ho. 4 Barrington place
Howie William, furniture broker, 225 Highgate
Hudson Mr. James, Barrington Villa
Hume Jos. post-office clerk, 8 Easton court
Hunter Andrew, quarryman, Wrekenton
Hunter Collingwood, vict. *Joiners' Arms Inn*, Wrekenton
Hunter George, coal merchant, Elmpark and Charlaw; coal depots Half Moon lane, Oakwellgate, and High st; ho. Milfield terrace
Hunter John, solicitor, 3 Bridge st; ho. 21 Bloomfield terrace
Hunter John, agent, 4 Cotfield terrace
Hunter Samuel, agent, 13 Ravensworth terrace
Hunter Samuel, smith, High st
Hunter William, vict. *The Swan Inn*, Park st
Husband Anna, 36 Melbourne st
Hutchinson Mary, teacher, Peareth place
Hutchinson William, grocer, 19 High st; ho. Peareth place
Hymers Jos. Abbot, ironfounder and lime burner, Hymers' court; ho. Ryton
Hymers Mr. William, 2 Walker terrace
Idle Benjamin, cheesemonger, 57 High st
Ilderton John, vict. *Goat Inn*, 39 Bottle bk
Ingraham James, medicine vendor, Wrekenton
Ionn Frederick Peter, draper, 42 High st and 1 Hill st
Irvine & Co. mustard manufacturers, Oakwellgate
Irwin Surtees, manager Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Station, Redheugh; ho. Melbourne st
Jackson Mr. Henry, 8 Bloomfield terrace
Jackson John, draper, 1 Bridge st
Jackson Robert, printer, 31 Bottle bank; ho. 14 Grosvenor st
Janson Charles (Mounsey, Janson, & Co. and S. Finney & Co.), ho. Shotley Bridge
Johnson Mrs. Patience, Cramer Dykes House
Johnson Thomas, currier, 3 Bottle bank; ho. Grosvenor st
Jollie William, M.D. and surgeon, 202 High st

Kicey George, ironfounder, 24 West st
Kordan John, agent, Windmill Hill
Kell & Apedaile, solicitors, Town Hall
Kell Joseph, agent, 11 Ravensworth terrace
Kell William (Kell and Apedaile), town-clerk; ho. 35 West st
Kelly Robert, leather seller, 77 High st
Kendal John H. chemist, 95 High st; ho. Carr's Hill
Kendal Matthew, earthenware manufacturer, Carr's Hill
Kenmir George Johnson, solicitor, town-clerk, clerk to the borough-holders and freemen of Gateshead, Wellington st; ho. Carr's Hill House
Kent Samuel, Beacon Lough Farm, and proprietor of Gateshead Fell Lunatic Asylum
Ketch Benjamin, *Turk's Head Inn*, High st
Kimpster William J. (Wilson & Kimpster), 33 West st
Kirkly Stephen, farmer, Green Villa, Sheriff Hill
Laidler William, commission agent, 2 Cotfield terrace
Lamb John, borough surveyor, Town Hall
Lamb Lewis (Gaddy & Lamb), ho. Tyne Main
Lammas James, surgeon, 3 Woodbine place
Lane Samuel, teacher of Gateshead National School, 40 Ellison st
Latimer Thomas Alexander, agent, 4 Hutt st
Lawrence Joseph, vict. *Wheat Sheaf Inn*, 73 High st
Lawson George, vict. *Coach & Horses Inn*, 76 High st. & smith, Dun Cow yard
Lawson Mr. Thomas, 34 Ellison st
Lentell John, Fife st. Mount pleasant
Liddell Catharine, smith, Low Fell
Lill Mrs. Elizabeth, 13 Ellison st
Lister Mrs. Jane, 6 Melbourne st
Lister John, builder, Park st; ho. Milfield terrace
Lister Matthew, sand miller, Sheriff Hill
Little George, collector of taxes, 5 Union row
Longstaffe Wm. Hylton, clerk, Bensham
Losh William (W. Losh & Co.), ho. Newcastle
Ludlow Miss Dorothy, 41 West st
Lumley Joseph, grocer, &c. High st
Lumsden Wm. provision dealer, Bottle bnk
M'Donald William, vict. *Free Gardeners' Arms*, Carr's Hill
Main Peter James, *Half Moon Inn*, 34 High st
Marshall Agnes, teacher, 3 Fenwick terrace
Masterson George Mitchell, actuary at Newcastle Savings Bank; ho. Woodbine terrace
Mather & Reed, ironmongers, 2 Bottle bnk
Mather George (Mather & Reed), ho. Regent st
Mather Martha & Annabella, milliners, 39 Bottle bank; ho. 109 Blenheim st. Newcastle
Mather Robert, upholsterer, 196 High st
Maughan George, grocer, &c. and butcher, 52 Melbourne st
Maughan Joseph Heppell, watchmaker, 41 Bottle bank; ho. 43 Melbourne st
M'Nally James, vict. *Union Inn*, & tailor, Hillgate
M'Innes James, lamp black and vitriol manufacturer, Pipewellgate
M'Intire James, vict. *Ellison Arms Inn*, Rabbit banks
Middleton Michael, agent, Collingwood ter
Miller Ann, provision dealer, Wrekenton
Miller George (Anderson & Miller), ho. 18 Bloomfield terrace
Miller William, tinsmith, Oakwellgate
Milvain & Harford, sail cloth manufacturers, Quarry field
Milvain Henry (Milvain & Harford), ho. North Elswick Hall
Mitchell William, vict. *White Bear Inn*, Salt Meadows
Moffitt Joseph, agent, Mount pleasant
Monkhouse William, vict. *Brandling Arms Inn*, Oakwellgate
Monro Henry L. chemist, 20 High st
Moody R. E. agent, Hull st
Moore P., H.M. customs, 9 Claremont pl
Morris Mrs. Margaret, 14 Melbourne st
Morton Mr. Ralph, The Crescent
Mounsey, Janson, & Co. iron merchants, South Shore, and Newcastle
Murray John C. surgeon, 147 High st
Murray Martha, *Queen's Head Inn*, 16 High st
Murton Henry, agent Gutta Percha Depôt, 36 Grey st. Newcastle; ho. 14 Claremont place
Muschamp John (Tyne Paper Mill Company), ho. London
Muschamp William, (Tyne Paper Mill Company), ho. Windmill Hills
Naylor Mr. George, 6 Woodbine terrace
Neilson Edward, vict. *Queen Inn*, Low Fell
Neilson Thomas, auctioneer and appraiser, Bridge end; ho. Ellison st
Neilson Thomas, coal merchant, Half Moon lane; ho. Low Fell
Neville Samuel (S. Neville & Co.), ho. 129 High st
Neville Samuel & Co. Ellison Glass Works, East st
Newall R. S. & Co. wire rope manufacturers, Teams
Newall Robert S. (R. S. Newall & Co.), ho. Ferndene
Nicholson Mrs. Ann, 15 Claremont place
Nicholson Cuthbert, Oakwellgate; ho. 39 Melbourne st
Nixon John (J. Nixon & Son), ho. St. John's lane

Nicholson James, 16 Woodbine terrace
Nixon John & Son, drapers, &c. 80 and 81 High st
Ord Augustus W. (Aspdin, Ord, & Co.), ho. London
Ord Mary, ladies' boarding school, Hood's villa, Windmill Hills
Ormston Nelson, painter, &c. 186 High st; ho. 1 Nelson st
Osborne Robert (Osborne & Harrison), ho. Windmill Hills
Oxford Mrs. Eleanor, Institution House, Windmill Hills
Ozwald William R. vict. *Wheat Sheaf Inn*, Sheriff Hill
Paley John, vict. *Queen's Arms Inn*, 24 & 26 Bridge st
Paley Mr. Thomas R. Collingwood terrace
Palmer Robert Skinner, marine store dealer, Oakwellgate and Hillgate
Parkinson Mrs. Elizabeth, 6 Claremont pl
Parkinson Robert, vict. *Lime Kiln Inn*, South Shore
Patterson Ephraim, vict. *Queen's Head Inn*, Sheriff Hill
Patterson George, builder, Bottle bank; ho. 40 Melbourne st
Patterson Geo. vict. *Beehive Inn*, Low Fell
Patterson George, earthenware manufacturer, Sheriff Hill
Patterson John, vict. *Crown Inn*, Low Fell
Patterson Martin, agent Sheriff Hill Pottery; ho. Mount pleasant
Patterson William, timber merchant and provision dealer, Oakwellgate
Pattison John, registrar of births and deaths, West st; ho. Windmill Hills
Pattison Thos stone merchant, Wrekenton
Paxton Andrew (R. & A. Paxton), ho. 5 Easton court
Paxton R. & A. rope and twine manufacturers, Paxton yard, High st
Paxton Robert (R. & A. Paxton), ho. Paxton's yard, High st
Peacock Thomas, carrier, Wrekenton
Pearse Samuel E., R.N. 5 Sedgewick place
Pearson Charles John, builder and brick manufacturer and agent for the Fulwell lime, 88 High st; ho. Bensham Tower
Pearson John, builder, 1 John's place
Pearson Mrs. Mary, Ellison st
Phillips John, coal owner, Seymour terrace
Pickering Mrs. Jane, 2 Union pl
Piper Henry, agent, 9 Bloomfield terrace
Plummer Matthew (M. Plummer & Co.), 30 Quay, Newcastle, ho. Sheriff Hill House
Plumpton James, paper hanger, painter, &c. 13 Cannon st
Pollock James, Esq. J.P. Bensham Cottage
Potts John Cuthbert, wine and spirit merchant, Half Moon lane
Potts Edward, shopkeeper, Oakwellgate
Pringle Mr. George, 3 Woodbine terrace
Price Joseph (executors of), Durham Glass Works, Pipewellgate
Procter Bryan John, glue manufacturer, Pipewellgate; ho. 15 Regent terrace, Newcastle
Proudlock John, vict. *Black Horse Inn*, Low Fell
Radford James, solicitor, 3 Bridge st; ho. 8 Louvaine place
Rankin James, house agent, Lambton st
Rawling Thomas, farmer, Borough Wood House, Bensham
Reed Charles John (John Barras & Co.), ho. 12 Carlton terrace, Newcastle
Reed Edward T. miller, Windmill Hills and Newcastle
Reed Henry R. (Mather & Reed), ho. 1 Woodbine terrace
Renwick John, ironfounder and smith, Grahamsley st
Revely Catharine, vict. *Commercial Hotel*, Half Moon lane
Rewcastle John, copperas manufacturer, ho. Brunswick st. and at Hylton, near Sunderland
Richardson J. H. & T. firebrick manufacturers, Rabbit banks; office Quay, Newcastle
Richardson Peter, vict. *Jug Inn*, Carr's Hill
Richardson Thomas, vict. *Grey Horse Inn*, 42 High st
Richardson William R. teacher, Hanover Cottage, Cobden terrace
Rickaby William, manager, Sheriff Hill
Ridley Aaron, grocer, 34 Bridge st
Ridley Thomas, vict. *Railway Hotel*, Hill st
Rippon Chas. Procter, butcher, 14 Bridge st
Robertson John, miller and manufacturer of patent malt, 13 Jackson st. and at Low Felling; ho. 13 Jackson st
Robinson Dinah, teacher, Carr's Hill
Robinson George, vict. *Deptford House Inn*, Blackwall
Robinson John Herring, clerk, 3 Ravensworth terrace
Robinson John Walton, cheesemonger, 28 Bottle bank; ho. Freeman's terrace
Robinson William, surgeon, 9 West st
Robson Daniel, farmer and horse dealer, Shipcote
Robson Henry, vict. *Seven Stars Inn*, Wrekenton
Robson Isabella, schoolmistress, Melbourne street
Robson J. engine builder, Blackwall; ho. Ellison st
Robson J. & W. drapers, 13 High st
Robson John (J. & W. Robson), ho. Windmill Hills
Robson John S. vict. *Half Moon Inn*, Wrekenton
Robson Mary, vict. *Sun Inn*, High st

ɔson Jonathan, engine builder, Blackfall; ho. 1 Ellison st
ɔson Samuel, clerk, 8 Melbourne st
bson Thomas, saddler, 214 High st; ho. 11 Melbourne st
bson Thomas Shafto, coal merchant, Half Moon lane, and provision dealer, Wrekenton
bson William (J. & W. Robson), ho. Sheriff Hill
ɔgerson George, vict. *Grey Mare Inn*, Wrekenton
ɔgerson Michael, builder, Wrekenton
ɔwe Jeremiah, hosier, 212 High st
ɔwe Thomas, cheesemonger, &c. 219 High st; ho. Victoria st
utherford Thomas John, academy, Mulgrave terrace; ho. 22 Ellison st
utter Mark, vict. *Brandy Vaults Inn*, 14 Church st
anderson Ralph, joiner and builder, 30 Bottle bank; ho. 39 Nelson st
chorey William Henry, superintendent of borough police, Town Hall
cott Mrs. David, 8 Claremont terrace
cott Miss Hannah, High st
cott The Misses, Hood's buildings, Windmill Hills
Scott Henry, iron manufacturer, 4 Claremont place
Scott James, vict. *Half Moon Inn*, 25 Bridge st
Selkirk Dorothy, Wrekenton
Sill William, agent, West House
Simm Martha, bone crusher and charcoal dust manufacturer, Nun's lane
Singers Hew (H. Singers & Co.), ho. 8 Leazes terrace, Newcastle
Singers Hew & Co. vinegar manufacturers and spirit merchants, Hillgate
Smith Jane, lodging house, Ellison st
Smith John, vict. *Dun Cow Inn*, 65 High st
Smith Thomas, vict. *Coach & Horses Inn*, Wrekenton
Smith William, vict. *Five Wand Mill Inn*, Bensham bank
Snaith Joseph, bootmaker and vict. *Plough Inn*, Sheriff Hill
Snowball James, fire brick & sanitary pipe manufacturer, Pipewellgate
Snowball William, draper, Bottlebank; ho. Bloomfield terrace
Sobers William, joiner, &c. High st
Softley Samuel, marble mason, 3 Oakwellgate
Sowerby John, flint glass manufacturer, New Stourbridge, Rabbit banks; ho. Shipcote
Sowerby Thomas, farmer, Low Fell
Speck Rev. Thomas, curate of Gateshead, 1 Catharine terrace
Spencer William (Dixon, Corbit, & Co.), ho. 15 Ravensworth terrace
Springman Charles F. schoolmaster
Stainthrope James, chemist, 181 High st
Stephenson Allen, *Robin Hood Inn*, Church Walk
Stephenson George, quarryman, Sheriff Hill
Stephenson Mrs. Mary, 53 High st
Stephenson James, builder and contractor, Sheriff Hill
Stephinson James, toll collector, Low Felling Gate
Stewart Andrew, agent, Cromwell terrace, Bensham
Stobbs & Co. grocers, &c. 28 High st
Stobbs John (Stobbs & Co.), ho. 28 High st
Stoker Joseph, farmer, Backfield House
Storey Joseph, master mariner, Liddell terrace
Strong Jonathan, sand mill, Sheriff Hill
Surtees Robert, smith, Teams
Swaby Richard, general merchant & paint manufacturer, paint and colour works, New Chatham; ho. 1 Cotfield terrace, Bensham
Swinburne Joseph Willis, solicitor, clerk to commissioners of taxes for Chester Ward, clerk to trustees of Durham and Tyne Bridge Road, and clerk to the Gateshead Union, Wellington st. Saltwell
Tate Thomas, road contractor, Cobden ter
Taylor William, miller, Hood's Mill, Windmill Hills
Thompson Andrew, farmer, Carr's Hill
Thompson Benjamin J. agent, Mount Greenwich
Thompson Mr. John, 13 Bloomfield ter
Thompson Mark, master mariner, Freeman's terrace
Thompson Matthew, architect, 25 West st
Tindale John, agent, 12 Jackson st
Tucker Isaac, vict. *Fountain Inn*, Pipewellgate
Tully Henry, *William IV.* Low Fell
Unsworth J. N. clerk, 32 High st
Usher John, registrar of marriages for the Gateshead district, assistant overseer, and rate collector, West st; ho. 7 Woodbine terrace
Wakefield Eleanor, vict. *Nag's Head Inn*, 219 High st
Walker Forster, builder, West street; ho. Walker villa, Low Fell
Walker Mr. Henry, 13 Claremont place
Walker William, manager to Commercial Bank, 5 Walker terrace
Wallace William, clerk, St. Edmund's pl
Walmsley Eliza, school, Melbourne st
Walmsley Mr. Emanuel, 45 Melbourne st
Walters Ralph, Esq. Saltwell villa
Walton Thos. draper, 1 St. Cuthbert's ter
Ward Thomas, importer of German goods, 170 High st; ho. Jackson st

Warden Robert, register office for servants, 193 High street
Wardman Thomas, glue manufacturer, Pipewellgate; ho. Windmill Hills
Waters Mrs. Windmill Hills
Watson George, bookseller, 35 Bottle bank
Watson Mr. Thos. 8 Ravensworth terrace
Watson William, gunpowder agent, 1 High West st
Watson William, jun. grocer, 8 Bridge street; ho. High West st
Welch Miss Jane, 1 Lambton terrace
Welford Mrs. Hannah, 3 Mulgrave terrace
Welford Mr. Thomas, Stewart place
Whitfield Joseph, cutler, West street; ho. Windmill Hills
Whitfield William, shipsmith, &c. South Shore; ho. Garden st
Wilkins William, agent, Brunswick st
Wilkinson George, prov. dlr. Salt Meadows
Wilkinson Henry, vict. *Honeysuckle Hotel*, Woodbine terrace
Wilkinson Henry A. agent, 11 Claremont pl
Wilkinson Robson, clerk, Cobden terrace
Wilson Hugh, academy, Romulus terrace
Wilson James, worsted &c. manufacturer (J. Wilson and Sons), ho. Cramer dykes
Wilson Robert H. surgeon, 4 Melbourne st
Wilson John, jun. (Wilson and Kempster) ho. Felling
Wilson Thos. iron manufacturer, Fell House
Wingaard Mrs. Carr's Hill
Winship Lionel, custom-house officer, 1 Ravensworth terrace
Wood & Palmer, colliery owners, Wrekenton and at Quay, Newcastle
Wood Gilpatrick, veterinary surgeon and horseshoer, West street; ho. 11 High st
Wood Robert, manager, Black Wall
Woof P. saddlers' ironmngr. 22 Bottle bank
Woolston John, provision dealer, 89 High street and at Church walk
Wright Ann, vict. *Crown and Thistle* Inn, Pipewellgate
Wrixon Wm. comrcl. traveller, Regent st
Wyatt John, clerk, Bank of England, 1 Claremont place
Wylam Ralph, wine and spirit merchant, 43 West street
WYLAM STEAM FUEL COMPANY (Lessees of Salt Meadows; James Gordon, manager
Wylam William, Claremont place
Yarrow William, farmer, Low Fell
Young Richard, builder, 200 High st
Young Richard, flour and seed dealer, 4 High street; ho. 5 Woodbine terrace

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

Academies and Schools.

Alderson J. High st
ANCHORAGE SCHOOL, Saint Mary's Church yard—Rev. William Bennett, master
Ayre Margt. 1 Union place
Bennett Eliza, Romulus ter
CATHOLIC, Melbourne st—Miss Robson, teacher
ELLISON INFANT SCHOOL, High st—Ann Hailes, teacher
Fenwick J. 12 Bloomfield ter
Ferry Susan, Union row
Hutchinson Mary, Peareth place
INFANT SCHOOL, Bethesda Chapel—Miss J. Ratcliffe and Mrs. Smith, teachers
Lisle Mrs. Church walk
Major J. Mulgrave terrace
Marshall Agnes, 3 Fenwick terrace
NATIONAL SCHOOLS, Ellison terrace — Samuel Lane and Miss Clifford, teachers
Ord Mary (ladies'), Hood's villa
PUBLIC SCHOOL, Low Fell—George Peirson, teacher
Richardson W. R. Mount pleasant
Short W. J. Prospect place
UPPER ELLISON SCHOOL, High st — J. Cranston, teacher
Walmsley R. Melbourne pl
WESLEYAN METHODIST SCHOOL, Ellison square—Miss Catts, teacher
Wilson H. 4 Romulus ter

Agent—Commission, &c.

Rankin J. ho. Ann st

Anchor Manufacturers.

Abbot J. & Co. Gateshead Park Works
Crowley, Millington, & Co. Teams Iron Works and Winlaton Mill
Hawks, Crawshay, & Sons, South Shore

Auctioneers.

Blagburn R. Catharine ter
Brecknell W. H. 3 Pipewellgate
Brignal J. A. 6 Mulgrave terrace
Neilson T. Bridge end

Bakers.

Atchison A. 9 Bridge st
Graham R. Pipewellgate
Lothien J. High st
Wigham J. 6 Bridge st

Basket Makers.

Harrison John, 31 High street and at Newcastle

Boat Builders.

Dobson & Thompson, South Shore

Bone Manure Manufacturers.

Simms M. (and charcoal and coal dust manufacturer), Nun's lane

Booksellers and Stationers.

Barkas W. High st
Chambers J. 115 High st
Jackson T. Oakwellgate
Kelly H. 227 High st
Shivers George, 64 High st
Watson G. (and circulating library), 37 Bottle bank

Boot and Shoemakers.

Atkin W. 17 High st
Blakey J. 33 Bottle bank and at Newcastle
Blankley J. 14 Brunswick ter
Brown John, Wrekenton
Clarkson J. Union lane
Crow J. 19 Church st
Dawson J. Low Fell
Fairclough J. Grosvenor st

des J. 5 Bottle bank
ler George, Sheriff Hill
nedy J. High st
g Robert, Low Fell
nley R. Windmill Hills
gee J. Grahamsley st
wbray Geo. Wrekenton
rdy John, Wrekenton
hardson W. 124 High st
hardson S. Sheriff Hill
bson T. Borough Mill
ard, Windmill Hills
ith T. Ellison square
owdon M. Victoria st
ence T. Victoria st
phenson R. Low Fell
alwell B. Sheriff Hill
ompson T. Ravensworth terrace
ilmot W. Hill st
ood G. Mulgrave terrace

Brass Founders.

bbott J. & Co. Gateshead Park Works
lliott George, 16 High st
ucker T. & Son (and finishers), Pipewellgate

Brewers.

arras J. & Co. 204 High st
rinton George, Black Bull Commercial Inn, 8 High street
ook W. 29 Bridge st
tobbs & Co. 224 High st

Brick and Tile Manufacturers.

Burnup J. & W. Teams
Pearson C. J. Bensham
Walker and Snowball (and sanitary pipes), Pipewellgt

Builders.

Armstrong George, Wrekenton
Birtley J. 9 William st
Bolam Charles, East st
Bruce E. Ship yard, 171 High street
Clark John, Low Fell
Davidson James, High st; ho. Bridge st
Dobson J. Bensham bank
Dunn M. Ellison ter
Dunn M. jun. Church walk
Lister J. Park st
Mattison R. West st
Patterson G. Bottle bank
Pearson C. J. 194 High st
Pearson J. John's place
Robinson M. Mount pleasant
Stephenson Jas. Sheriff Hill
Walker F. West street
Walker W. St. Edmund's pl
Wilson & Kimpster, 53 West street
Young R. West st

Butchers.

Arkle J. 112 High st
Barrass Thomas, Low Fell
Blagburn J. 196 High st
Brown R. S. 1 Church st
Coulson F. Bottle bank
Crimson J. 97 High st
Crozia T. High st
Davison George, Low Fell
Dobson R. 20 Bridge st
English Elizb. Salt meadows
Fairs J. 120 High st
Gardner Mary, Low Fell
Gibson Thomas, 34 High st
Gordon M. Low Fell
Harrison W. 72 High st
Henderson Thomas, 7 Bottle bank
Hodgson W. 15 Bottle bank
Hornsby W. 66 High st
Humphrey W. Salt meadows
Innes C. 140 High st
Irwin J. Hill st
Jamison Robert, 86 High st
Makepeace J. Wrekenton
Maughan G. 52 Melbourne st
Maughan J. 17 Bottle bank
Palmer Robert, High st
Patterson C. Ravensworth terrace
Perkins J. 53 High st
Proud G. Richmond's place
Railton J. 208 High st
Richardson J. Mulgrave ter
Rippon C. P. 14 Bridge st
Robinson J. 23 High st
Robson Joseph, 35 Ellison st
Scott James, Bridge st
Scott John, Sheriff Hill
Simm T. 141 High st
Smith C. 2 Bottle bank
Smith P. High st
Stephenson C. 101-2 High st
Stephenson George, Low Fell
Stephenson Wm. Sheriff Hill
Summerhill P. Brunswick st
Thompson John, Sheriff Hill
Urwin J. Mulgrave terrace
Urwin R. Collingwood ter
Weddle J. 1 Bottle bank
Wheatley P. 10 Bridge st & at Newcastle
Woolston J. 40 High st
Young J. Low Fell

Cabinet Makers.

Brown T. 8 Grosvenor st
Harrison George, High st
Hewitt J. 45 High st
Henderson J. Mount pleasant
Hudspeth J. 16 High st
Sanderson R. Bottle bank
Talbot W. Windmill Hills
Young R. West st

Cartwrights.

Clark John, Low Fell
Grey J. Durham road end, High st
Handsome William, Oakwellgate
Sobers W. High st

Chain and Chain Cable Manufacturers.

Abbot J. & Co. Gateshead Park Works
Clementson G. Hillgate
Forster S. Redheugh
Haggie Bros. South Shore
Hawks, Crawshay, & Sons, South Shore
Woof P. Bottle bank

Charcoal Manufacturer.

Sims J. Nun's lane

Cheesemongers.

Buston J. T. High st
Idle B. 57 High st
Robinson J. W. 28 Bottle bank
Ridley Aaron, 34 Bridge st
Rowe T. 219 High st

Chemists and Druggists.

Adshead C. L. Wrekenton
Anderson John & Co. Pipewellgate
Bell J. 45 Bottle bank
Fawcett J. 40 High st
Garbutt C. D. 28, 30, & 32 Bridge st
Greenwell W. C. 118 High st
Kendall J. 95 High st
Munro H. L. (and importer of Dutch & German yeast, 41 High st
Stainthrop J. 181 High st
Wind H. S. 186 High st

Chemists—Manufacturing.

Allhusen C. & Co. (alkali), South Shore
Cookson W. J. & Co. Pipewellgate

Coal Owners & Merchants.

Baines J. Half Moon lane
Clark William, Half Moon la
Hunter G. Elm Park; coal depot, Half Moon lane & Oakwellgate
Neilson T. Half Moon lane
Robson T. S. Half Moon la

Coke Manufacturers.

Allhusen C. and Co. Salt Meadows

Colour Manufacturers.

Cookson W. I. and Co. New Chatham; office Close, Newcastle
Swaby Richard & Co. (and paints); works Pipewell gate

Confectioners.

Adamson Eleanor & Matilda, Half Moon lane
Atkinson W. 138 High st
Varue Ann, 6 Bottle bank

Coopers.

Brown H. (& brush dealer), Railway bridge, 200 High street
Harrison J. & Co. 15 High street and at Newcastle
Hunter L. H. Sun Inn yard

Carriers & Leather Cutters.

Johnson T. 8 Bottle bank
Kelly R. 77 High st

Drapers—Linen and Woollen.

Clark F. 31 Bridge st
Ionn F. P. 213 High st and 1 Hill st
Jackson John, 1 Bridge st
Nixon J. & Son, 187 High st
Osborne & Harrison, 10 Bridge st
Robson J. & W. 13 High st
Snowball W. 35 Bottle bank

Dressmakers.

Clark T. 16 Bridge st
Grey E. Easton court
Hillard M. Stuart place
Hunter Esther, Lambton st
Lowis Mary Ann, St. Edmund's place
Smith Elnr. 5 Lambton ter
Welsh Elzb, 5 Lambton ter
Teasdale M. Olive terrace

Dyers.

Atkinson T. G. 22 Church st
Robson R. 16 Mulgrave ter

Earthenware Manufacturers and Dealers.

Kendal M. Carr's Hill
Patterson G. Sheriff Hill
Powell J. (dealer), 120-1 High st
Shivers George, High st

Engine & Boiler Builders.

Buleraig T. Hillgate
Coulthard R. Quarry field
Robson J. Blackwall
Thirlwell T. Quarry field

Fire and Life Offices.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH — W. Gibbons, Ellison st
ALBION (LIFE)—W. Clifford, 40 Ellison st
ARGUS—James Radford, 3 Bridge st
ATLAS (FIRE AND LIFE)—John Hunter, Bridge st
BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL (FIRE AND LIFE) — J. Scott, Melbourne st
LAW (FIRE) — J. Hunter, Bridge st
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL (FIRE AND LIFE) — J. B. Irwin, Woodbine place
LAW PROPERTY AND TRUST ASSOCIATION—J. Radford, Bridge st
MUTUAL (LIFE) — George Watson, Bottle bank
YORKSHIRE (FIRE AND LIFE) J. Clephan, 6 Catherine terrace

Fire Brick Manufacturers.

Cail R. South Shore
Richardson J. H. Rabbit bks
Snowball James, Stourbridge; ho. Collingwood terrace

Fishmongers.

Hall W. 188 High st
Rockett W. (& game dealer), 38 Bottle bank

Flour Dealers.

Carlisle Jane, 68 High st
Davison R. 37 High st
Freeman R. Windmill Hills
Hopper J. 103 High st
Robertson J. 13 Jackson st
Sill T. 194 High st
Simpson S. Wrekenton
Winter J. High st
Young R. 22 High st

Fruiterers.

Bell Sarah, High st
Edgar J. 209 High st
Gibson R. High st
Hedley J. (& confectioner), 62 High st
Stirling Jane, 211 High st

Furniture Brokers.

Brooks J. 168 High st
Hewitt J. 125 High st
Hoggett E. 169 High st
Howie W. 225 High st
Lister Eleanor, 191 High st

Gardeners.

Johnson J. Low Fell
Renwick R. Bensham
Richardson T. Bensham

Glass Manufacturers.

Elliott A. & Co. Carr's Hill and East st
Executors of J. Price (Durham Glass Works), Pipewellgate, Thomas Gibson manager
Gray R. (bottle), Pipewellgate
Neville S. & Co. Ellison Glass Works, East st
Sowerby J. (flint), New Stourbridge

Glue Manufacturers.

Procter B. J. Pipewellgate
Wardman T. Pipewellgate

Grease & Oil Manufacturers.

Swaby & Co. (& paints & colours); works Pipewellgate

Grocers and Tea Dealers.

Brice S. W. 31 Bottle bank
Atkin W. 181 High st
Atkinson T. 33 Bridge st
Blenkinsop J. 12 Bridge st
Debenham Alfred, 4 Bridge street
Dunn H. 34 Bottle bank
Fittes R. & Co. 19 High st and at Newcastle
Greene J. & Sons, 7 9 & 11 High st
Harvey W. 146 High st
Hopper J. 103 High st
Hutchinson W. 19 High st
Probert H. 198 High st
Simpson S. Wrekenton
Stobbs & Co. 224 High st
Watson W. jun. 8 Bridge st

Grocery & Provision Dealers.

Allan H. Grahamsley st
Armstrong Robt. Wrekenton
Atkinson J. 61 High st
Bacon M. Carr's Hill
Bainbridge J. 126 High st
Barkess H. Sedgewick place
Barras George, Low Fell
Bell E. Wrekenton
Brecknell W. H. 3 Pipewellgate
Brown R. Rabbit banks
Brown John, Wrekenton
Bryson T. Liddell terrace
Campbell R. Ellison st
Carr George, Oakwellgate
Carlisle Jane, 68 High st
Chapman R. R. Oakwellgate
Clark J. Mulgrave terrace
Cook R. William st
Cunningham W. Chapel st
Daglish Isab. 78 High st
Dalkin M. 26 Church st
Davidson H. Low Fell
Davidson R. Cross st. Mount pleasant

idson J. Church st
rson J. Trinity st
ns J. High st
enham A. Bridge st
vney & Powell, Low Fell
iglas E. Pollock st
ston G. Cromwell st
wards J. Sheriff Hill
ott J. Sedgwick place
iwick T. Stewart's place
ster G. 1 Collingwood ter
ster J. 1 Mulgrave ter
rdner Thomas, Low Fell
son J. 171 High st
wdon Wm. Pipewellgate
lender R. Oakwellgate
iholm E. 13 Church st
rdon H. Wrekenton
wland Mary, Oakwellgate
iham Joseph, Sheriff Hill
igg S. Park street
ll Mrs. Grahamsley st
rrison J. 71 High st
rrison J. Pipewellgate
dley J. 62 High st
enderson James, Mount pleasant
lls J. Brunswick terrace
odgson J. 11 Mulgrave ter
orrocks Jas. Easton court
owe J. A. 197 High st
ull Eliz. 5 Pipewellgate
unter Wm. Wrekenton
igham J. 85 High st
ison P. Windmill Hills
ison P. Grosvenor st
eeler George, Sheriff Hill
err Susan, West st
elso D. Pipewellgate
and R. 94 High st
Lentell John, Fife st. Mount pleasant
Lothian John, 99 High st
Lumley J. High st
Lumsden W. Bottle bank
Maughan G. 52 Melbourne st
Miller Ann, Wrekenton
Miller G. 3 Hill st
Miller J. 12 High st
Mills G. Low Fell
Nicholson P. Church walk
Ormton Eliz. 174 High st
Parker Mary, 115 High st
Patterson J. Sheriff Hill
Patterson Wm. Oakwellgate
Proud Joseph, Carr's Hill
Reilly J. Oakwellgate
Revel George, Wrekenton
Richardson W. 183 High st
Robson George, Low Fell
Robson J. Sheriff Hill
Rutherford R. Quarry field
Sandwith Sarah, 95 High st
Scott Robert (and railway-engine driver), Musgrove terrace
Simpson Stephen, Wrekenton
Smith Mary A. Pipewellgate
Squire Thomas, Blackwall
Stephenson C. 101 and 102 High st
Stobbs Hen. Mount pleasant
Tempest Elizabeth, St. Edmund's place
Thompson Jane, Oakwellgate
Thynn Ann, Oakwellgate
Watson Wm. Bensham
Weatherston A. Trinity st
Weatherley M. Low Fell
White J. Town st
Wilkinson G. Salt meadows
Wilkinson J. Easton st
Wilson Isabella, Jackson st
Wind George, 49 High st
Winter J. 35 High st
Wood Lucy, 225 High st
Woolston J. Church walk & High st
Woolston J. Trinity st
Yates Henry, Rabbit banks
Young J. 2 Grosvenor st

Haberdashers and Hosiers.

Dalkin J. 23 Bottle bank
Rowe J. 212 High st
Snowball W. 17 Bottle bank
Wigham Alice, 176 High st
Young J. High st

Hairdressers.

Dickson A. 2 Church st
Hardy D. Half Moon lane
Johnson Robert, High st
Petre Wm. Wellington st
Hood J. Church st
Robinson J. 70 High st
Stewart Joseph, 187 High st
Turnbull John, High st
Wilkinson W. 7 Church st

Hatters.

Anderson and Miller, 29 Bridge st
White John, 21 Bottle bank
White J. Bottle bank
Wilson J

Horse Dealers.

Douglas William, 38 High st
Robson D. Low Fell road

Inns, Hotels, and Public-Houses.
(See also Beer Retailers).

lbion, J. Goodfellow, 150 High st
tlas, C. G. Foster, High st
arge, J. Dobson, Hillgate
ee Hive, Thomas Bell, Low Fell
lack Bull, (commercial), G. Brinton, 15 High st
lack Horse, J. Proudlock, Low Fell
lue Bell, A. Bridge
lue Bell, W. Cook, 12 Bridge st
oat, C. Forster, Town Half
orough Arms, Margaret Douglas, Windmill Hills
randling Arms, William Monkhouse, Oakwellgate
randling Junction Hotel, R. Boston, Redheugh
randy Vaults, M. Rutter, 25 Church st
rewery Inn, J. Hopper, Oakwellgate
rown Jug, P. Richardson, Carr's Hill
runswick Arms, David Fielding, Brunswick street
uck, Thomas Coote, Low Fell
Bush, Michael Young, Oakwellgate
Castle Inn, T. W. Bainbridge, Hutt st
Couch and Horses, G. Lawrence, 76 High street
Coach and Horses, Thomas Smith, Wrekenton
Cock and Anchor, Henry Gillispie, 10 Cannon st
Commercial Hotel, Catherine Revely, Half Moon lane
Crown, J. Patterson, Low Fell
Crown and Thistle, Ann Wright, Pipewellgate
Cross Keys, J. Conolly, Pipewellgate
Cross Keys, R. Bell, Bridge st
Deptford House, Robert Tait, Blackwall
Dun Cow, J. Smith, High st
Edinburgh Castle, T. Hogg, 4 Bottle bank
Ellison Arms, W. M'Intyre, Rabbit banks
Ellison Arms, James Hindmarsh, 151 Ellison st
Five Wand Mill, W. Smith, Bensham bank
Flying Horse, T. Carr, Oakwellgate
Fountain, I. Tucker, Pipewellgate

Fox and Lamb, R. Elsdon, Pipewellgate
Free Gardeners' Arms, M. M'Donald, Carr's Hill
Gateshead Arms Inn, Charles Brinton, Gateshead Low Fell
George and Dragon, J. Henderson, 28 Bridge st
Glass Makers' Arms, J. Macky, New Chatham, Pipewellgate
Goat, J. Ilderton, 39 Bottle bank
Grey Horse, T. Richardson, 42 High st
Grey Mare, George Rogerson, Wrekenton
Green Tree, John Henderson, Wrekenton
Engine, Thomas Hobson, Low Fell
Half Moon, Peter J. Main, 34 High st
Half Moon, S. Robson, Wrekenton
Half Moon, James Scott, 25 Bridge st
Hawk, Thomas Addy, 22 Bottle bank
Hawks' Arms, J. Bell, East street
High Level Bridge, Henry Glendining, Half Moon lane
Honeysuckle Hotel, H. Wilkinson, Woodbine terrace
Joiners' Arms, C. Hunter, Wrekenton
Magpie, Catherine Bell, Teams
Mary Queen of Scots, J. Bell, Stewart's pl
Masons' Arms, J. Cook, Jackson st
Moulders' Arms, J. Boggon, Low Fell
Moulders' Arms, G. Dinning, Oakwellgate
Nag's Head, M. Collinson, 219 High st
Neptune Tavern, A. Elliott, Salt meadows
New Cannon, John Nevin, Low Fell
Oakwellgate Brewery, J. Hopper, Oakwellgt
Old Cannon, Josh. Dobinson, Sheriff Hill
Plough, Joseph Snaith, Sheriff Hill
Plough, T. Henderson, East street
Queen's Arms, J. Paley, 24 Bridge st
Queen's Head, E. Neilson, Low Fell
Queen's Head, E. Patterson, Sheriff Hill
Queen's Head, M. Murray, 16 High st
Railway Hotel, T. Ridley, Hill st
Red Lion, J. Divine, Salt meadows
Royal Oak, J. Clark, Oakwellgate
Robin Hood, A. Stephenson, Church walk
Seven Stars, H. Robson, Wrekenton
Ship, William Turner, Blackwall
Ship, D. Carrot, 73 High st
Ship, H. Gowland, Wrekenton
Ship, T. Murray, Tyne Main
Speed the Plough, George Cotterill, Carr Hill
Sun, J. Lee, High st
Swan, J. Graham, Park st
Three Tuns, G. Heppell
Three Tuns, Forster Wales, Sheriff Hill
Turk's Head, B. Ketch, 66 High st
Union Inn, J. M'Nally, Hillgate
Union Tavern, Ellen Grey, Pipewellgate
Victoria Hotel, E. Nicholson, Church st
Vulcan Tavern, T. Harris, Quarry field
Waggon, J. Allen, High st
Wheat Sheaf, William Oswald, Sheriff Hill
Wheat Sheaf, J. Lawrence, 13 High st
White Bear, W. Mitchell, Salt meadows
William IV. H. Tully, Low Fell
William IV. E. Arkle, Bensham
William IV. J. Eden, 130 High st
Windmill, Jane Hindmarch, Charles st

Beer Retailers.

Bell John, Sunderland road end
Bell J. Mount pleasant
Bell J. corner of Cross st
Candlish Wm. Mulgrave ter
Carrick B. Rabbit banks
Cook R. Quarry field
Douglas Robt. Old Toll gate
Greaves J. 21 High st
Harrison G. Rabbit banks
Hogg R. Blackwall
Holland Thomas, Pipewellgt
Johnson W. Park lane
Lenox James, Hillgate
Lowis W. St. Edmund's pl
M'Intyre David, 1 Wellington street
Nixon R. Sheriff Hill
Orrick B. Sun st
Otley John, Pipewellgate
Reilly E. Hillgate
Shaw Thos. St. Edmund's pl
Taylor Robert, High st
Thompson T. Bensham
Thompson R. Ravensworth terrace
Thursfield J. Carr's Hill
Wachin W. Cross st

Ironfounders.

Abbot J. and Co. Gateshead Park Works
Heppell R. and stove grate manufacturer, Pipewellgt
Millington Crowley and Co. Team Iron Works, and Winlaton Mills
Renwick J. Grahamsley st

Iron Manufacturers.

Hawks, Crawshay, and Sons, South Shore
Millington, Crowley, and Co. Team Iron Works, &c.

Ironmongers & Hardwaremen

Andrews N. and Son, Sunderland road end
Mather and Reed, 2 Bottle bank
Woof P. (saddler's) 22 Bottle bank

Joiners.

Armstrong Geo. Wrekenton
Clark John, Low Fell
Liddell J. 55 High st
Main R. Dun Cow yard, High st
Mattison R. High West st
Pattinson John, Low Fell
Robson George, Low Fell
Sanderson R. 28 Bottle lane
Smith Isaac, Mount pleasant
Sobers W. High st
Young R. West st

Lamp Black Manufacturer.

M'Innes J. (and vitriol) Pipewellgate

Lime Burners.

Hymers J. A. 23 High st
Pearson C. J. Pipewellgate

Lunatic Asylum Proprietors

Glenton J. Bensham
Gowland and Smiles, Wrekenton
Kent S. B. Gateshead Fell

Weighing Machine Makers

Holmes Samuel, West st
Pooley & Sons, Wellington st

Marine Store Dealers.

Burden C. Nelson st
Burn T. Pipewellgate
Clementson George, Hillgate
Hasby Ralph, Pipewellgate
Kirkup T. 18 William st

nphrey Wm. Oakwellgt
ner R. Hillgate
lerson D. 69 High st
nolds I. 90 High st
ardson J. Pipewellgate
itworth W. High st

Master Mariners.

rlton E. 33 Ellison st
wick J. 3 Mulgrave ter
ey J. Liddell terrace

Millers.

lisle Jas. Maiden's Walk
idson J. Church st
per J. Trinity street and
ligh st
d E. T. Windmill Hills
ertson J. 13 Jackson st
lor W. Windmill Hills

Milliners.

ked * are also Dressmakers.

wn E. 16 Bridge st
ulson Ann, 2 King
Villiam st
slop Margt. 2 Easton ct
ther Martha & Annabella,
9 Bottle bank
hardson Amelia, 183
High st
ith Eleanor, 5 Lambton
errace
rnbull Mary, High street

Nail Makers.

drews T. Sunderland road
end
wdon J. 30 Bottle bank
lhoun Hugh, 30 Bottle
bank
ngherty George, 30 Bottle
bank
ighton J. 30 Bottle bank
ther and Reed, 19 and 20
Bridge st
Laurin J. 30 Bottle bank

Newspaper.

teshead Observer, Satur-
day; James Clepham, 29
High st

News Agents.

ambers J. 115 High st
ckson T. Oakwellgate

Paint Manufacturers.

raby & Co. (and colours)
works, Pipewellgate

Painters and Glaziers.

kinson J. 5 Grosvenor st
arras John, Low Fell
ammins T. High Ellison st
rbank & Son, Wellington st
Ormston N. 116 High street
Plumpton J. 13 Cannon st
Robson G. Ellison st
Steven J. Collingwood terrace
Walker J. M. 3 Pipewellgate

Paper Hangers.

See also Upholsterers and Paper Hangers.

Almond G. A. High st
Cummins T. High Lever st
Firbank John, Wellington st
Ormston N. 186 High st
Waker J. M. Bridge st

Paper Makers.

THE TYNE PAPER MILL Co. Redheugh

Pawnbrokers.

Coulson W. 15 East st
Hall G. 18 High st
Howe J. A. 84 High st
Lamb Dorothy, Nelson st
Rosenbohan Cath. Church st

Pipe Makers.

Elsdon J. Pipewellgate
Elsdon M. Pipewellgate
Elsdon M. Bank top
Fenwick Mary Ann, Oakwellgate chare
Hardy T. 38 Bottle bank
Newton J. Hillgate
Thompson W. 22 Bottle bnk
Tucker T. Pipewellgate

Plumbers.

Abbot J. & Co. Gateshead Park Works
Elliott G. 33 High st
Henderson W. 4 Bottle bank
Towns Geo. Half Moon lane

Printers—Letterpress.

Hedley J. 51 High st
Jackson R. Bottle bank
Dunglinson D. *Observer* Office, High st
Kelly H. 227 High st
Rankin R. 38 Bottle bank

Register Office Keepers.

Dale C. 28 Ellison st
Warden Robert, 193 High st

Rope and Twine Makers.

Haggie Bros. South Shore
Hood James, High st
Newall R. S. & Co. (wire) Teams
Paxton R. & A. High st

Saddlers.

Hedley W. 55 High st
Robson T. 14 High st
Smith W. 26 High st
Stott F. G. Wrekenton

Saw Mill Owners.

Haggie Bros. (and planing) South Shore
Nicholson C. Oakwellgate
Wilson & Kimpster, High st

Sand Millers.

Brown R. & S. 22 Jackson st
Ridley G. Carr's Hill
Strong J. Sheriff Hill

Ship Builders.

Gaddy & Lamb (and patent slipway), Tyne Main
Robson J. (iron) Blackwall

Smiths.

Atkinson J. High st
Bainbridge T. whitesmith and bellhanger, 28 Bottle bank
Bell E. whitesmith and bellhanger, 16 High st
Bullcraig T. Hillgate
Bullock H. Old Tollgate
Clementson G. (shipsmith and chainmaker) Hillgate
Colhoun H. 30 Bottle bank
Crow R. (and farrier) Brandling st
Crowley, Millington, & Co. Team Iron Works, and at Winlaton Mill
Fearnley S. High st
Henderson R. & C. High st
Hopper W. shipsmith and crampmkr. Foot of Hillgate
Jobling William, Sheriff Hill
Lawson G. Dun Cow yard, High st
Liddell C. Low Fell
Murdy John, Wrekenton
Pattinson J. Low Fell
Renwick J. Grahamsley st
Robson J. A. South Shore
Shepherd W. farrier, Brandling st
Whitfield William, shipsmith, South Shore
Wood G. (and veterinary surgeon) West st
Woof P. Bottle bank

Solicitors.

Hunter J. 2 Bridge st
Kell & Apedaile, Town Hall
Kenmir G. J. Wellington st
Radford James, 3 Bridge st
Swinburne J. W. Wellington street

Spade & Shovel Manufacturer

Smith P. 2 Bottle bank

Stone Merchants.

Dobson John, Bensham bnk
Softley Samuel, Oakwellgate

Pattison Thomas, Wrekenton
Taylor J. 22 Jackson st

Surgeons.

Barkus B. (and physician) 2 High West st
Bennett F. 136 High st
Brady H. 62 High st
Craster Thomas (dispensary) West st
Davis R. Wrekenton
Dixon G. S. (and physician) 31 West st
Glenton P. Bensham Lunatic Asylum; ho. 13 Mulgrave terrace
Henderson C. D. 31 Melbourne st
Jollie W. (and physician) 23 West st
Lammas J. 3 Woodbine pl
Murray John C. 147 High st
Robinson W. 10 West st
Wilson R. H. 15 West st

Tailors.

Blair J. Nelson st
Blakey J. Windmill Hills
Brett J. F. (and draper) 22 Church st
Crow J. S. (and draper) 4 Hill st
Crowley R. 44 High st
Dexter J. 140 High st; ho. Mount pleasant
Dixon C. 27 & 28 Bottle bnk
Dobinson William (and draper), Wrekenton
Doughlas R. Mulgrave ter
Edwards J. Sheriff Hill
Feargrieve Henry, 5 Bridge st
Grey George, Sheriff Hill
Grey J. Brunswick st
Harrison G. Mulgrave ter
Harrison R. 4 Church st
Hogg T. W. Wrekenton
Hume P. 20 Grosvenor st
Lee Nicholas, Trinity st
Nixon J. and Son (and drapers), 80-81 High st
Preston D. Nelson st
Smith Henry, Low Fell
Spencer T. Sheriff Hill
Staithmore Ralph, Low Fell
Whitworth W. High st

Tallow Chandlers.

Bell G. 24 Church st
Greene J. and Sons, 4, 5, and 6, High st
Ridley A. Bridge st
Stobbs and Co. 224 High st. and Half Moon lane

Timber Merchants.

Haggie Bros. South Shore
Hood A. & Co. Blackwall
Nicholson Cuthbert, Oakwellgate; house 39 Melbourne st
Patterson Wm. Oakwellgate
Wilson & Kimster, 53 West st

Tinners and Braziers.

Grey R. High st
Henderson R. 16 High st
Howe W. 97 High st
Miller W. Oakwellgate

Tobacconists.

Barrett Joseph, Bridge st
Blenkinsop Oliver, 12 Bridge street
Bramwell J. 218 High st

Toy Dealer.

Naylor Jane, 26 Bridge st

Upholsterers & Paper Hangers.

Almond G. Carr's Hill
Brown T. 8 Grosvenor st
Hewitt J. 45 High st
Mather R. 196 High st
Young R. West st

Varnish Manufacturer.

Swaby Richard (and paper and colours); works N. Chatham

Watch and Clock Makers.

Blagburn J. 196 High st
Maughan J. H. 41 Bridge st
Thompson W. 74 High st
Wakefield Edwin, 185 High st
Wilson J. 221 High st

Whiting Manufacturers.

Davie J. Pipewellgate
Fawdon R. & Brothers, Pipewellgate

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Brewis John, 12 High st
Garbut C. D. 28, 30, and 32 Bridge st
Greene J. and Sons, 7 and 11 High st
Hunter George, High st
Potts J. C. 14 Half Moon la
Stobbs & Co. 224 High st

Miscellaneous Public Buildings.

Baths and Laundries, Oakwellgate—William Chipchase, superintendent.
County Court, Town Hall—James Losh, Esq. judge; James Arnott, clerk; Robert Pybus, high bailiff.
Dispensary, West street—T. W. Craster, house surgeon
King James's Hospital, High street—Rev. William Bennett, chaplain
Literary Society, West st
Mechanics' Institution, West street—William Hutt, Esq. president; Cornelius Garbut, treasurer; James Guthrie and Charles Burney, secretaries; Richard Cook, librarian
Police Station (Borough No. 1), Town Hall—W. H. Schorey, superintendent and high constable
Police Station (Borough No. 2), Bridge end—John Hope, inspector
Police Station (County), West street—Jabez Squire, superintendent
Public School, Library, and Lecture Room, Low Fell—William Cook, teacher and librarian
Public School, Library, and News Room, Wrekenton — Thomas Wilson, Esq. president; James Smith, Esq. treasurer; William Cook, schoolmaster, secretary, and librarian.
Stamp Office, 35 Bottle bank—G. Warren, distributor
Town Clerk's Office, Town Hall—George Johnston Kinmer, town clerk
Town Hall, Half Moon lane
Union Register Office, West street—Robert Foreman, clerk and superintendent registrar; John Pattison, registrar of births and deaths; John Usher, registrar of marriages, assistant overseer and rate collector; Robert Robson Chapman, relieving officer.
Union Workhouse, Union lane—Peter Kelly, master; Mrs. Kelly, matron; J. M'Intyre, teacher; R. H. Wilson, surgeon
Weigh House, High street—Bartholomew Atkinson, keeper
York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Locomotive Works, Half Moon lane—E. Fletcher, manager.

GATESHEAD FELL PARISH.

)n the passing of the act of parliament, in the year 1809, for the division .he common, called Gateshead Fell, another act was also passed in the ıe year, for making this district a distinct and separate parish or rectory. ɜ acre of land was allotted for the site of a church and churchyard; and ɜtees were appointed, who were authorised to raise a sum not exceeding)00, by rates upon the occupiers of lands, houses, and mines, within the :rict, at the expiration of seven years from the passing of the act. The ıt of presentation was reserved to the Bishop of Durham; and all tithes l ecclesiastical fees within the new parish were rendered payable to the tor of Gateshead.

The Parish Church, dedicated to St. John, was erected in 1825, at a cost £3,339, and is a neat, plain Gothic structure, with a steeple 148 feet in ght. It comprises nave, chancel, and aisles, and contains 1,000 sittings, f of which are free and unappropriated. The church contains several ıdsome mural monuments. The living is a rectory in the patronage of ı Bishop of Durham; gross income, £194. Rev. William Atkinson, :tor.

Here are chapels belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists and the Wesleyan ɜw Connexion.

Carr's Hill is a village, pleasantly situated in Upper Heworth and Gates-ad townships, one-and-a-half mile south-by-east of Gateshead.

Gateshead High Fell is about two-and-a-half miles, and *Gateshead Low ll*, two-and-a-quarter miles, south of Tyne Bridge. At Low Fell, there is Methodist New Connexion Chapel, and one belonging to the Wesleyan ethodists. There is also a public school, library, and lecture room.

Sheriff Hill is about two miles south of Gateshead, and derives its name ɔm the custom which formerly prevailed of the sheriff of Newcastle coming this place to meet the justices itinerant. Here is the parish church, and aces of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Wesleyan ew Connexion. *Sheriff Hill Lunatic Asylum* is pleasantly situated on an ninence, about two-and-a-half miles south of Gateshead, from which a fine ·ospect of Ravensworth and its vicinity may be obtained. Samuel Kent, ·oprietor; Benjamin Barkers, M.D., physician.

Wrekenton is a village in this parish, about three-and-a-quarter miles south Gateshead, and derives its name from the Wreken Dyke, which divides ıis place from Ayton Banks. Here is a chapel-of-ease to the parish church, ıd chapels belonging to the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. There are lso the Barrington and the National Schools, and a library and reading-room. *Vrekenton Lunatic Asylum*, is beautifully situated, and commands extensive iews of the surrounding country. Messrs. Gowland and Smiles, proprietors; lobert Davies, physician.

For Directory, &c., of this parish, see Gateshead.

HEWORTH DISTRICT PARISH.

This district parish was formed from the parish of Jarrow by an order in ouncil, dated February 24th, 1843, and comprises the township of Heworth, vhich includes the villages of Heworth Upper, Heworth Nether, Heworth Shore, Felling High, Felling Low, Felling Shore, and Windy Nook. The ırea of the parish is 2,853 acres, and its rateable value, £2,078. Here are

numerous and extensive collieries, stone quarries, chemical works, ship-building yards, &c. The population of the parish in 1801 was 2,887; in 1[illegible] 2,905; in 1821, 3,921; in 1831, 5,424; in 1841, 7,008; and in 1[illegible] 8,869. This increase in the number of inhabitants is attributed to the opening of new collieries, and the establishment of manufactories.

Felling (High) is a village in the same township, two miles south-east of Gateshead, and a little to the south of Low Felling. The Independents, Methodist New Connexion, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and Wesleyan Reformers, have places of worship here.

Felling (Low) is also a village in Heworth township, situated about [illegible] miles east by-south of Newcastle, where there are extensive chemical works and other manufactories. Here is a Catholic Church, dedicated to St. Patrick, which has recently been considerably enlarged, and otherwise improved. Rev. John Kelly, priest. There is a school here belonging to the chemical works, a railway station, and a police station.

Felling Shore is a populous village, two-and-a-half miles east of Gateshead, possessing quays for shipping grindstones, and several manufactories, chemical works, &c.; many excellent vessels have been built at this place. There are chapels here belonging to the Methodist New Connexion, and the Wesleyan Methodists.

Heworth (Nether) is situated about two-and-three-quarter miles east-south-east of Newcastle. *The Church* is a handsome stone structure, in the Gothic style, erected in 1822, upon the site of a previous edifice, whose antiquity was probably not much inferior to that of Jarrow. The church cost upwards of £2,000, and contains 1,400 sittings, 620 of which are free. The whole of the interior is plain, neat, and comfortable; and there are a few mural monuments. In the burial ground attached to this church, is a monumental stone, commemorating a dreadful accident which occured at Felling Colliery, in May 1812, when ninety-one persons were killed by an explosion of fire damp. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued at £190 per annum, and is in the patronage of Sir William Clavering, Bart., Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., and Thomas D. Brown, Esq. Rev. Matthew Plummer, B.A., incumbent; Rev. Samuel P. Hill, B.A., curate. The parish school is conducted by Mr. William Archer.

Heworth (Upper) is a village, situated about three quarters of a mile south of Heworth Nether, and contains a few scattered houses, commanding an extensive view of the river Tyne.

Heworth Shore is, as its name implies, on the banks of the river, two-and-a-half miles east-by-south of Gateshead, adjoining Felling Shore on the east. Here are numerous manufactories of various kinds, which afford employment to a considerable number of persons. There is a Primitive Methodist Chapel at Heworth lane

Pelaw Main is a hamlet, in the township of Heworth, four miles east of Gateshead, on the West of Hebburn Quay.

Windy Nook is a village, in this township, about two-and-three-quarter miles south-east of Gateshead, and is chiefly inhabited by the workmen employed in the neighbourhood. Here is a chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Alban, the proto-martyr of Britain. It is a neat structure, in the early English style, and contains 300 sittings, the whole of which are free and unappropriated. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the incumbent of Heworth, and worth about £150 per annum. Rev. Edward Hussey Adamson, M.A., perpetual curate. A neat parsonage house has been recently

:ted, at a cost of £900. The Methodist New Connexion have a chapel e, and there is also a school attached to the chapel-of-ease.

ost Office, Heworth: G. F. A. Willshire, postmaster. — Letters arrive here from eshead at 8 30 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 4 20 p.m.

'ost Office, Felling: Jane Spippen, postmistress.—Letters arrive from Gateshead 1 20 a.m., and are despatched at 4 20 p.m.

ımson Rev. Edward Hussey, B.A. erpetual curate of St. Alban's, Windy Nook
ımson Robert, tailor, Felling
:xander William, builder, Felling
derson George, coal owner (Thomas Easton & Co.), ho. Benwell Lodge
derson Joseph, coal owner (Thomas Easton & Co.), ho. Benwell Tower
derson Robert, victualler and butcher, *Blue Bell*, Felling
mstrong George, colour manufacturer, Felling Shore; ho. Claremont place
mstrong John, shopkeeper, Felling
mstrong Matthew, Felling
thur Thomas, vict. *Engine Beer House*, Windy Nook
thur William, schoolmaster, Heworth
kinson John, tailor, Felling
kinson Robert, stone merchant, Heworth
ailes Wm. joiner & cartwright, Felling
arehley James, shopkeeper, Felling
arnes Elizabeth, vict. *Yarmouth Arms*, Heworth Shore
arras George, shopkeeper, Felling
attersby William, vict. *Hope and Anchor*, Windy Nook
ell George, shopkeeper, Friar's Goose
ell Robert, beerhouse, Felling
ell Thomas, land surveyor, Felling
oggan Isab. vict. *Moulders' Arms*, Felling
eiston John, stone merchant
ramwell Thomas & Co. chemical manufacturers, Heworth Shore; ho. Enfield House
rankston Archibald, vict. *Mulberry Tree*, Felling
rown Mary, stone merchant (Tate & Brown), ho. Felling
rown T. D. coal proprietor, Jarrow Wood Side
Brown William, stone merchant (Tate & Brown), ho. Felling
Burnett William, butcher, Felling
Byers William, tailor
Caley William, copperas manufacturers, Heworth Shore; ho. Gateshead
Carr Ann, shopkeeper, Felling
Carr Robert, beerhouse, Felling
Casson Ann, shopkeeper, Felling Shore
Chapman John, shepkeeper, Heworth
Charlton William, shopkeeper, Felling
Churnside John, joiner & cabinet maker, Felling
Clark Mr. William, Felling
Cook William, teacher, Felling
Coulson William, vict. *Dun Cow*
Counsellor Richard, surgeon and M.D. Dimster villa, Felling
Coward William, blacksmith, Felling
Crawford George, shopkeeper, Felling
Crosbie John, boot & shoemaker, Felling
Croudace James, shopkeeper, Windy Nook
Daniels Mr. Daniel, Felling
Davison Matthew, vict. *Collingwood Inn*, Felling
Davison Robert, shopkeeper, Heworth
Denman John, shopkeeper, Felling
Dixon Thomas, vict. *Crown and Thistle*, Windy Nook
Dobson Luke, miller, Heworth lane
Dodds George, shopkeeper, Heworth
Drummond Hy. shoemaker, Windy Nook
Drummond Isabella, butcher, Windy Nook
Easton James (Thomas Easton & Co.), ho. West House
Easton Thomas (Thomas Easton & Co.), ho. West House
Easton Thomas & Co. colliery owners, Heworth and Felling
Edwards Mary, shopkeeper, Heworth
English Thomas, agent
Elliott Edward, eating house, Felling
Elliott Wm. boot & shoemaker, Felling
Ellison George, Esq. Woodgate
Faddy John, iron and brass founder, Felling Shore
Fittes Edward, cabinet maker, Felling
Forster Cuthbert, vict. *Ship*, Felling Shore
Forster John, shopkeeper, Felling Shore
Forster R. C. land agent, White House
Forsyth Barbara, vict. *Black Bull*, Felling la
Frankland Thomas, teacher, Felling
French Margaret, vict. *Buck*, Felling
Gallon Thomas (Thomas Gallon & Co.), ho. Holly Hill House
Gallon Thomas & Co. paper manufacturers, Felling Shore
Gandes Joseph, shopkeeper, Windy Nook
Gell A. S. surgeon, Felling
Gelley Joseph & Co. anchor, &c. makers, Felling Shore
Graham John, lampblack manufacturer, Felling Shore
Graham Robert, boot & shoemaker, Felling
Gray Alexander George (Gray & Crow), ho. High Jesmond terrace, Newcastle
Gray & Crow, manufacturing chemists, Friars Goose Chemical Works
Gray Robert, boot & shoemaker, Felling
Green & Brough, fire-brick manufacturers, Felling Shore
Hall Charles, marine store dealer, Felling
Hall John, ship owner, Felling

Hall William, under viewer, Heworth
Hall William, schoolmaster, Windy Nook
Hardy Robert, tailor, Felling
Harle Wm. L. solicitor, Crow Hall, Felling
Hay Michael, shopkeeper
Hedley John, schoolmaster, Windy Nook
Hedley William S. butcher, Windy Nook
Hilyard George, boot and shoemaker, Heworth lane
Hind James & B. spade manufacturers, Heworth lane
Hindmarsh Wm. innkeeper, Pelaw Main
Hodgson Richard W. grindstone merchant, Heworth Shore
Hogg John, shopkeeper, Felling
Hogg William, teacher, Felling
Howe Hannah, shopkeeper, Blue Quarry
Hoyle, Robson, & Co. oil and colour manufacturers, Felling Shore, and at Bill Quay and Swalwell
Hunt John, tailor, Felling
Hunter Andrew, stone merchant, Felling Shore
Hunter William & Son, brick and tile makers, Felling
Hutton Thomas, beerhouse, Felling
Imeary Robert, alkali, &c. manufacturer, Heworth Shore; ho. Jarrow Lodge
Iveson Thomas, butcher, Heworth Shore
Johnston —, chemist & shopkeeper, Heworth
Kell Richard & Co. grindstone merchants, Felling Shore
Kelly Rev. John (Catholic), Felling
King Robert, boot & shoemaker, Felling
Kirkham Thos. shopkeeper, Felling Shore
Laing William, surgeon, Felling Shore
Laverick Margt. vict. *Barley Mow*, Felling
Little W. shopkeeper, Felling
Loughlin And. vict. *Ship*, Heworth Shore
M'Allum John, surgeon, Heworth Shore
M'Avoy John, beerhouse, Felling
M'Gough Thomas, beerhouse, Felling
M'Nab Robert, butcher, Felling
M'Vaught Brothers, marine store dealers, Felling
Maughan Andrew, lampblack manufacturer, Shore; ho. Garden villa
Maxwell James, beerhouse, Heworth Shore
Middlemis William, beerhouse & smith, Heworth
Miller Henry, shopkeeper, Felling
Mills Thomas, shopkeeper, Felling
Moor John, vict. *Shakspere*, Felling
Morgan Jno. vict. *Ferry-boat*, Felling Shore
Morley Hannah, beerhouse & shopkeeper, Felling
Morris John & David, boat builders, Pelaw Main
Morris Thomas, shopkeeper, Windy Nook
Morris William, butcher, Windy Nook
Murray John, tailor, Felling
Murray Thomas, vict. *Ship*, Heworth lane
Nesbit Robt. boot and shoemaker, Felling
Nesbit William, beerhouse, Felling
Nichol James, tailor, Felling
Nichol Joseph, shopkeeper, Felling
Noble John, boiler builder, Heworth Shore
Ord Robert, furniture broker, Felling
Pattison Hugh Lee, (H. L. Pattison & Co.), ho. Scott's House
Pattison Hugh Lee & Co. manufacturing chemists, Felling Chemical Works
Pattison Hugh Lee, jun. (H. L. Pattison & Co.), ho. Stott's Hall, Jesmond
Pattison James, smith, Felling
Pattison William Watson (H. L. Pattison & Co.), ho. New House
Park Robert, shopkeeper, Felling
Pearson J. B. & Co. colliery owners, Felling
Pearson William, butcher and shopkeeper, Felling
Porter Ralph, cabinet maker, Felling
Potts Robert, tailor, Felling
Proud Francis, beerhouse, Felling
Proud Sarah, shopkeeper, Windy Nook
Rawling Robert, tin smith, Felling Shore
Reay John, butcher & shopkeeper, Heworth lane
Redhead John, shopkeeper, Felling
Redhead Robert, joiner, Felling Shore
Redshaw John, vict. *Old Engine*, Felling
Robinson Francis, vict. *Black Bull Inn*
Robson George, shopkeeper, Felling
Robson Henry, mason, Felling
Robson Thomas, tailor, Felling
Revel Richard, stone merchant, Heworth Shore; ho. Wrekenton
Rodden John, tea dealer, Felling
Scott George, vict. *Ship*, Heworth Shore
Scott Joseph, butcher, Felling Shore
Shaw Joshua, shopkeeper, Felling Shore
Sill George, assistant surveyor of highways, rate collector, and registrar of births, deaths, and marriages for the Heworth district; ho. Felling
Simpson John, vict. *Half-way House*, Felling
Simpson Wm. shopkeeper, Felling Shore
Smith Jane, shopkeeper, Felling Shore
Stark Ann, shopkeeper, Felling Shore
Stephenson Charles, vict. *Ellison Arms*, Heworth Shore
Stewart B. blacksmith, Heworth
Stokoe James, shopkeeper, Felling
Swan Jane, shopkeeper, Felling
Tate Ann, shopkeeper, Felling
Tate, Brown, & Co. stone merchants, Heworth Quarry
Thompson Andrew, butcher, Felling
Thompson Joseph, shopkeeper, Felling
Timney Chas. vict. *Traveller's Rest*, Felling
Train Elias, shopkeeper, Felling
Train Jane, shopkeeper, Felling
Turnbull Adam, grocer & draper, Felling
Turnbull Isaac, butcher, Felling
Wade Mr. Edward, Felling
Wade Thomas, marine store dealer, Heworth Shore
Walker Mr. James, Felling

llace Robt. vict. *Barley Mow*, Felling
nd Wm. vict. *Green Tree*, Felling Shore
tson A. M. teacher, Felling
tson Henry, shopkeeper, Felling Shore
tson Mr. John, Felling
tson The Misses R. & M. Felling
itson Thomas C. manager Felling Chemical Works; ho. Heworth Lodge
atherby Martha, shopkeeper, Felling.
atherby William, butcher, Felling
lkie Isabella, grindstone manufacturer, Felling
lkie Robert, vict. *Grind Stone*, Felling Shore
lkinson William, joiner and shopkeeper, Felling
illshire G. F. A. vict. *Wheat Sheaf*, Heworth
Wilson John, boot and shoemaker, Felling
Winter Margaret, vict. *Ship*, Felling
Wood Charles, boot & shoemaker, Felling
Wood Robert, boot and shoemaker, Felling
Wright John, butcher, Felling

Farmers.

Charlton Charles, Heworth Grange
Clesby John, High Heworth
Davidson Mary, Poulter's Close
Kirkley George, Windy Nook
Jackson Thomas
Patterson Edward
Robson Robert
Soulsby Thomas
Stothard Robert, Thisley House
Thompson Andrew, High Felling

JARROW PARISH.

This parish includes the townships of Hedworth, Jarrow, and Monkton, hose united area is 2,826 acres, and rateable value £19,320. The population in 1801 was 1,566; in 1811, 3,193; in 1821, 3,530; in 1831, 3,598; in 1841, 3,600; and in 1851, 3,835 souls. The principal proprietors here re Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., T. D. Brown, Esq., William Snowball, Esq., Edward Pattison, Esq., Viscount Boyne, Mrs. Collins, George Blenkinsopp, Esq., Rev. Benjamin Kennicott, S. Atkinson, Esq., G. T. Blenkinsopp, Esq., Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P., the Executors of the late Peter Dale, Esq., Timothy Potts, Esq., William Barrass, Esq., H. Russell, Esq., Edward Wade, Esq., and George Metcalf, Esq. This parish contains large iron and other shipbuilding establishments, chemical works, coke-ovens, fire and other brick works, salt manufactories, &c., in which great numbers of the inhabitants are employed.

Hedworth is a joint township with Monkton and Jarrow; its acreage, population, &c., are included in the parish returns. The vill of Hedworth was anciently held by a family bearing the local name; but, in process of time, it became vested in the convent of Durham, and after the suppression of the monastic institutions, became the property of various proprietors.

The Village of Hedworth is situated about six miles east-by-south of Newcastle, in the vicinity of a brook to which it gives name, and which is here crossed by a bridge.

Jarrow is a joint township with Hedworth and Monkton, in the parish of the same name, with the returns of which its population, &c., are included. The manor of Jarrow was granted by the crown, in 1544, to William, Lord Sure, of Witton, in whose family it remained till 1627, when it was conveyed to Henry Gibb, Esq. It afterwards passed to the Bonners and Ellisons, and is now held by various proprietors.

The Village of Jarrow is pleasantly situated, on the south side of the Tyne, at the point where that river expands, and forms Jarrow Slake, three miles south-west by west of South Shields. Jarrow claims the honour of remote antiquity, and is supposed to occupy the site of a Roman station, fort, or village. This opinion has been strengthened by the discovery of some Roman remains at this place, one of which, a military trophy, bore an inscription, which Brand renders "*Diffusis provinciis in Britannia ad utrumque ostium*

exercitus posuit; i.e. The army erected this on the extension of the Roman dominion in Britain, from the western to the eastern sea." The Saxon history of Jarrow commences about the year 681, when Bennet Biscop commenced the erection of the monastery of St. Paul on the site of the long-deserted Roman station, and the monastic church, according to an inscription still preserved in it, was dedicated on the 23rd April, 685. The first monks for this monastery were transferred from Monkwearmouth, with which house that of Jarrow was consolidated, and the united establishment was called the monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul. Jarrow shared with Monkwearmouth in the ornaments, books, &c., collected by the industry of Bennet Biscop; and its church, which was built after the Roman manner, was decorated with paintings on religious subjects, taken from the Old and New Testaments, and the windows glazed with glass. About this time, Bede, the glory of his age and country, entered the monastery. The monks, who settled at Jarrow, enjoyed their retirement in peace until the year 867, when the monastery was plundered and burnt by the Danes, after which it remained abandoned and desolate for upwards of two centuries. At length, Aldwin, a Mercian monk, with two of his brethren, determined to visit the ruined kingdom of Northumbria, the early seat of piety and learning, and hallowed by the memories of Aidan, Wilfrid, John of Beverley, Cuthbert, and Bede. The stranger monks first settled at the ruined town of Monkchester, now Newcastle; but were induced by Walcher, Bishop of Durham, to remove to Jarrow, which is represented as being at this time in a state of great dilapidation; but its new possessors contrived to place a rude roof of logs and thatch upon the naked walls, and by this means were enabled to shelter themselves from the inclemency of the weather. The revived monastery was afterwards endowed by Bishop Walcher with the townships of Jarrow, Preston, Monkton, Hedworth, Hebburn, Weston, and Harton; to these possessions, Earl Waltheof added the church of Tynemouth, and gave to the monks the body of St. Oswald. But the independence of Jarrow Monastery did not long continue; for, in 1083, Bishop Carileph removed the monks both from Jarrow and Wearmouth to Durham, reducing both houses to cells under the monastery of St. Cuthbert. At the dissolution of the religious houses, by Henry VIII., the cell of Jarrow was valued at £38 14s. 4d. per annum, according to Dugdale's account; or, according to that of Speed, £40 7s. 8d. The remains of the ancient monastery stands on the north-west edge of the slake, upon an elevation which rises gently from the haven; but they are so scattered and confused, that it is very difficult to form any conjecture as to their original appearance. The site of the cloister may still be traced to the south of the chancel of the present church, and some remains of the domestic offices of the monks are standing further to the south and west. A main wall stretches from east to west; and in the adjoining west gable, a window has been preserved, divided by stone mullions and transoms, and decorated with tracery and Saxon ornaments, dentated, zig-zag, and circular. An old round-headed door is closed up in the wall a little to the north. It is difficult, however, to determine whether some of these walls are the remains of the monastery, or of the mansion which certainly rose upon its ruins.

Jarrow is, however, remarkable for the bend or enlargement of the river at that spot; which enlargement, called *Jarrow Slake*, bids fair to be an important shipping place in days not far distant. This slake covers an area of 4[illegible] acres of ground; it seems to have been a haven, which has gradually choked up with sand and mud; and it is said, that it once accommodated the navy

f Egfrid, King of Northumberland, whose ships anchored in the slake. Its orm is nearly an oblong square, jutting out of the southern bank of the 'yne. In 1847, the York and Newcastle Railway Company—which had gradually formed itself into a vast undertaking, by absorbing under one head bout a dozen different railways and several docks and quays—obtained an ct for making docks on the side of Jarrow Slake. According to the terms f this act, a sum of £150,000 will be spent on the docks. The company re empowered to make "docks, locks, quays, cuts, piers, warehouses, and torehouses." These docks, &c., now in course of construction, were commenced in June 1855, and when completed, which they are expected to be in bout three years, will be highly advantageous to the commercial proceedings f the neighbourhood. Messrs. Jackson, Bean, and Gow are the contractors.

The Parish Church, dedicated to St. Paul, adjoins the remains of the nonastic buildings on the north, and was repaired, or, in fact, with the exception of the tower and a part of the chancel, rebuilt, in 1783, when, no doubt, nany fragments of antiquity perished. The tower rises from the centre of he building, betwixt nave and chancel, from two low round arches, with groined ribs intersecting each other. The south side of the chancel has two pointed lights, with tracery in quatrefoils; and the north side has one square-headed window of three lights. The tower has round-headed double lights on every side exactly resembling those of Monkwearmouth; and on the north side of the tower is a door and a small light, bearing the distinctive characteristics of the Saxon style. Amidst all the various changes which have taken place in this venerable edifice during the lapse of ages, one interesting monument has been preserved, and is now in the arch of the tower, between the chancel and the nave; it is the well-known and well-authenticated inscription which records the foundation of the church in A.D. 685. The legend, it may be observed, is in good bold Roman characters throughout, with the exception of three Saxon letters. The following is the inscription:—"P DEDICATIO BASILICÆ SCI PAVLI VIIII. KAL MAI ANNO XV. EGFRIDI REG . . . . . CEOLFRIDI ABB EIVSDEMQ Q ECCLES DO AVCTORE CONDITORIS ANNO IIII.;" which is thus read by Brand:—"The dedication of the church of St. Paul on the 9th of the calends of May, in the 15th year of King Egfrid, and the fourth of Ceolfrid, abbot, and, under God, the founder of the said church." One of the bells in the tower is extremely remarkable; it is marked with two *fleurs-de-lis*, and inscribed in large characters "*Sancte Paule, ora pro nobis.*" This bell is supposed to have been placed in the original foundation, and is seventy-eight inches in circumference. In the vestry, is shown an old, rude oaken seat, said to have been the chair of Venerable Bede. The seat and sides are very ancient, but the back is acknowledged to be modern. The parish register commences in 1578. The living is a perpetual curacy, a peculiar belonging to the dean and chapter of Durham, not in charge, rated at £46, and returned at £95; gross income, £170. Patrons, Sir William Clavering, Bart., T. D. Brown, Esq., and Cuthbert Ellison, Esq. Rev. John M. Mason, incumbent.

The Parsonage House is a handsome stone structure, in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1855, at a cost of £1,000.

The Methodist New Connexion, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans have places of worship here.

The Parochial School, erected in 1840, comprises separate apartments for children of both sexes, and it will accommodate 100 pupils. John and Jane S. Curry, teachers.

Charities.—The following legacies have been bequeathed to the poor of the parish of Jarrow, viz:—£100 by General Ellison, in 1778; £20 by Jacob Fowell, in 1798; £10 by William Nicholson; 20 by Thomas Pattison; and £20 by William Brunton. In the report of the Charity Commissioners, it is stated that "The amount of these legacies being £170, is secured by the bond of the corporation of Newcastle, with the amount of Walker's legacy hereafter mentioned. The yearly sum of £6 10s. is now received as the interest thereof, at the rate of four per cent, and is distributed chiefly on St. Thomas's Day, by the minister, churchwardens, and the twelve of the parish, at a public meeting, among poor persons resident in that part of the parish which is under the parish church, in sums varying from 2s. to 6s.; a preference being given to such as do not receive parochial relief. It appears from the extract of a will of *Richard Walker*, without date, that he left £10 to the poor of the parish of Jarrow, and directed that the same should be placed out at interest, which was to be disposed of yearly as follows, viz: amongst the poor attending the sacrament at Jarrow Church at Easter and Christmas 5s. on each of the said days, and 2s. 6d. on each of the said days amongst the poor attending Heworth Chapel, and to apply the remainder of such interest towards educating as many poor widow's children within the constablery of Monkton as it would allow. The resident curate receives £2 5s. yearly as the interest, and he distributes 10s. thereof amongst the communicants at Jarrow Church at Easter and Christmas, and 5s. amongst those of Heworth Chapel. The residue is applied as directed."

MONKTON, a joint township with Jarrow and Hedworth, was anciently the property of the monastery, and is the reputed birth-place of Bede, though some writers say he was born at Jarrow, and others claim the honour for Sunderland.[1] A well here still bears his name, and its waters were formerly in great repute for their health-giving properties. *The Village* of Monkton is about five miles east-by-south of Newcastle.

Bill Quay is a populous village in this parish, situated about four miles east of Gateshead, where there is a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, and several manufactories.

Hebburn is another village in Jarrow parish, four-and-a-half miles east-by-south of Newcastle. The lands here formerly belonged to the adjoining monastery; and we find them possessed by the Wilby family previous to 1360; but, in 1503, the property was vested in the Greys. Hebburn was subsequently held by the Baxters, and was purchased about the year 1650 by the Ellison family, with whom it still remains. Here are chapels belonging to the Primitive Methodists, the Wesleyans, and the Wesleyan Methodist Reformers; and a school for the education of the children of those who are employed in the collieries of the neighbourhood. *Hebburn Quay* is situated a little to the north of Hebburn village. Large quantities of ballast are deposited here from the ships coming into the Tyne.

Pelaw Main is a hamlet in this parish, four miles east of Gateshead, on the west of Hebburn Quay.

Biography.—Venerable Bede, the father of English history, was born in the year 673, on the territory afterwards belonging to the twin monasteries of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Wearmouth and Jarrow. We cannot be certain as to the exact spot, which some writers place at Monkton, some others at Jarrow; and Robert Brown, Esq., in a paper communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, adduces many reasons to prove that Sunderland may justly claim the honour. But be that as it

ay, it is sufficiently near the mark to know that Bede was born in the neighourhood of these two monasteries. Of his parents nothing has been recorded. e tells us in his own short narrative of himself, that he was placed at the ge of seven years, under the care of Abbot Bennet, in the abbey of Wearouth, where he was educated by the monks, and soon acquired considerable nowledge, not only in the Latin and Greek languages, but also in the Hebrew. He was admitted to deacon's orders in his nineteenth year, and as raised to the priesthood in his thirtieth, from which period he applied imself to every branch of literature and science then known; and besides tudy and writing comments on the Scriptures, he composed works on several ubjects, on history, astrology, orthography, rhetoric, and poetry. He subequently removed to Jarrow, where he remained for the remainder of his fe. The fame of his learning, even in those barbarous times, spread from England throughout the Christian world, and the pope sent to consult him on he affairs of the church. In all, he is said to have written 150 treatises and etters, many of which have come down to us, but the principal work, and hat for which he is best known, is the Ecclesiastical History of England; it commences with the invasion of Julius Cæsar, and comes down to the year 723. In itself, the work appears nothing extraordinary, but when it is considered with what difficulty authentic information could be procured, and the wide period over which it extends, it is a monument of diligence and research; and, although most of the sources from which it is compiled are now lost, the simplicity and antecedent probability of its statements entitle them to general acceptance. At the close of his useful, but unassuming career, Venerable Bede was engaged in translating the Gospel of St. John. "Dear master," said one of his disciples, "one sentence is not yet written." "Then write it quickly," said the dying monk. After a brief pause, the youth exclaimed, that it was finished. "Truly," replied Bede, alluding to his own life, "it is finished;" and repeating the "Gloria Patri," he calmly expired, A.D. 735. "The death of Bede," says William of Malmesbury, "was fatal to learning, and particularly to history, insomuch that it may be said, that almost all knowledge of past events was buried in the same grave with him, and hath continued in that condition even to our times."

POST OFFICE, JARROW: James Galloway, postmaster. Letters arrive from Gateshead at 10 a.m. and are despatched thereto at 1 40 and 7 10 p.m. Money orders are issued and paid here.

POST OFFICE, BILL QUAY: John Wilson, postmaster. Letters arrive from Gateshead at 9 30 a.m. and are despatched thereto at 3 30 p.m.

POST OFFICE, HEBBURN: Mary Thompson, postmistress. Letters arrive here from Gateshead at 11 a.m. and are despatched thereto at 2 p.m.

Addy Edward, tailor, Jarrow
Aldridge Samuel, vict, *Board*, Bill Quay
Armstrong William & Hugh, coke burners, Jarrow Quay
Bainbridge Henry, general smith, Jarrow Quay
Barnes Henry, boot & shoemaker, Bill Qy
Barnfather William, vict. and ship builder, Hebburn Hall
Birtley Mr. Nathaniel, Jarrow
Boatland William, ship builder, Bill Quay
Bowman Joseph, manager and brick manufacturer, Jarrow
Burdass William, shopkeeper, Jarrow
Burlison William, joiner, builder, and shopkeeper
Carr John & Co. coke burners, Jarrow Qy
Chandler John, dealer in oils, paints, &c. Hebburn
Collins Mrs. Isabella, land owner, Hedworth
Corner Ralph, vict. *Robin Hood*, Hedworth
Coulson John, shopkeeper, Jarrow
Cowen Joseph & Co. brick manufacturers, Jarrow Quay
Davidson & Boiston, stone merchants, Bill Quay
Dickinson John, butcher and farmer, Lake House

Dixon Robert, vict. *Lamb*, Bill Quay
Dodds James, blacksmith, Hedworth
Douglas Ralph, butcher, Jarrow
Falconer & Blackbird, paper manufacturers, Monkton Mill
Fenwick John, painter, Jarrow
Foggen John, butcher, Jarrow
Forster John, shopkeeper, Bill Quay
Forster Thomas, M.D. Jarrow
Gaddes John, boot and shoemaker
Gibson Lancelot, vict. *Patent Slip*
Hall Edward, vict. *Ship*, Jarrow
Hindmarch Wm. vict. *Board*, Pelaw Main
Hoyle Robert & Co. paint and colour manufacturers, Bill Quay
Hunter William, vict. *Staith*, Jarrow Quay
Jefferson William & Co. manufacturing chemists, Jarrow Hill Chemical Works
Leslie Andrew (A. Leslie & Co.), ho. Hebburn Shore
Leslie Andrew & Co. iron ship and boiler builders, Hebburn Quay
M'Connel Cornelius, vict. and grocer, Jarrow
Maddison Robert, boat builder, Bill Quay
Mason Rev. John M., B.A. incumbent, Jarrow
Miller Fanny, schoolmistress, Jarrow
Moor Samuel, butcher, Bill Quay
Moses Caleb, vict. and blacksmith, *Lord Nelson*, Monkton
Morris John & David, ship builders, Hebburn
Mullan John, builder & contractor, Jarrow
Mundle Mary, grocer and draper, Jarrow
Nixon Hugh & Thomas, general smiths, Jarrow
Oxley Mary, postmistress, Bill Quay
Palmer Brothers & Co. iron ship building, Jarrow Quay
Palmer C. M. (Palmer Brothers), ho. Jesmond High terrace, Newcastle
Palmer George, jun. (Palmer Brothers), ho. Monkton
Palmer J. B. (J. B. Palmer & Co.), ho. Bellevue, Jesmond
Palmer J. B. & Co. engineers and boiler makers, Jarrow Quay
Pigg Thos. vict. *Bottle Tavern*, Bill Quay
Pindlington James, vict. *Ship Inn*, Jarrow Quay
Porter William, agent, Jarrow
Ramsay G. H. coke burner, Bill Quay
Rannison William, ship builder, Jarrow
Redhead Robert, ship builder, Bill Quay
Ridley James, shopkeeper, Jarrow
Robinson Thomas, vict. & joiner, Hedworth
Ross David, shipwright, Jarrow
Scott Robert, butcher, Bill Quay
Sheldon Thomas, grocer & draper, Jarrow
Smith Mrs. shopkeeper, Jarrow
Snowball Thos, miller & farmer, Bill Quay
Spark Stephenson, shopkeeper, Bill Quay
Stephenson Forster, vict. *Bay Horse*, Bill Quay
Stephenson M. & Co. manufacturing chemists, Monkton Chemical Works
Stokeld John, grocer, draper, and ship chandler, Jarrow Quay
Story Ralph, manager of brick works Hebburn
Stone Benjamin, shopkeeper, Jarrow
Stothard Edward H. relieving officer and overseer, Monkton
Taylor Daniel, vict. *Masons' Arms*, Bill Quay
Thompson James, boot and shoemaker, Bill Quay
Walker John G. miller and shopkeeper, Jarrow
Wilkinson William, salt manufacturer and manager of Carr & Co.'s coke ovens; ho. Hiram Cottage
Winter Margaret, vict. *Ship*, Bill Quay
Wylam Jane, vict. *Board*, Bill Quay

Farmers.

Allen John, Laverick Hall
Barnes Messrs. Robert & William, Monkton and Woodgate
Brown Peter, Monkton
Collins Mary, Monkton
Davison John, Ponthers
Forrester Thomas, Follingsby
Glover Ann, North
Gray Thomas & William, Fellgate
Hall Edward & Anthony, Monkton
Lamb Edward, Corlue
Laws Matthew, Barn Meadows
Laws William, Low Teams
Murray George, Jarrow Grange
Pattison James, Monkton
Proud George, South Follingsby
Purvis John, Hedworth
Redhead John, Hebburn Quay
Rowe John, Hedworth
Stodhard Ralph, Benton
Stothard Thomas, Hebburn Red House
Swinbourne Joseph & George, Hedworth
Watson Anthony, Jarrow Red House
Wylam William (yeoman), Teams

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE MONASTIC LIFE.

Before quitting Jarrow, we purpose giving, in this place, a brief account of the origin and progress of the monastic life, and the introduction of the various religious orders into this country; and, in entering upon this portion of our task, we must state our entire concurrence in the opinions expressed by

he Rev. Mr. Maitland, librarian to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, who ays, "It is quite impossible to touch the subject of monasticism, without ubbing off some portion of the dirt which has been heaped upon it." If, hen, in the course of this article, the subject is treated in a different manner rom that usually pursued, let it be remembered that

> "Men's evil manners live in brass; their virtues
> We write in water;"

and with regard to these institutions, their faults have been fully exposed, while the benefits which society has derived from them, have been silently passed over.

Monks.—In the early ages of Christianity, we find the most devout among the followers of the gospel, distinguished by the name of Ascetes. They withdrew themselves from all distracting engagements, and employed their time in the practices of devotion, endeavouring by the exercise of every virtue to attain that sublime perfection so highly spoken of in the sacred scriptures. But, with the conversion of Constantine and the recognition of Christianity by the state, a visible falling away from primitive fervour began to be perceptible, and many bearing the name of Christian continued to cherish the ideas and the vices of paganism. This relaxation was observed by the more fervent with saddened hearts, and they resolved to leave a scene so repugnant to their zeal, and so dangerous to their virtue; and the vast and sterile deserts of the Thebais were peopled with crowds of anchorets, who, under the direction of Anthony and Pachomius, earned their scanty maintenance by the labour of their hands, and presented to their less fervent brethren models of innocence and sanctity. Such, according to the ancient writers, is the origin of the monastic state.

From the Egyptian deserts the monastic institute spread rapidly over the neighbouring countries, and the West became anxious to follow the example of the East; colonies of monks were soon planted in every corner of the Roman empire, and the conversion of the northern nations caused these colonies to be considerably increased. Some of these monks led solitary lives in wilds and among mountains, some in the midst of cities testified by their mien and garb their contempt of worldly pursuits and pleasures; and others, in great numbers, lived in monasteries under the sway of abbots. It is a remarkable fact that the first monks were laymen, but the distance which separated them from the clergy was gradually contracted; and we find that St. Athanasius, the patriarch of Alexandria, admitted some of them to holy orders, that the brethren might have among them ministers of religious worship.

Among the foremost patrons of the monastic state, we find Pope Gregory the Great, whom piety had prompted to exchange the dignity of Prefect of Rome for the cowl of a private monk, and whose merit drew him from the obscurity of his cell to seat him on the throne of St. Peter. In Sicily his ample patrimony supported six separate families of monks; and the residue of his fortune was devoted to the endowment of the great monastery of St. Andrew at Rome. From these circumstances, he might with great propriety assume the right of legislating for those who were indebted for their support to his liberality. In the rules which he composed for the guidance of the monks under his authority, we remark one distinctive feature, by which we are able to distinguish his order from most others of that period. The time which the other monks devoted to manual labour, he ordained for study, aspiring to the formation of a body of men whose abilities and zeal might

defend the doctrines of the church and extend its conquests. Those of his order who were distinguished for their piety or learning, Gregory honoured with his friendship, and on his elevation to the pontificate they were admitted to his council, and from them he chose his missionaries for the Anglo-Saxon nations. When Augustine landed on the Isle of Thanet, he was accompanied by more than thirty of his brethren, selected from the monasteries of St. Gregory, and an additional supply of Gallic clergymen, whose duty it would be to interpret between him and the Anglo-Saxons. On his settlement at Canterbury, Augustine followed the example of his superior; to the clergy of his cathedral he associated some of his former brethren as his advisers and companions, and erected for the remainder a spacious monastery, after the Roman model. Our knowledge of the subsequent history of this order is very limited, though the general opinion is, that it existed till the time of Archbishop Dunstan, when its members adopted the habit and rule of the Benedictines.

Besides the monks of St. Gregory, there was another order, which observed the rule of St. Columba. We know little of this order, but Bede, in different portions of his works, speaks in the warmest manner of their patience, their chastity, their frequent meditation on the sacred writings, and their indefatigable exertions to attain the summit of Christian perfection. The memory of their founder, Columba, who was of the royal race of the O'Neills, in Ireland, was long cherished with particular affection by the people of the north. The order possessed one singular institution, of which we have no other example in ecclesiastical history, viz., the submission of the provincial bishops, who were members of the order, to the commands of the abbot, in every point except what appertained to their episcopal functions. The rule of St. Columba has not come down to our times, but from the notices of the lives of the monks, which we find in ancient writers, we learn that community of goods, celibacy, and the other practices of the monastic state, were observed by them. They chose for their habitations the most dreary solitudes; charity alone could draw them from their cells; never appearing in public except to reconcile enemies, to instruct the ignorant, or to plead the cause of the unfortunate.

While the followers of Gregory in the south, and those of Columba in the north, were endeavouring to extend their respective orders, another institute of monks, destined to take the place of all its competitors, attracted the notice of Christendom. It was founded by St. Benedict, a native of Norcia, who, at the commencement of the sixth century, retired to a deep and lonely cavern, amid the mountains of Subiaco, where for three years he enjoyed the sweets of retirement; but his retreat becoming known, his example drew around him numbers of monks, who revered him as their parent and lawgiver. After some time he left Subiaco, and fixed his residence at Monte Cassino, in the ancient territory of the Volsci. Much relaxation had crept into the monastic institute since the time of Anthony; and Benedict composed his rule, not so much to restore the pristine vigour as to prevent the decay of the ancient discipline. "The precepts of monastic perfection," says Benedict, "are contained in the inspired writings; the examples abound in the works of the fathers; but mine is a more lowly attempt to teach the rudiments of a Christian life, that, when we are acquainted with them, we may aspire to the practice of the sublimer virtues." The rule which Benedict gave to his disciples, states distinctly how the various hours of the day were to be employed. Six hours were given to sleep, from which the monks were

aroused immediately after midnight, to sing matins in the church, whither they were also called several times during the day, to sing the different portions of the divine office; seven hours were devoted to manual labour, two to study, and the remainder to the necessary refection of the body. Their diet was simple, the flesh of quadrupeds being strictly forbidden; but the rigour of this law was mitigated in favour of the children, the aged, and the infirm. No particular form or colour of dress was prescribed, the only recommendation being, that it should be adapted to the climate, and similar to that of the labouring poor. This regulation was afterwards altered, and the Benedictines wore a black habit reaching down to the heels, with a cowl or hood of the same, and a scapulary, and under that another white habit. The Benedictine order spread rapidly from Monte Cassino, to the utmost boundaries of the Latin church. Its introduction to this country is ascribed to St. Wilfrid, who, on his pilgrimage to Rome, associated with the Benedictines, and admired the superiority of their rule. On his return from Rome in 666, he introduced this rule among his monasteries, adding to it many customs of the previous discipline, which experience had proved to be useful. Contemporary with Wilfrid, was the celebrated Bennet Biscop, abbot of Wearmouth, who embraced the religious life at Lerins, in France; and, after making several journies to Rome, and various parts of the continent, erected a spacious monastery at the mouth of the river Wear. Bennet's reputation soon drew around him numerous disciples, and he erected a second monastery at Jarrow, on the southern bank of the Tyne; and at the death of their founder these two houses contained no less than six hundred inmates. There is no doubt but that the Benedictine was the general rule of these monks, but to this rule were added some improvements, the fruit of Bennet's observations during his travels. While the Benedictine order was thus partially established in the north, it was, through the exertions of Adhelm of Sherborne, and Egwin of Worcester, spreading equally in the south. The former introduced the rule into his three monasteries of Malmesbury, Frome, and Bradanford, while Egwin founded the splendid abbey of Evesham, expressly for Benedictine monks. This order became so firmly rooted in England, that all our cathedral priories, except Carlisle, and most of the richest abbeys in this country, were in the hands of the Benedictines. Such is the account we are able to glean from the writers of ancient times, respecting the various religious orders of the Saxon period of our history; and though in many things these orders differed from each other, yet we find in all the three engagements which are still considered requisite to the monastic state, viz., obedience to a superior, perpetual celibacy, and community of goods.

Cistercians.—Subsequent to the Norman invasion other orders were introduced into this country, and amongst the first arrivals we find the Cistercians, a reformed branch of the Benedictines, and which derived its name from Citeaux, a village situated in the diocese of Langres, in France, where Robert, Abbot of Molesme, in Burgundy, founded a monastery towards the end of the eleventh century. Robert had vainly endeavoured to revive the decaying discipline of his convent, by obliging his monks to observe with greater exactness the rule of St. Benedict; and failing in his attempt, he retired from Molesme, with about twenty monks, who had not been infected with the prevailing tepidity of his monastery, and proceeded to Citeaux, which was at that time overspread with brambles and thorns. He then laid the foundation of the Cistercian order. Abbot Robert, however, in obedience to the commands of a provincial council, shortly afterwards returned to Molesme, and was

succeeded in the government of Citeaux by Stephen Harding, an Englishman who presided over the abbey on the arrival of St. Bernard, in 1113. St. Bernard visited the monastery of Citeaux with about thirty companions, for the express purpose of joining the Cistercian order, which from that period began to flourish; and, before the end of the twelfth century, it had spread throughout the greatest part of Europe. The first monastery of this order built in England was that of Waverly, in Surrey, which was founded in the year 1129, by William Gifford, Bishop of Winchester. Tintern Abbey was founded three years later; and in 1132, Walter L'Espec, a baron in the north, founded Rieval Abbey; and a few years later Roger de Mowbray founded Byland Abbey. The celebrity which this order attained both in England, and on the continent of Europe, arose from the peculiar sanctity which was believed to prevail amongst its members. A writer, who flourished in the thirteenth century, in speaking of this order says, "All the church of Jesus Christ is full of the high reputation and opinion of their sanctity, as it were with the odour of some divine balsam, and there is no country or province wherein this vine, loaded with blessings, has not spread its branches." In describing their observances, the same writer says, "They neither wear skins nor shirts, nor ever eat flesh, unless in grievous sickness; and they neither eat fish nor eggs, nor milk, nor cheese, but only upon extraordinary occasions, and when given to them in charity. Their lay brothers, who live in the country round about the abbey, drink no wine. All the brothers, both lay and clerical, lie only upon straw beds, in their tunics and cowls; they rise at midnight, and spend the rest of the night till break of day, in singing God's praises; and having sung prime and assisted at mass, and confessed their faults in chapter, they spent the rest of the day in labour, reading, or prayer, without ever giving way to idleness; and in all those exercises they maintain strict and continual silence, except during the hour which is allowed them for spiritual conference. Their fasts are continual, from the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, till Easter; and they exercise hospitality towards the poor with extraordinary charity." The Cistercians were called white monks, from their dress, which was a white frock or cassock. This order took to itself all the quiet nooks, valleys, and all the pleasant streams of Old England, and gladdened the soul of the labourer by the constant music of its bells. Previous to the dissolution of the monastic establishments the Cistercians possessed 101 abbeys and monasteries in this country, of which the annual revenues were £18,691 12s. 6½d. This order is remarkable as being the only one of the ancient religious orders which has been revived in these countries in our own times; and at Mount St. Bernard, in Leicestershire, or at Mount Melleray, in the county of Waterford, in Ireland, we may again see the austere rule of the ancient Cistercians in full practice.

Cluniacs.—Another branch of the Benedictines, and one that was unknown in England until after the Conquest, was the Cluniac Order, which derived its name from Clugni, in the province of Burgundy; where Odo, a man of great learning and piety, being created abbot in the tenth century, endeavoured to reform the Benedictine rule; and, in accomplishing his purpose, added to the ancient discipline some new observances; and thus became the founder of a new order. The Cluniac monks wore the same dress as the Benedictines, which was a black frock or cassock, with a white shirt or tunic underneath, and a black hood and scapulary to put over the head and shoulders. The first house founded by this order in England was at Lewes, in Sussex, where they were established under the protection of Earl Warenne,

·in-law to William the Conqueror. So strict was the silence observed ›ngst the Cluniacs, that to violate it before prime was deemed a grievous nce; and this gave rise to the use of signs amongst them, instead of words. their fasts they obeyed, for the most part, the Benedictine regulations. ›m the thirteenth of September until Lent, they ate only once a day, except ing the octaves of Christmas and the Epiphany, when they were allowed to e an extra meal. Eighteen poor persons were fed every day from their le, and during Lent this number was very much increased. At the suppres- ı of the religious houses this order possessed twenty priories and cells in gland, whose annual revenues amounted to £4,792 9s. 2¼d.

Grandmontines.—This order, like the preceding ones, was an offshoot of Benedictines, and received its name from Grammont, in the province of noges, near which the first monastery belonging to it was founded. It was ablished by Stephen, a nobleman of Auvergne, at the close of the venth century; was introduced into this country in the reign of Henry I., l settled at Abberbury, in Shropshire. It possessed but three houses in gland.

Carthusians. — The last branch of the Benedictines which we shall notice, the Order of the Carthusians, so called from Chartreux, a wild and desert ›t of ground, near Grenoble, in Dauphine, surrounded with barren mountains d craggy rocks. The founder of this order, which surpassed all the others austerity of manners and severity of discipline, was Bruno, a native of ›logne, and Canon of Rheims, in France. He at first adopted the rule of . Benedict, to which he added a number of severe and rigorous precepts. ıe Carthusians never eat flesh; and were obliged to fast on bread, water, d salt, one day in every week. They always wore a hair shirt next to their in; and were only allowed to walk about their own grounds once in a week, r none of them were ever permitted to go beyond the confines of the onastery, except the prior and procurators, and they only when necessity mpelled. Their habit was white, with a black outer cloak. This order was troduced into England in 1180, when the first house was founded at 'itham, in Somersetshire. Their most celebrated establishment was the harter House, in London, now used as the school and hospital of Thomas ıtton. They formerly possessed nine houses in this country, and their ınual revenue was £2,947 15s. 4d.

Canons.—Passing from the monks we come next to the canons, who were vided into two classes, secular and regular. The former were clergymen, ho performed spiritual offices for the laity, and took upon themselves the cure of ›uls, which the regular canons could not do without dispensation. They iffered in nothing almost from ordinary priests, save that they were under ıe government of some local statutes; for though in some places they were bliged to live in common as the monks and regular canons did, yet they enerally lived apart and were maintained by separate prebends almost in the ıme manner as the canons and prebendaries of our cathedral and collegiate hurches at the present day. Regular canons were such as lived under some ule. They were a less strict sort of religious than the monks, but lived ogether in common, and were obliged to observe the statutes of their order; heir chief rule being that of St. Augustine. They were little known till the enth or eleventh century, were not brought to England till after the Conquest, and seem not to have obtained the name of Augustinian canons ıntil some time afterwards. Their habit consisted of a long black cassock, with a white rochet over it, and over that a black cloak and hood. There

were about 175 houses of regular canons in England and Wales, and their revenues amounted to £33,027 1s. 11d. Besides the common and general kind of canons, there were also the following particular orders, viz.:—First, such as observed the rule of St. Augustine, according to the order of St. Nicholas of Arrouaia; they possessed five houses in this country. Second, those who adopted the rule of St. Augustine, according to the Order of St. Victor: they had three houses in England. Third, those of the order of St. Augustine, who followed the institutions of St. Mary of Meretune; they had only one house here. Fourth, the Premonstratensian canons, who lived according to the rule of St. Augustine, as reformed by St. Norbert, Archbishop of Magdeburgh, in 1120, at Premonstratum, in the diocese of Laon, in Picardy. It was called Premonstratum, because it was said to have been pointed out by the Blessed Virgin to the head of this reformed order. The members of this institute were also called white canons from their habit, which was a white cassock, with a rochet over it, a long white cloak, and white cap. They were brought to England shortly after 1140, and first settled at Newhouse, in Lincolnshire. There were about thirty-five houses of this order in England previous to the dissolution. Fifth, the Sempringham or Gilbertine canons, who were founded by St. Gilbert, at Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, in 1148, and confirmed by Pope Eugenius. Their rule was composed from that of St. Augustine and St. Benedict, with some special modifications of their own. The habit of these canons was a black cassock, with a white cloak over it, and a hood lined with lambskins. At the suppression of the religious establishments, there were twenty-five houses of this order in the kingdom. Sixth, the Canons Regular of the Holy Sepulchre, who were instituted at the commencement of the twelfth century, in imitation of the regulars established at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, at Jerusalem. They were sometimes called Canons of the Holy Cross, and wore the same habit as the other Augustinian canons, distinguished only by a double red cross upon their cloak or upper garment. Their first house in this country was at Warwick, where they settled in 1135, and at the period of the dissolution, they possessed only two houses in England.

Nuns.—Besides these orders of men, there were Benedictine, Gilbertine, Cluniac, Cistercian, Carthusian, Augustinian, and Premonstratensian nuns, who followed the same rules with their respective monks, omitting only what was proper for their sex; they wore habits of the same colour, and had their heads always covered with a veil. To the orders of nuns just mentioned, we must add some others which deserve particular notice. First, nuns of the Order of Fontevrault, which was founded at the latter part of the eleventh century, by Robert D'Abrissil, at Fontevrault, in Poictiers, where he erected an abbey, about the year 1100. Though this order, which was a reformation of the Benedictine, was chiefly for women, yet, on the continent, they had also religious men belonging to the institute, who were under the government of the abbess; for the founder took as his model, the recommendation by our Blessed Saviour, of the Blessed Virgin and St. John the Evangelist to each other, and directed that the men should acknowledge the abbess, or prioress, of every convent, as their superior, and submit to her authority both in spirituals and temporals. The Abbess of Fontevrault was the general superioress and head of the order. The nuns of this institute were brought into England by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, before 1161, and placed at Nun Eaton, in the county of Warwick. There were only two houses of this order in England, and we find no mention made of any monks in them, but only

a prior at Nun Eaton. They wore a kind of tunic or cassock, of undyed ol, and over that a large black garment. Second, nuns of the Order of Clare, who founded her order at Assissi, in Italy, about the year 1212. was confirmed by Pope Innocent III., and again by Pope Honorius, in 23. St. Clare being a native of the same town, and living at the same ne as St. Francis, the founder of the Order of Friars Minor, and her nuns serving the same rule, and wearing the same coloured habit as the Francis- n Friars, were often called Minoresses. They were likewise called the or Clares, from their scanty endowments. They were brought to England Blanche, Queen of Navarre, wife of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, about 93, and had their first house without Aldgate, in London. At the dissolu- n, they had four houses in England. Third, Briggitines, or nuns of our ly Saviour, who were instituted by St. Bridget, princess of Nericia, in eden, about the middle of the fourteenth century, under the rule of St. igustine, with some additions of her own. This order, though chiefly for men, had men in every convent, who lived in different apartments, and fered from all other orders, in requiring a particular number of men and men in every house, viz.:—sixty nuns, thirteen priests, eight deacons, and ir lay brothers. Their habit was a tunic of coarse grey woollen, and a ak of the same. The nuns had five small pieces of red cloth on their ils, to represent the five wounds of our Redeemer. The priests had a red ss on their breasts, with a round piece of cloth of a white colour in the ntre of it to represent the host; the deacons had a white circle, with four ces of red cloth to represent tongues; and the lay brothers had a white ss with five red pieces, to represent the five wounds. There was but one use of this order in England, that at Sion, in Middlesex, which was founded Henry V., in 1414.

MILITARY ORDERS.—The religious ardour which was awakened in Europe, wards the close of the eleventh century, by the preaching of Peter the ermit, and which led the flower of European chivalry to Palestine, in order wrest the Holy Sepulchre from the hands of the Moslem, was the means introducing a distinct order of monastics, who are known by the names of rinitarians, Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Tem- ars, and Teutonic Knights, or Knights of St. Mary of Jerusalem, according the peculiar rules which they respectively adopted.

Trinitarians.—This order was founded by John de Matha and Felix de alois, two men of devoted piety, who led an austere and solitary life at erfroy, in the diocese of Meaux, in France. The great number of Chris- ans who were made prisoners by the Mahometans, in Palestine, gave se to the institution of this order in the latter part of the twelfth century; it it received its greatest degree of stability under the pontificates of Honorius III. and Clement IV. The monks of this order were called Trinitarians," or "Brethren of the Holy Trinity," because all their hurches were solemnly dedicated to that profound mystery: they were also yled "Mathurins," from having a monastery at Paris, near the chapel of t. Mathurin; and "Brethren of the Redemption of Captives," because the nd and aim of their institute was to find out the means for restoring liberty the Christian captives in the Holy Land, in which charitable work they were bliged by their rule to employ the third part of their revenue. They were rought into England in 1224, had their first house in Kent, and at the dis- olution possessed ten or twelve convents.

The Knights Hospitallers.—This order received its name from an

hospital built at Jerusalem, for the use of pilgrims coming to the Holy Land, which was dedicated to St. John the Baptist; for the duty of these knights was to provide for such pilgrims at that hospital, and to protect them from injuries and insults upon the road. It was founded about the year 1092, and was much favoured by Godfrey de Bouillon, and his successor Baldwin, King of Jerusalem. They followed chiefly the rule of St. Augustine, and wore a black habit, with a white cross upon it. By a bull of Pope Pascal II., 1113 the hospital was put under the protection of the Holy See, and had the valuable privilege conferred upon it of electing its own superintendent, and being exempt from the payment of tithes. Through the liberality of many of the princes of Christendom, and the pious donations of those who frequented the holy places, the revenues of the hospital far exceeded the wants of those whom they were designed to relieve. In consequence of this, Raymond du Puy, who was the head of this establishment, offered to the King of Jerusalem to make war upon the Mahometans at his own expense, seconded by his brethren, who served under him in the hospital. Baldwin II., to whom this proposal was made, readily accepted it, and the enterprise was approved and confirmed by the authority of the pope. The whole order was, upon this occasion, divided into three classes; the first contained the knights or soldiers of illustrious birth, who were to fight for the Christian cause; the second contained the priests, who were to officiate in the churches that belonged to their order; and the third contained the brethren, or the soldiers of low condition. This order, on many occasions, gave eminent proofs of resolution and valour, and acquired great opulence by their heroic exploits. When not engaged in war, the various duties of the hospital occupied the knights, and they were most sedulous in their attention to the wounded soldiers, or worn-out pilgrims. When Palestine was irrecoverably lost to the Christians, the knights of St. John passed into the Isle of Cyprus; they afterwards possessed themselves of the Isle of Rhodes, where they remained a considerable time; but being finally driven thence by the Turks, they received from the Emperor Charles V. a grant of the Isle of Malta. This order came into England in 1100, and was established at Clerkenwell, in London. Their superior in this country was the first lay baron, and had a seat in Parliament. There were also nuns of this order, but they had only one house in this kingdom, that of Bucklands, in Somersetshire.

The Knights Templars.—This order was founded in 1118, by the Patriarch of Jerusalem, and consisted at first of nine knights, who lived in community near the site of the temple, and whose duty it was to protect pilgrims, and to guard the roads near Jerusalem. They received from Pope Honorius II. a white mantle without a cross, as their regular habit. Pope Eugene III. commanded them to wear red crosses; and they were taught that the white garment was symbolical of the purity of their lives and profession, and the red crosses emblematical of the martyrdom which they would willingly undergo, in defending the Holy Land from the hostile inroads of the infidels. The templars wore linen coifs, and red caps close over them, shirts and stockings of twisted mail, a sopra vest, and broad belts, with swords inserted. Over the whole was a white cloak touching the ground. In opposition to the practice of most religious orders, the templars wore long beards. The templars came into England in the beginning of Stephen's reign; their principal station was on the south side of Holborn, near Southampton Buildings, but they afterwards removed to Fleet-street. This order rose rapidly into power and dignity, and its eminent services in the cause of

'hristendom were cheerfully repaid by a general exemption from the control f, as well as from contributions to, the clergy. Philip the Fair, King of 'rance, repeatedly denounced this order to the Pope, Clement V., and at ength arrested all the templars in his dominions. Clement blamed his pre-ipitancy, and reserved the inquiry to the Holy See. He informed all Chris-an kings of the proceedings, and appointed judges to examine the charges hich had been preferred against the order. The process lasted three years. t is not in human nature that all the members of a rich and powerful order hould be immaculate, but against the bulk of the order no charge was sub-tantiated. Such a storm, however, had been raised by Philip, that Clement eemed it prudent as a matter, not of justice, but of expediency, to suppress he order, in 1312. In some places their property had already been confis-ated by rapacious princes; in England the judges decided that it reverted to he lords of the fees as their escheats. As, however, these lands had been iven for religious purposes, the parliament refused to appropriate them, but for the health of their souls and discharge of their consciences," assigned hem to the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. The superior of this rder was styled the master of the temple, and was often summoned to arliament. *The Teutonic Order* does not come strictly within the scope of his article, which is confined to orders connected with England. *The Order* f St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, of which there were a few houses in this coun-ry, seems to have been founded for the relief of lepers and impotent persons elonging to the military orders.

FRIARS.—The thirteenth century was distinguished by the rise of some ew religious orders, which, although not strictly speaking monastic bodies, et demand a passing notice in this sketch. These orders speedily increased, nd soon eclipsed in popular estimation even the ancient monastic establish-nents. Two, however, far exceeded in reputation all the others, viz., the Dominicans and Franciscans.

The Dominicans were founded by St. Dominic, a Spaniard by birth, a lescendant of the illustrious house of Guzman, and a canon of Osma; and rom him they derived their name. They were also called Black Friars, from he colour of their habit, and Friars Preachers, from preaching being the eculiar object of their institute. Their rule, which was chiefly that of St. Augustine, was approved of by Pope Innocent III., and confirmed by Pope Honorius, in 1216. At the foundation of their order, these friars wore the ame habit as the Augustinian canons, but, in 1219, they took another, con-isting of a white cassock and hood over it, and when they went abroad they vore over these a black cloak and hood. The Dominicans were introduced nto this country in 1221, and had their first house at Oxford. At the disso-ution they possessed forty-three convents. There were nuns of this order, but there does not appear to have been any of them in England.

The Franciscans.—This order was founded by St. Francis of Assissi, in the ear 1209, and their rule was confirmed by Pope Innocent III., in the ollowing year. The members of this order were called Franciscans, from heir founder; Grey Friars, from the colour of their habit, and were also nown by the name of Friars Minor. They wore a loose habit of a grey olour, with a cloak and cowl of the same, girded their loins with a cord, and went barefooted. They came to England in the reign of Henry III., and their first establishment was at Canterbury, in 1224. At the dissolution of monasteries, they had fifty-five houses in England, which were divided into he seven wardenships of London, York, Cambridge, Bristol, Oxford,

Newcastle, and Worcester. Relaxations having crept into this order, it was reformed and brought back to its primitive discipline; afterwards, those who followed the mitigated rule were called Conventuals, while those who accepted the reformation were called Recollects. As to the Capuchins, and other distinctions, they chiefly arose after the Reformation, consequently they possessed no houses in this country.

The Carmelites, or *White Friars*, came into England in 1240, when they were introduced by the Lords John Vesci and Richard Grey, and had their first houses at Alnwick, in Northumberland, and at Aylesford, in Kent, at the latter of which places their first European chapter was held, in 1245. Their origin is unknown; but they were established upon Mount Carmel, in Syria, from time immemorial, whence they were driven by the Saracens, about the year 1238. Their rule, which was founded upon that of St. Basil, is said to have been composed for them by Albert, patriarch of Jerusalem, in 1214. Their garments are said to have been at first white, but being obliged by the infidels to make them party-coloured, they continued the use of such for about half a century after their introduction into Europe, and about the year 1290 made them white again. There were about forty houses of this order in England.

Crossed or *Crouched Friars*.—This order was instituted, or at least reformed, by Gerrard, prior of St. Mary of Morrello, at Bologna, and confirmed, in 116[illegible], by Pope Alexander III., who brought them under St. Augustine's rule, and made some constitutions for their government. They obtained their name from their having, at first, carried a cross fixed to a staff in their hands; but afterwards they had a cross of red cloth upon the backs or breasts of their habit, which Pope Pius II. ordered to be made of a blue colour. They came into England in 1244, had their first house at Colchester, and, at the dissolution of the monastic institutions, had six or seven establishments in this country.

Augustinian Friars.—We possess no authentic information regarding the foundation of this order, which was introduced into England about the year 1250. Its members wore a white garment and scapular when in the convent, but in choir and when they went abroad they had over the former a black cloak and hood, which were girt with a black leather thong. They had about thirty-two convents here at the time of the suppression of the religious houses.

Besides these orders there were *Bethlemite Friars*, *Friars of the Order of Sac*, the *Order of St. Anthony of Vienna*, and the *Bon Hommes* or *Good Men*, but they never numbered many members in this country.

Such are the various orders which existed in England anterior to the Reformation, let us now take a short review of the motives which led to their suppression. Henry VIII., having given the rein to his licentious passions and cast off the papal supremacy, which refused to sanction him in the indulgence of his unlawful appetites, found that one great obstacle to the changes he wished to make in the country, was the existence of numerous and powerful monasteries. In these were to be found men who could not easily be persuaded to exchange the supremacy of the pope for that of the king, men who would not forswear themselves, and deny the articles of their faith at the bidding of a tyrant. This then was one motive which caused the religious houses of England to be obnoxious to Henry, whose whole heart was bent upon establishing his spiritual supremacy, and these were the bodies from which he was sure to receive the most determined opposition. They must

erefore, be removed out of his way, they must be sacrificed to his ambition. nother, and not less powerful motive, was to be found in the great wealth of me of these religious houses. The example of Germany had shown that e church might be plundered with ease, and also with impunity. This sson was not lost upon the English monarch, who was "strongly disposed," ys Bishop Godwin, "to promote any reformation which might turn a penny, d furnish his exchequer." Indeed Cromwell, his prime minister in ecclesastical matters, had long since promised that, if the king would only assume e spiritual supremacy, the wealth of the church should soon be placed at s disposal. Another party interested in the dissolution of the monasteries ere the nobles, who anxiously looked for a considerable share of the spoils, d therefore lent a very willing aid. With such an opposing force, it was ext to impossible for the religious houses to preserve their property. Yet great was their hold on the hearts of the people, that it was no easy matter dispossess them. It could not be done by fair means. Plain straightrward dealing they could meet, without any fear of the result, but this would ot suit the purposes of their enemies, who therefore adopted another line of ction. Acting upon the principle of the old proverb, "Give a dog a bad ame and hang him," their enemies determined upon calumniating these nstitutions, taking away their good character as far as possible, and reprenting that in many of them the rules of the order were not properly bserved, but that every sort of vice and wickedness prevailed; and it was uggested that they should be visited and inspected, with a view to their eformation. Another device also, by which it was sought to predispose the ublic mind in favour of any severe measures that might hereafter be taken gainst the monasteries, was to set a rumour in circulation that there was ome prospect of a war with the Emperor of Germany, whose large fleet was hen conveying the wealth of the Indies to his European dominions. It was said, that if the king wished to extend the commerce of the country proportionably to the opportunities that had been lately offered by the discovery of America, he must fortify his existing ports, and make new ones. This could not be done without a large outlay, a charge too great for the crown revenues, and for which the king would not willingly burden his subjects with a new tax. Should it be found, therefore, that any of these monasteries were so deeply immersed in vice that reformation was impossible, and should it be determined that they ought rather to be suppressed, their confiscated revenues would be found most conveniently to supply the necessary funds, and lest any one should scruple about the propriety of devoting to secular purposes, monies that had been solemnly set apart for the service of God, another project was also talked about, though, if we may judge from the result, without any serious intention of ever really carrying it into effect, it was said that the monarch wished to increase the number of bishoprics, and that the revenues of the suppressed monasteries would provide an ample endowment for the new sees.

The destruction of these institutions having been determined upon, no means were spared to prepare the popular mind for such a result, and various plausible pretexts were invented to direct the attention of the people from the manifest injustice of the transaction. It was proposed that the king should appoint some one to visit the monasteries, but as if to render the mockery patent to all, Cromwell was the person chosen to be visitor—a man who had not only professed his determination to carry out the king's wishes, but had actually himself been the first to suggest the idea. He appointed commissioners

to assist him in his visitation; and at first every effort was made by bribes and intimidation, to extort from the authorities at the head of each monastery, a voluntary surrender of their property; but when these failed all kinds of scandalous stories were invented and circulated, so as to form some sort of ground for their suppression. The commissioners, on their return, gave in a most tragical account of the immorality which they had discovered. Yet, strange to say, in the preamble to the statute which was drawn up in obedience to the report of the commission, for the dissolution of the lesser abbeys, while it was stated that in them there was much ungodliness of living, and that redress was required for the good of religion, it was also distinctly acknowledged, that in the larger monasteries "religion was right well kept," and therefore it was proposed that these lesser houses should be suppressed, but that such of their inmates as desired it should be allowed to go into the larger houses. Thus was completed the first movement towards the destruction of the religious institutions of our ancestors.

The dissolution of the smaller houses only prepared the way, and made the dissolution of the larger ones more easy. The same process which had been so successful in effecting the overthrow of the smaller houses, was now repeated against the others. Large pensions were offered to those abbots and priors who would make what was called *voluntary resignation* of their property; but, where bribery failed, menaces were employed, and some were terrified into submission by the extraordinary rigour adopted against those who stood up manfully for their rights and possessions. The monks of the Charter House, London, were committed to Newgate for what the commissioners were pleased to term their "traitorous behaviour," which was, in fact, neither more nor less than the refusal to surrender. Five of these monks died of the hardships they endured, and five more with difficulty escaped the same fate. The Abbot of Glastonbury and two of his monks were treated in the most inhuman manner. Dugdale tells that this abbot "governed his monastery with great prudence and judgment; that his table, attendance, and officers, were an honour to the nation; that his apartment was a sort of well disciplined court, where the sons of noblemen and gentlemen were sent for virtuous education, and returned thence excellently accomplished; that he had bred up nearly three hundred after this manner, besides others of a meaner rank, whom he fitted for the Universities; and that every week, on Wednesdays and Fridays, all the poor of the neighbourhood were relieved by his particular charity." "This abbot," continues our authority, "being unwilling to surrender his abbey to the king, or to lend an ear to any of the solicitations which were addressed to him, was seized at his manor house, upon the pretence of embezzling the plate belonging to the convent, and without much formal process as to law or equity, was drawn from Wells, where he had been condemned, to Glastonbury on a hurdle, and hanged, with two of his monks: being hurried out of the world without regard to his age, and not so much as suffered to take leave of his convent." Certainly such an example as this was calculated to persuade many a timid abbot or prior to make a *voluntary surrender* of his property. If, however, any were still refractory, and yet it was not deemed expedient to put them to death, the obnoxious individual was forcibly deposed by the king, and some more manageable monk put in his place. In other instances the seals of the convents were taken away, and by this means the inmates were deprived of all means of subsistence. They were no longer able to make leases, nor to sell their jewels; the means of paying their debts were denied them, and they could not even procure the very necessaries of life. Thus they were reduced at last, and starved into a surrender.

Having at length gained possession, an act of parliament was passed, ›nveying all the religious houses, colleges, hospitals already dissolved, or to › dissolved hereafter, to the king, his heirs, and successors for ever, and in ıe preamble it is stated that sundry abbots, priors, abbesses, &c., had *given* ıe king their manors, lands, &c., *of their own free and voluntary minds, ›odwill, and assent, without constraint or compulsion.* In order that parament might be well disposed to the passing of the bill, promises were made › the nobility of large shares in the spoils. As there are some who profess › credit the scandalous stories told by the commissioners, concerning immoılities practised in the monasteries, we may state, that whenever a cathedral hurch was newly founded, or remodelled, in a place where a monastery had een suppressed, we almost invariably find that several of the dismissed ıonks were promoted to honours and dignities in the new foundation. Thus ı the dissolution of the monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury, for ıstance, Archbishop Cranmer himself admitted to the new collegiate church ıo less than thirty members of the dissolved priory, and others of them were ›referred in other churches. "If lewdness and immorality had been scanlalously practised in this house," observes Dugdale, "Cranmer could not ıave suffered them to have been admitted into this college; hereupon," he ›ontinues, "let us lay aside all such reports concerning immoralities practised ı the convents, and let us build upon surer grounds, and more Christian ›rinciples, the reasons whereby we justify the dissolution of popish monasteries ı this nation." "Are the monks charged with covetousness?" asks the same ›riter. "They did indeed abound in wealth, but they neither enriched their 'amilies nor consumed their wealth upon their lusts. All they had was spent ›ither in alms or hospitality, or else in stately and magnificent buildings,-of which the present fabric of the church (at Canterbury) is a fair monument; or else in decking and beautifying the church with the richest ornaments, wherein they abounded. Are they accused of idleness? Their life, indeed, was not much spent in bodily labour; but much of it in bodily exercises, in fastings, penances, devout meditations night and day, and in some other superstitious formalities wherein they placed too much merit, and which they mistook for godliness itself. Are they censured as illiterate? In these times there was but little learning in the world; but most of the learning that there was, was to be found in the cloisters of the monks, where some did attain to such a proficiency of knowledge, as in those times was to be esteemed high and great. Are they condemned as guilty of intemperance and luxury? They had their daily allowance of food and wine in their common refectory, but I do not conceive that this daily allowance did administer to excess, even upon their extraordinary festival commemorations." To these queries and replies by Dugdale, it can scarcely be requisite to add anything. We will rather devote our remaining space to some account of the consequences that followed the dissolution of the monasteries. No less than 376 such establishments fell, and a yearly revenue of £32,000 was brought into the royal exchequer, besides goods and chattels to the value of £100,000. But, on the other hand, more than 10,000 persons were cast into the world, without any adequate provision, ruined and undone. A piteous and unusual sight presented itself throughout the country. Monks and nuns wandering about asking for bread; they who had so continually ministered to the wants of the poor, now themselves in need of the commonest necessaries of life. And even this resource was soon denied them, for in the following reign, parliament made a statute against vagabonds, which was in reality levelled against the monks. Whilst the monks and nuns were thus reduced

to beggary, the churches and monasteries which they had built were rifled, profaned, pulled down, or turned into dwelling-houses, barns, or pigeon-houses: the church plate was swept away, the sacred furniture converted to common use, and the choir ornaments removed, in order to decorate the drawing-room and bed-chamber.

Something had been said in the beginning about a prospect of war, and the necessity of making provision for it, something had also been rumoured about the creation of new bishoprics. But out of the eighteen bishoprics which had been talked of, no more than six were established; and as for the war, it was a mere pretence to deceive the people. The means which had been so fraudulently obtained, on the pretext of providing for the war, were no longer at the king's disposal, for large promises had been made beforehand to the nobles and to others, and these were kept. The property was not applied to pious uses. The abbeys were not turned into public schools and seminaries of learning, nor into hospitals, nor into asylums for the poor, but were made over to the royal favourites, and were often bestowed in acknowledgment of the most trivial services. Fuller tells us, for instance, that the king "granted a religious house to a gentlewoman, because she presented him with a dish of pudding which happened to please his palate." He even made church property his stake at play, and thus played away many thousands a year that had once belonged to the monasteries. To one nobleman no less than thirty monasteries were allotted, to another thirteen, and by these means the property was soon dissipated past all recovery. And how did these nobles use the possessions which they had thus obtained? "Who can call to mind without grief and indignation," says Southey, "how many magnificent edifices were overthrown in this undistinguishing havoc! Malmesbury, Battle, Waltham, Malvern, Tintern, Nievaulx, Fountains, Whalley, Kirkstall, and so many others; the noblest works of architecture, and the most venerable monuments of antiquity; each the blessing of the surrounding country, and collectively the glory of the land. Glastonbury, which was the most venerable of all, even less for its undoubted age, than for the circumstances connected with its history, and which in beauty and sublimity of structure, was equalled by few, surpassed by none, was converted by Somerset, after it had been stripped and dilapidated, into a manufactory, where refugee weavers, chiefly French and Walloons, were set up in their trade. The persons into whose hands the abbey lands had passed, used their new property as ill as they had acquired it. The tenants were compelled to surrender the writings, by which they held estates for two or three lives at an easy rent, payable chiefly in produce; the rents were trebled, and quadrupled, and the fines raised in even more enormous proportions, sometimes even twenty-fold. Nothing of the considerate superintendence which the monks had exercised, nothing of their liberal hospitality, was experienced from these 'step-lords,' as Latimer, in his honest indignation, denominated them. The same spirit which converted Glastonbury into a woollen manufactory, depopulated whole domains, for the purpose of converting them into sheep-walks; the tenants being turned out to beg, or rob, or starve. To such an extent was their inhuman system carried, that a manifest decrease of population appeared." The contemporary historians tell us, that the whole face of the country was changed, it was overrun with pauperism. As long as the monasteries stood unmolested, there had been no necessity for acts of parliament for the relief of the poor, no assessment upon the parish for that purpose, no union workhouse, no poor-law guardians and relieving officers, by whom poverty is very

often treated as a crime. The rule of the abbeys was a Christian rule. They exercised hospitality towards the rich, and charity towards the poor; and when they were suppressed, it was acknowledged, even by those who had been instrumental in their destruction, that there was a general decay of charity. They said that "in more than a hundred places where, in former times, twenty pounds a year were regularly given to the poor, now not one meal of meat was given;" and the misery which was the consequence of this can easily be imagined. "In truth," says the Rev. Peter Newcome, rector of Shenley, Herts, "the monks did more to civilise mankind, and to bring them within the comforts of society, than any set of men of any denomination have ever done. And yet the ungrateful world, that was enjoying the fruit of their labours and their riches, now that it beheld the edifice completed, cast down the builders and the scaffolding, as if no longer useful! In spite of all the calumny thrown out against these monastic institutions, nothing so well proclaims their utility as this—that they maintained themselves in credit and repute, some of them a thousand years, and many of them during the space of three hundred, four hundred, and five hundred years, and that, when they were dissolved, Edward VI. and his counsellors, found it necessary to endow new hospitals, to build new schools, and to provide new relief for the poor and helpless."

Such is a brief outline of the rise and progress of the monastic state, of the introductions of the various religious orders into this country, and of the dissolution of the monasteries, at the time of the Reformation. Such were the motives which led to their suppression, the manner in which that suppression was effected; and from whatever point of view we contemplate it, we see the mark of evil set upon it in the most plain and unmistakable manner. It had its origin in the worst passions of the human heart; it was carried out by a mixture of fraud and most cruel violence, and without conferring any real benefit on any part of the nation, it produced ruin and misery for the poor. They, above all other classes of society, have reason to lament the day that saw

> "That violent commotion, which o'erthrew,
> In town, and city, and sequester'd glen,
> Altar, and cross, and church of solemn roof,
> And old religious house, pile after pile;
> And shook the tenants out into the fields,
> Like wild beasts without a home!"
>
> WORDSWORTH.

SOUTH SHIELDS PARISH.

The parish of South Shields is bounded on the north by the Tyne, on the west and south-west by the parish of Jarrow, on the south by Whitburn, and on the east by the sea. It comprises the townships of Harton, South Shields, and Westoe; but South Shields is subdivided into four constableries, called Low Ward, East Pan Ward, Middle Ward, and West Pan Ward.

HARTON township comprises an area of 1,537 acres, and its rateable value is £4,587. Its population in 1801 was 160; in 1811, 205; in 1821, 235; in 1831, 217; in 1841, 265; and in 1851, 770 souls. This township was included in Aldwin's donation to the reviving monastery of Jarrow, and is now held under the dean and chapter of Durham by Robert Delisle, Esq., the executors of Thomas Forrest, Esq., Mary Watson, Mrs. Gibbon, Rev. Thomas Brewster, John Robinson, Esq., J. B. Hay, Esq., Isabella Straker, Mrs. Fox,

and others. Here is an extensive colliery, which affords employment to a considerable number of men and boys. Harton pit is about 1,260 feet in depth, and has been rendered remarkable by the experiments of Professor Airey, the Astronomer Royal, who selected it for his recent experiments on the weight of the earth. The apparatus he employed consisted of two astronomical clocks, with compensation pendulums, two invariable pendulums—Kater's—suspended on strong tripod iron stands, immediately in front of the clock pendulums. An astronomical clock and an invariable pendulum were placed at each station, with barometer and thermometer attached, which were regularly observed—so that the necessary corrections might be made for atmospheric resistance, variations of temperature, &c. There was also at each station a *galvanic signal needle*—and these, connected by insulated wires, placed the observers in electric communication. The upper and lower stations at Harton pit were exactly in a vertical line, and distant near a quarter of a mile; and at each station the instruments were carefully enclosed, to prevent the vibrations of the pendulums being affected by currents of air. The inclosure was effected by the construction of what, for the moment, were called pendulum rooms. One was at the top of the pit—the other at the bottom. The mode in which the experiments were conducted may thus briefly be explained:—The instruments in the upper and lower rooms were *fac similes* of each other; and at certain intervals, to correct any irregularity, those at the top were placed below, and those below above—changing places. The upper and lower astronomical clocks, exactly regulated to each other, had each on the balls of their pendulums an illuminated disc, about the size of a crown-piece. Exactly in front, and within a few inches, hung a free—Kater's—pendulum, suspended on very hard steel, shaped to an obtuse angle, moving on an agate plane. The number of vibrations of the clocks within any given time were of course registered by the clocks themselves. The number of the vibrations of the free pendulums, produced exclusively by gravitation, were ascertained exactly by their proportionate number to those of the clock. At intervals each free pendulum—which moves more quickly than the clock pendulum—passed and repassed in front of the latter, exposing, first on the right and then on the left, the illuminated disc on the clock pendulum. When a certain series had been gone through, the illuminated disc was covered a second or two by the free pendulum in front: and this obscuration or coincidence marked exactly the proportionate number of vibrations due to each. The exact time was then noted, the temperature, the barometric pressure, the relative time of the clocks above and below, by the *galvanic signal needle;* and then the observation was complete, both in the mine and at the surface. Professor Airey has not yet published any of his calculations and deductions, but he has given to the public a brief summary of the results of his experiments. From that we gather that the great difficulty to be overcome was to ascertain the character of the mass of matter in the centre of the globe.

A little reflection is sufficient to show that, if the mean density of the earth be from *five* to *six* times that of water, as indicated by previous experiments, the interior of the earth must be considerably heavier than its superstratum, which, so far as we have been able to penetrate, we know to be little less than one half that weight. Now the question arose—How was this to be determined? How were we to ascertain whether the centre of the globe was a mass of matter, probably as dense as gold or platinum? Professor Airey directly saw that if this was the case, it would be most easily settled by observing the number of vibrations made by a pendulum swung at the surface

he earth and at the bottom of the deepest mine. The number of vibra-
s of the pendulum is a correct measure of the power of gravitation; and
ve penetrate the comparatively light superstrata or crust of the globe, and
roach the much denser and heavier mass forming the interior, the attrac-
of gravitation will be considerably increased, and the effect will be to
elerate the vibration of the pendulum—*i. e.*, to make it go quicker. This
iciple forms the basis of the Harton pit experiments.

The experiments were interesting but intricate, and their results will
uire many tests before any true data on the subject can be accepted by the
losophical world. This is self evident, when it is requisite that every
cription of stratum lying between the upper and lower pendulums, for the
60 feet of the Harton pit, should have its weight exactly found, as well as
thickness measured. In some places, near the surface, there are clay and
th; in others, as you descend, sandstone, limestone, shale, and then seams
coal. Some of the strata are saturated with water—others are quite dry.
these varieties of deposits in their respective conditions must be distinctly
mined and weighed. Difficult, however, as it may appear, all this may be
ne, and the genius that has hitherto arranged and developed this important
periment will doubtless find means to complete the operation. When that
s been done, the next step will be to proceed to determine the weights
ss of the sun, moon, and planets. Truly we live in a glorious age of
ience, when man puts the firmament itself in the balance, and proclaims the
act weight of each body as it rolls in silent majesty through the boundless
alms of illimitability.

The Village of Harton is situated near the sea coast, about two miles south
Shields, and contains a chapel of ease to the mother church of St. Hilda,
hose ministers officiate here. There is also a school, a neat stone building,
ected in 1842, which is attended by about forty-five children of both sexes,
d is efficiently conducted by Mr. Clark Johnson.

Simonside is the name of a district, partly in Harton township and partly in
at of Westoe. It seems to have been included in Aldwin's donation to the
ll of Jarrow, and was anciently called South Preston, to distinguish it from
at on the northern bank of the Tyne, but gradually acquired its present
ame. *Simonside Hall*, the residence of William Grimshaw, Esq., commands
fine view of Jarrow Slake, the Tyne, and the adjacent country.

isbitt Matthew, grocer
nderson Robert, brick & tile manfctr.
lackett William & Co. colliery owners, Harton and Whitburn Colliery
lenkinsop Mr. John, Simonside Lodge
one Mrs. Hannah
ixon James, blacksmith & vict. *Dun Cow*
lphinstone Mr. William, Horsley Hill
mery James, surgeon
airbairn William, ship owner
ibbon Mrs. Dorothy
ibbon John, ship owner
raham William, shoemaker, Harton Colliery
ray Jane, shopkeeper, Harton Colliery
rimshaw William, Esq. Simonside Hall
Hardy Mr. Robert
Harrison The Misses
Hartley George, viewer, Harton Colliery
Hodgson Ann, vict. *Ship Inn*
Hunter Mr. Robert
Johnson Clark, schoolmaster; ho. 9 Catherine st. South Shields
Johnson William, vict. *West Harton Inn*
Moore Joseph M. agent
Pearson Richard, butcher, beerhouse, and shopkeeper, Harton Colliery
Pearson Thomas, joiner and cartwright
Reay John, carter
Rippon Mr. George
Roxby Mrs. Ann, Marsden Cottage
Smith John, tailor
Snaith Francis, vict. *Colliery Hotel*, West Harton
Todd Fenwick, shopkeeper
Urwin James, grocer
Walker The Misses
Watson Miss Mary, Harton House
Weatherill Mr. William

Farmers.

Blenkinsop George, High Simonside
Blenkinsop John, Simonside Lodge
Boundry Francis & Shotton Fenwick
Burnup George, West Simonside
Cook Robinson, Simonside
Henderson John, Horsley Hill
Henderson Thomas, Simonside
Henderson William, Harton
Henderson William, jun. Harton
Potts James, Down Hill
Potts John, Harton Moor House
Potts Richard, Harton Farm
Sanderson William, Horsley Hill

SOUTH SHIELDS township comprises an area of 476 acres, and its rateable value is £23,094. Its population in 1801 was 8,108; in 1811, 9,001; in 1821, 8,885; in 1831, 9,074; in 1841, 9,082; and in 1851, 9,625 souls. The principal landowners are the dean and chapter of Durham, who also possess the manorial rights and privileges.

BOROUGH, PORT, AND TOWN OF SOUTH SHIELDS.

This important seaport is situated on the right bank of the Tyne, at its confluence with the German ocean, and opposite to North Shields, 5 miles east of Newcastle-on-Tyne, 21 miles north-north-east of Durham, and 276 miles north-north-west of London. The town is about two miles in length. It has crept along year after year, and age after age, until it stretches the whole distance from the sea to Jarrow Slake, and also extends into the adjoining township of Westoe. South Shields contained in 1851, 28,974 persons, 14,089 of whom were males, and 14,885 females. There were also at the same period 3,439 inhabited houses, 53 uninhabited, and 30 in course of erection. The town is chiefly built on church leasehold property, and comprises spacious streets, elegant squares, and well-constructed houses.

Though South Shields has risen in modern times from an insignificant village, consisting mainly of a few fishermen's huts, to an important and thriving seaport, there is every reason to believe that it was at one time a Roman fort or station, as is evinced by the remains of antiquity which have been discovered here. "A camp containing several acres," says the Rev. Mr. Bruce, stood upon the slightly-elevated headland at South Shields, called The Lawe. The excellence of the situation as a post of observation, is proved by the acts of the pilots, who have planted a beacon and erected many of their dwellings upon it. In 1798, the foundations of many old walls, which obstructed the plough, were removed; the remains of a hypocaust were discovered at the same time. Several coins were also found, and as some of them were of the reign of Valentinian (A.D. 380), it may be presumed that this station was in use only a short time before the desertion of Britain by the Romans. An altar, despoiled of its inscription, which was found at this station, is preserved in the library at Durham. The ancient military way, called the Wreken Dyke, terminated at this station. Until a recent period, one branch of it could be traced by Laygate, the Dean Bridge, and Jarrow Slake, to Gateshead Fell. It also led to Lanchester, Binchester, and the south."

South Shields is scarcely mentioned in our early annals: but we find that by an order made between the town of Newcastle and the prior and convent of Durham, in 1259, among other things it was stipulated, that the tenants of the latter, at South Shields, should have liberty to bake and brew for themselves only, but not for the use of strangers. In 1279, mention of South Shields again occurs. On a trial between the burgesses of Newcastle and the Prior of Tynemouth, a jury, sworn before John Delaval, the king's

ice itinerant, found, that the Prior of Tynemouth had built a town upon northern bank of the Tyne, and that the Prior of Durham had built her on the southern, where no town should stand, but only huts for ermen. The Prior of Tynemouth's four ovens at North Shields were d five marks, and both Shields and Tynemouth were forbidden to hold fair narket, or to expose for sale meat, drink, or other articles.

n 1489, Lionel Bell, of South Shields, obtained from the Prior of Durham ase for sixty years, of a parcel of land near St. Hilda's Chapel, on which constructed two iron salt pans. This is the earliest notice of the manuure of salt, for which this town was once famous, and to this day the nes of districts and places in South Shields bear evidence of the existence his branch of industry. Panwards, Pan-close, and Pan-ash, indicate that pans were the chief characteristics of these localities. A tradition vails here that when the plague raged at Shields with great violence, the sons employed about the salt works entirely escaped the infection.

During the parliamentary wars, the fort of South Shields was attacked by Scots under Leslie. The first assault, made on March 15th, 1644, was lantly repulsed by the garrison, headed by Captain Chapman. On the th, the assailants observed a solemn fast, and, on the following day carried place by storm. From this time we hear nothing further of fortifications at ields, until the period of the French war, during which there was a guard use and a battery of four guns on the bank facing the sea; but, soon after e peace of 1815, the guns were removed to Tynemouth,

THE PARISH CHURCH, dedicated to St. Hilda, is an ancient structure; it from the many repairs and alterations which it has undergone, very little idea n be formed of its original state. It was rebuilt in 1810 and 1811, with e exception of the steeple, the south and west walls, and a portion of the st wall; the pillars forming the isles were removed, and a single roof thrown er the whole structure; the floor was newly paved, and a gallery extended und the north, south, and west sides of the edifice. The church will accomodate about 2,000 persons, and contains a few mural monuments to the emory of different families. St. Hilda's was formerly a chapelry under the rish of Jarrow, but has recently been created a separate and distinct parish. he earliest record of the separated rights of the chapelry is contained in the strument of presentation of John de Gyseburne, by John, prior of Durham, the year 1402. In this document, the chapelry is mentioned as including Les Sheels, Harton, and Wiveston (Westoe); the chaplain is to have a nanse, and the lands belonging to it, like his predecessors, half the oblations Holy Cross, half the offerings of wax, all the petty offerings of churchings, aptisms, and burials; the pence paid for holy bread, the St. Hilda fish ffered by the devout parishioners, and one mark pension from the master of arrow." The parish register commences in 1653. The living is a perpetual uracy, certified at £66 8s. 4d.; gross income, £335. Patrons, the dean and hapter of Durham; incumbent, Rev. James Carr; curate, Rev. Henry J. Wattsford.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, situated in Commercial-road, is a good stone building, in the early English style, erected in 1834, and consecrated by the Bishop of Chester, in the same year. It comprises nave, aisles, chancel, and square tower, in the latter of which is a clock, which is illuminated with gas at night, and contains 1,200 sittings, 800 of which are free. By an order in council bearing date 11th August, 1848, a district parish has been assigned to this church, which contained, in 1851, a population of 12,513 souls. The living,

which is worth £300 per annum, is in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham, and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Dixon. Rev. Henry Morton, B.A., curate.

St. Stephen's Church, Mile End-road, is a neat structure, in the early English style, erected in 1846, at a cost of £2,500, raised by subscription aided by government grant. It contains nave, aisles, chancel and neat tower and spire, and possesses 850 sittings, of which 500 are free and unappropriated. This church had also a district parish assigned to it at the same time as Holy Trinity Church, the population of which, in 1851, amounted to 6,287 souls. The living, worth £200 per annum, is in the patronage of the dean and chapter, and the incumbency of the Rev. Samuel B. Brasher, B.A. Rev. Samuel Stewart, B.A., curate.

Besides these churches, there is a chapel-of-ease to St. Hilda's, in Fowler-street; and another to Holy Trinity Church, at Chapel-hill. They are attended by the ministers of their respective churches.

St. Bede's (Catholic) Church is a good brick building, in Cuthbert-street, capable of accommodating about 550 persons. It was formerly the property of another religious body, from whom it was purchased by its present possessors, and altered to suit the rites and ceremonies of their religion. There is a day and Sunday school attached. Rev. Edmund Joseph Kelly, priest.

The Baptist Chapel, situated in Barrington-street, is a neat brick building, erected in 1821, at a cost of upwards of £1,000, and will seat about 700 persons. Being build upon glebe land, it is subject to a ground-rent payable to the incumbent of St. Hilda's. Rev. Richard Lancaster, minister.

The Baptist (Particular) Chapel, Mile End-road, is a small building containing sittings for about seventy persons. Rev. George Lawson, minister.

The Independent Chapel is in Wallis-street, where it was erected in 1824, at a cost of £1,100. It is a stone structure capable of accommodating about 900 persons, and being built upon glebe land is subject to an annual rent to the incumbent of St. Hilda's. There are schools attached to this chapel. Rev. David W. Rowe, minister.

The Methodist New Connexion Chapel, is situated in Johnson's-street, and is a good brick edifice, originally erected in 1785, but rebuilt in 1814, at an expense of £1,600. The interior of this chapel is very neat and commodious, and will accommodate near 1,000 persons.

The Presbyterian Chapel, East-street, is a plain brick building, capable of accommodating about 400 persons. Rev. Henry Lawson, minister.

The Presbyterian Chapel, situated in Frederick-street, is a handsome stone building, in the early English style of architecture, with neat tower and spire, and was erected by private subscription, in 1850, at an expense of £2,000. It contains sittings for 530 persons.

The Presbyterian Chapel, Heugh-street, erected in 1779, and enlarged in 1817, will accommodate about 350 persons, and is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Thomas M'Creath.

The Presbyterian Chapel (St. John's), Savill-street, is a handsome stone structure, containing about 550 sittings. Rev. John Storie, minister.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel, situated in Cornwallis-street, was built in 1823, and cost £1,600. It is subject to the payment of an annual rent to the incumbent of St. Hilda's Church; and affords accommodation to 600 hearers. There is also a chapel belonging to the same body in Chapter-row.

Salem Association Chapel, Queen-street, was built by the Particular

ıtists, in 1824, and cost upwards of £800. It contains sittings for about persons, and is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Richard Chew.

'HE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, situated in Chapter-row, is a hand-ıe, well-finished brick building, erected in 1808, at a cost of £3,800, and sesses sittings for 2,000 persons. The organ is a fine-toned instrument; ıs Margaret Oliver, organist. There are also Wesleyan Chapels in Wel-ıton-street and Templetown.

'HE CHARITY SCHOOL.—*Christopher Maughan*, by his will, dated March h, 1749, directed that after the demise of his nephew, William Maughan,)0 and the interest thereof might be applied towards the foundation of a ı school in South Shields. He also left the rents and profits of some ıses for the same object. *Ann Aubone*, who deceased about 1760, by her , directed her executors to pay the sum of £100 towards founding and ıporting a charity-school in South Shields for the education of poor chil-n. A school was established in South Shields about the year 1769; and trustees received £100 in respect of the pecuniary legacy of Christopher ıughan, and the further sum of £100 on account of the rents, &c., of ıses, as above mentioned. They also received from the executors of Mrs. bone £100, and various other donations and benefactions. In 1797, the stees became possessed of upwards of £1,000, which they invested in the rchase of £5,004 15s. 5d. Three-per-Cent Consols. About the year 1792, lph Redhead bequeathed for the use of the school, £400 stock Three-per-nt Consols. These various bequests produce an income of between £80 d £90 per annum, which together with a portion of the amount of Mrs. azonby's Charity, and the proceeds of sermons, occasionally preached for ı benefit of the charity, are applied towards the support of the school. ıe school occupies a building in Coronation-street, which was erected in 18, and is attended by 140 boys, and 160 girls. The whole of the orphan ildren are taught free. James Cromwell and Mary Jane Wardle, teachers.

JARROW CHEMICAL COMPANY'S SCHOOL, situated at Barnes' Houses, is a od, substantial brick building, erected in 1849-50, at a cost of £2,000, for ı education of the children of the workmen employed in the chemical ırks, and for those of the neighbourhood generally. The school is under vernment inspection, and is attended by about 200 children of both sexes. ıe teaching staff, which is very efficient, consists of a head master, an sistant master, two female teachers, and four pupil teachers. Duncan ıaser, head master.

HOLY TRINITY NATIONAL SCHOOL, a neat, convenient building, situated in e Commercial-road, was erected in 1835, and is attended by 150 boys and 0 girls. James Wight and Mary Hanning, teachers.

ST. BEDE'S (CATHOLIC) SCHOOL is attached to the Catholic Church, and ıs an average attendance of 80 children. William Noonan, teacher.

ST. JOHN'S SESSIONAL SCHOOLS, East Winchester-street, were erected in 47, at an expense of £1,200, £400 of which was granted by the com-ittee of Privy Council on Education, and the remainder was raised by sub-riptions. The building is of brick, and is attended by 70 boys, 40 girls, ıd 30 infants. David Justice and Agnes Hutchinson, teachers.

ST. STEPHEN'S NATIONAL SCHOOLS are situated in Mile End-road, where ıey were erected in 1853, at a cost of £1,500, which was defrayed by grants 'om the Privy Council, the various societies for the promotion of education, nd by private subscriptions. *The Boys' School* is attended by 150 children, nd is efficiently conducted by Mr. John Port, the head master, aided by an

assistant master and three pupil teachers. *The Girls' School* has an average attendance of 100, and is under the superintendence of Miss Marga. Clague, and assistants. *The Infants' School* numbers 130 pupils, and conducted by Miss Ellen Phillips, and assistants. The schools are under government inspection.

THE UNION SCHOOL, Waterloo Vale, is a commodious brick structure erected in 1834, and has an average attendance of 160 boys and 90 girls. The school is supported by subscription. John Thomas and Elizabeth C... teachers.

WESTON NATIONAL SCHOOL, situated in the same building as the chapel-of-ease, in Fowler-street, was built by subscription in 1818, at a cost of £2,100, under the following circumstances. The want of additional church accommodation, and a public charity school in South Shields, having long apparent to the inhabitants, a subscription was commenced in 1817, to which the dean and chapter of Durham contributed £1,000, and Lord Crewe's trustees £500; and, on the 11th August, 1817, a deed of bargain and sale was signed for the foundation and establishment of a chapel and charity school, to be vested in trust with the dean and chapter, the incumbent of South Shields, and the trustees of Lord Crewe. The chapel and school are still used for the purposes for which they were erected; the school being chiefly supported by subscriptions and the payments of the children. The average attendance is 230. Francis and Mrs. Mason, teachers.

In addition to these, there are several other schools, the situation of which with the names of their teachers, will be found in the directory.

THE LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND MECHANICAL INSTITUTION, Fowler-street, was established in 1825, for the purpose of "diffusing useful knowledge generally, but more especially to advance the arts, by instructing artizans in such branches as admit of practical application." The institution possesses a valuable and well selected library of nearly 4,000 volumes in the various departments of literature, science, and art, and also several chemical and mathematical instruments. R. Ingham, Esq., M.P., president; Thomas Scott, treasurer; J. Nevison and J. P. Elliott, secretaries; James Robson, librarian.

THE SOUTH SHIELDS AND WESTON DISPENSARY, 59, East King-street, was founded in 1821, for the relief of the sick poor, under the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham. The number of persons admitted to its benefits during the past year amounted to 1,225, while the total number admitted since the commencement of this most useful institution is upwards of 35,91[illegible]. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Durham; treasurer, William Anderson, Esq.; physician, Dr. Brown; consulting surgeon, Mr. Toshach; surgeons, Messrs. Wallis, Frain, and Birkett; house surgeon, Mr. John M. Charlton.

THE MASTER MARINERS' ASYLUM AND ANNUITY SOCIETY was established in 1839, under the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, and has for its objects the building of an asylum, and the providing of an annuity fund for aged and infirm master mariners, and their widows and orphans. There are already twenty-two cottages, pleasantly situated on the east side of the town, near the sea, which were erected at the expense of Thomas M. Winterbottom, Esq., M.D.

THE SOUTH SHIELDS LOYAL STANDARD ASSOCIATION was founded by the seamen in October, 1824, for mutual assistance in time of distress; and was certified and enrolled in accordance with the requirements of the legislature in April, 1832. The meetings are held in the association hall, Fowler-street.

nd the office is in the same street. Trustees, Robert Wallis, Esq., Errington Bell, Esq., and John Robinson, Esq.: secretary, Mr. John Jobling.

THE TOWN HALL, a neat building, occupying the centre of the Market-place, with a colonnade beneath, was erected by the dean and chapter f Durham, about the year 1768, and now serves for the meetings, &c., of he corporation. *Petty Sessions* for the borough are held in the police station, Vaterloo Vale, every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and for he South Shields petty sessional district of the east division of Chester Ward, n Tuesdays and Fridays. For list of Magistrates, &c., see the end of the olume.

SOUTH SHIELDS BATHS AND WASHHOUSES are situated in John-street, Cuthbert-street, and occupy a neat building, erected by the corporation, in 1854, at a cost of £3,000. The edifice contains four first-class baths, twelve second-class, with vapour and shower baths; and departments for washing, &c., which are fitted up in the most modern and approved manner. There are also offices and apartments for the resident superintendent, Mr. John Atkinson.

GAS AND WATER SUPPLY.—South Shields was first lighted with gas in October, 1824, but the works have been considerably enlarged since that period, in consequence of the increasing consumption of the town and neighbourhood. The works are situated in St. Hilda's-lane and Oyston-street, and contain four gasometers, capable of containing nearly 80,000 feet of gas, which is supplied to the public at 4s. per 1,000 cubic feet. John Dixon Lister, secretary; William Sanderson, manager. The water is supplied by the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company, which was formed by act of parliament in 1852. John Mearns, manager.

MARKETS, FAIRS, &c.—Markets are held here every Saturday, and are well supplied with butcher's meat, vegetables, &c. The ancient market-day is Wednesday, but it has now become obsolete. Fairs are held on the Wednesday before May 1st, and the Wednesday before and after November 11th. Shipbuilding is carried on here largely, and there are manufactories of glass and soap, breweries, roperies, &c; but the main business of the town has relation to the coal trade. The banking business of South Shields is carried on by the National Provincial Bank of England, the Northumberland and Durham District Bank, and the Union Bank. There is also a Savings Bank, situated in Barrington-street, which was established in 1817, though the building in which it is at present held was not erected till 1824. Actuary, Robert Dawson; secretary, John Nevison. For hours of business, &c., see Directory.

THE PORT, &c.—South Shields formed, until recent years, a portion of the port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; but about six years ago, it and North Shields were constituted a distinct port, and are now known as the port of Shields. The Tyne mouth forms a safe haven, of sufficient depth to suit vessels of any tonnage, except on the bar of sand which crosses it, where there is little more than seven feet of water at the ebb. On the west side of this barrier there are many dangerous rocks, rendering three light-houses necessary for the safety of the harbour. *The Custom House* is situated at North Shields, and has a branch office in Ferry-street. If the shipping could possibly admit of such a thing, the two Shields certainly deserve a bridge of connection as much as any two similarly situated towns in England, for both of them are places of great trade, and much intercourse is maintained between them. But a bridge is out of the question where so many top-masts rear their heads,

especially as the lowness of the banks do not admit of such a high-level bridge as that at Newcastle. Communication is at present kept up by means of ferry-boats, which leave Comical Corner every five minutes, and Alum House Ham every quarter of an hour.

SHIPPING. — The coal trade has contributed greatly to the wealth, importance, and population of the town, and, since the formation of the port of Shields, its shipping has much increased. According to the latest authority, the number of the ships and their tonnage belonging to the port were as follows;—Ships, 792; tonnage, 183,328; steam vessels, 76; tonnage, 1,577.

COMMERCE.—South Shields occupies a fine position for commerce, situated, as it is, at the mouth of the Tyne, and there is no doubt, now that it has been created a separate port from Newcastle, but that its importance in a commercial point of view will rapidly increase. The chief imports are timber, iron, hemp, flax, tallow, hides, &c.; the exports are those connected with the manufactories &c. of the district, and consist of coals, coke, iron in its various forms, glass, &c. In the year ending 1851, the custom duties on goods charged with duty at first landing from importing ships at Shields, amounted to £2,122 18s. 7d.; on goods warehoused, whether imported directly from foreign parts, or removed under bond from other warehousing ports, £75,109 2s.; total, £77,232 0s. 7d. On the Lawe is the *Look-out House* for pilots, erected, in 1840, by the master and brethren of the Trinity House, Newcastle. Robert Blair in charge.

BOROUGH, CORPORATION, &c.—The borough of South Shields, the parliamentary and municipal boundaries of which are co-extensive, comprises the townships of South Shields and Westoe, which are divided into South Shields, Jarrow, and Westoe Wards, and is governed by a mayor, eight aldermen, and twenty-four councillors, under the usual corporate style. The borough was enfranchised by the Reform Bill, and now returns one member to the imperial parliament; Robert Ingham, Esq., of Westoe, being the present member. Besides the petty sessions already noticed, two other courts held here are the court baron and court leet, both of the dean and chapter of Durham as lords of the manor of Westoe. *The County Court* for the recovery of debts under £50 is held here monthly; the office is in Barrington-street. Henry Staplyton, Esq., judge; John E. Marshall, chief clerk; C. A. Wawn, assistant clerk.

For the names of the members of the corporation, and the corporate officers, see the end of the volume.

THE SOUTH SHIELDS POOR-LAW UNION comprises an area of 15,477 acres and its population in 1851 was 35,790 souls. It is divided into the sub-districts of South Shields and Westoe, the former of which embraces the townships of South Shields, Hedworth, Monkton, and Jarrow; and the latter the parishes of Boldon and Whitburn, with the townships of Harton and Westoe. The total expenditure of the union for the half-year ending September 29th, 1855, was £1,434 17s. 7¼d. *The Union Workhouse*, situated in Ocean-street, is a good brick building, capable of accommodating 200 persons. The average number of inmates is about 140. William Goddard, master; Margaret Goddard, matron; James Williamson, surgeon; Thomas Salmon, clerk.

CHARITIES.—Besides the schools, which are noticed elsewhere, South Shields possesses the following charities:—*Glazonby's Charity.*—Margaret Glazonby, widow, by her will, bearing date 21st of March, 1810, bequeathed

:200, to be paid to five or more inhabitants of the chapelry of St. Hilda, in South Shields, who should place the same out at interest, or in the public unds, and dispose of the yearly produce towards the educating and clothing of poor children belonging to the charity-school in South Shields, in such nanner as the trustees should think proper. The sum of £200 was laid out n the purchase of £375 Three-per-Cent Consols, and the dividends are disposed of as directed, *Hood's Charity.*—William Hood, mariner, by his will, bearing date 30th August, 1788, gave to the curate and churchwardens and heir successors for the time being, for the chapelry of St. Hilda, £20 upon rust, to place the same out at interest, and at their discretion to distribute the same on the first day of every new year, amongst the poor people of the said chapelry. The amount of this legacy is now placed in the Savings Bank at South Shields; and the interest is distributed every New Year's Day, by the incumbent and chapelwardens, amongst the poor,

WESTOE township comprises an area of 2,070 acres, and its rateable value s £34,605. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 2,903; in 1811, 6,164; n 1821, 7,618; in 1831, 9,682; in 1841, 13,990; and in 1851, 19,349 souls. The principal landowners are the dean and chapter of Durham, who also possess the manorial rights, Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P., William M. Wallis Esq., Thomas Forsyth, Esq., Messrs. Cookson and Co., the executors of John Rippon, Esq., John Blenkinsop, Esq., and the executors of George T. Fox, Esq. The greater portion of this township now forms part of the town of South Shields.

The Village of Westoe is situated about a mile south of South Shields, with which place its Directory, &c., is included.

BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS DIRECTORY.

POST OFFICE, EAST KING-STREET: George H. Wilson, postmaster.—Letters arrive from Newcastle, the north, and west, at 8 a.m.; from London (1st), south and Ireland and North Shields, 8 a.m.; from Westoe at 4 p.m.; from North Shields at 5 40 p.m.; and from London (2nd) and all parts at 6 p.m. They are despatched to Westoe at 8 a.m.; to the north at 3 30 p.m.; to London and south generally, 5 30 p.m.: to London and all parts at 8 30 p.m.; to North Shields at 4 30 and 10 p.m.

Money Orders are granted and paid from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m.

MISCELLANY.

Aaron Mrs. Elizabeth, 4 Winchester st
Adams Mrs. Margaret, Albion terrace
Alderson Richard, postmaster & gardener, Westoe
Anderson Mr. Chas. Dean House, Westoe
Anderson Nathaniel, shipwright, East King st
Anderson William, viewer, Dean House, Westoe
Anderson Mr. Wm. Bent House, Westoe
Appleton Robert, sail cloth maker, 74 Wapping st
Armstrong John (John Armstrong & Co.), and ship owner; ho. East Winchester st
Armstrong John & Co. brown earthenware manufacturers, South Shields Pottery, Oyston st.
Armstrong Leonard (Wallis & Armstrong), ho. Ocean st
Ayton Frances, sub-distributor of stamps, East King st
Bainbridge William, jun. insurance agent, Central Hall; ho. 14 Saville st
Bainbridge Mr. William, Saville st
Barker James Lamb, solicitor and clerk to the borough and county magistrates for the east division of Chester Ward, Barrington street; ho. East King st
Bell Mrs. Mary Ann, Winchester st
Bell Richard H. merchant, Green's place
Bell Robert, brewer & ship owner (R. Bell & Son), ho. Chapter row
Bell Robert, jun. brewer and ship owner (R. Bell & Son), ho. Chapter row
Binks John, collector of poor-rates for Westoe district, 5 Albert terrace
Bittleson John, grocer (Bittleson & Stephenson), ho. Laygate st
Black William, cashier Jarrow Chemical Works; ho. Barnes' Houses
Blackett W. F. & Co. colliery owners, St. Hilda's Colliery

Bennett Charles, manager, 41 Shadwell st
Blackwood Jno. Thos. watch & clockmkr, &c. (W. & J. T. Blackwood), ho. 80 King st
Blackwood William, watch and clock maker, &c. (W. & J. T. Blackwood), ho. 5 Tyne st. North Shields
Blain William, agent, 19 Saville st
Blair Robert, keeper of the Pilots' Look-out House, The Lawe
Blenkinsop Mr. John, Simonside Lodge
Blenkinsop Miss Ann, Frederick st
Blenkinsop William, master mariner, 7 East Winchester st
Blues Miss Mary, East King st
Bone Jacob, deputy pilot master, Pilot Landing
Bowman Mrs. Elizabeth, 2 Cornwallis st
Bowron Mr. James, Winchester st
Bowron Joseph, agent, East Winchester st
Brasher Rev. Samuel B., B.A. incumbent of St. Stephen's, Mile End road
Bradley George, canvas manufacturer, Subscription Brewery, Quay
Briggs Henry, glass agent, 82 King st
Brockie William, professor of languages, Russell st
Brown George, draper and hatter (Hardy and Brown), ho. 22 Market place
Brown George, steam-boat owner, Wellington street
Brown Mr. James, Westoe villa
Brown Rev. Robert (Wesleyan), Chapter row
Bruce John George, ballast assessor, 11 Wellington st
Bruce Mrs. Ann, 1 Winchester st
Buckland James N. brewer (J. N. Buckland & Co.), ho. Winchester st
Bullivant Rev. William J. (Wesleyan), Chapter row
Bulmer Mrs. Elizabeth, Hough st
Burfield John, ship & insurance agent (Burfield & Reay), ho. Palatine st
Bushell John B. agent, Shadwell st
Bushell L. B. ship builder and owner, Shadwell st; ho. Ogle terrace
Campbell and Son, clothiers, hatters, outfitters, and spirit merchants, Market pl
Carr Rev. James, incumbent of St. Hilda's Church, 1 Ogle terrace
Cassells Robert, saw mill owner and timber merchant, West Holborn Saw Mills; ho 4 Orange place
Charlton John M. house surgeon to the dispensary, 59 East King st
Clark Thomas, bailiff, 3 Cuthbert st
Collins Charles, boot, shoe, & clog maker, West st
Cooke John & Co. flint & pale-green glass bottle manufacturers, Tyne court, West Holborn, and 14 St. Swithen's lane, London
Corder Edward, draper (F. & E. Corder), ho. 84 King st
Cooke John, sole proprietor and manufacturer of the patent compound capsules for bottles, &c. &c., Tyne court, West Holborn, and Brass Battery Works, Hall st. City road, London
Corder Frederick, draper (F. & E. Corder), ho. 19 Winchester st
Corry Thomas, wine and spirit merchant, 12 Green st
Corstorphine Robert, *Cookson's Arms Inn*, and whiting manufacturer, Corstorphine Town
Couper Robert, grocer and baker (R. Couper and Son), ho. Winchester st
Couper Samuel, baker and grocer (R. Couper & Son), ho. Winchester st
Couper William ship &c. broker (Ritchie and Couper), ho. Winchester st
Craig Mrs. Ann, Frederick st
Craig Robert, agent, Claypath lane
Crawford Robert, cooper (W. Osborne and Co.), ho. 8 Winchester st
Crosthwaite Robert Swinburne, agent to R. W. Swinburne & Co. glass manufacturers, 8 Ogle terrace
Cummings John, agent, East Winchester street
Curry Mr. David, Commercial road
Davey William, general dealer, 33 West Holborn
Dawson Robert, rope manufacturer (R. Dawson & Co.), ho. Westoe
Dixon Rev. Thomas, incumbent of Trinity Church, Trinity Parsonage, Laygate lane
Dobby Robert, collector of poor rates, 1 Saville st
Dodds Thomas, agent, Saville st
Duncan Henry T. secretary to the Shields and Jarrow Permanent Building Society, King st
Edwards John, tailor & outfitter (Edwards & Grewcock), ho. 18 East Holborn
Elliott Mr. John, Keppel st
Elliott Mr. John, East Winchester st
Elliott John, agent, East Winchester st
Elliott John P. collector of income tax, Saville st
Elliott Lancelot, harbour master, Saville st
Elliott Mrs. Mary, 9 Keppel st
Elliott Robinson, artist, 4 Ogle terrace
Emery Mr. Robert, Jarrow Lodge
English William, saddler and harness maker, 30 Market place
Eskdale James, fishmonger, Market place
Fairbairn William, ship broker, &c. (Wawn and Fairbairn), ho. Harton
Fenwick Mrs. Caroline, 10 Saville st
Fenwick John, draper (J. W. Kirkley and Co.), ho. 7 Mount terrace
Ferguson William, glass cutter, Fowler st
Forster Thomas, ironfounder, anchor manufacturer, and forge work of every description, Tyne Dock Iron Works; ho. The Barnes

guson Mark, sexton of St. Stephen's, Mile End road
ster Robert S. cabinet maker, upholsterer, and paper hanger (Forster and Lawson), ho. North st
syth Thomas, Esq. J.P. Wellington ter
in Mr. James, East Winchester st
in Joseph, surgeon, Frederick st
nce Henry, agent, Frederick st
ser Duncan, head master of Jarrow Chemical Co.'s Schools; Laygate
zier James, cabinet maker, joiner, furniture broker, & upholsterer, 42 Thrift street
rnace Miss, Saville st
rnace Matthew, agent, 13 Laygate ter
llaway David, poulterer, 25 East st
llilee Robert, agent, East King st
bson Jane & Mary, Berlin wool repository, 14 King st
bson William, block and mastmaker, West Holborn; ho. Johnson st
over Terrot, ship chandlers, &c. (T. Glover & Son), ho. 30 King st
over William, ship chandler (T. Glover and Son), ho. 9 Saville st
ddard William, master of South Shields Union Workhouse, Ocean st
een John, agent, East Winchester st
een Mrs. Sarah, Mile End road
eenwell Richard, ship builder & timber merchant (Greenwell, Brothers, and Co.), ho. 17 Winchester st
regory John, blacksmith and agricultural implement maker, Westoe
regory Robert, agent, 2 Laygate terrace
rieves James, soda water manufacturer, East Holborn
rewcock Thomas W. tailor and outfitter (Edwards & Grewcock), ho. 18 East Holborn
rubb John H. tallow chandler (J. H. Grubb & Co.), ho. 40 East Holborn
laggie Wm. news agent, 34 West Holborn
lall Andrew, upholsterer and dealer in paper hangings, 25 Queen st
lardy John, draper and hatter (Hardy and Brown), ho. North Pastures, East Boldon
lardy Mr. William, 98 East King st
larper Mrs. Elizabeth, 14 Lawe buildings
larris George, toy warehouse, Union alley
larrison George, builder and joiner (G. and T. Harrison), ho. Winchester street
larrison Thomas, builder and joiner (G. & T. Harrison), house Harrison's Court, East Holborn
leath Mrs. Mary, Westoe
Henderson Miss Jane, Westoe
Heppel Thomas L. plain and ornamental stone mason, &c. Park st
Hindhaugh Nathaniel, timber merchant (N. Hindhaugh & Co.), ho. Pensher House
Hindmarch Thomas, tripe merchant, Smithy st
Hodge Edward (R. and E. Hodge), ho. 11 John st
Hodge Robert sailmaker and shipchandler (R. and E. Hodge), ho. Wapping st
Holborn Mr. William, 100 Adelaide st
Hornsby George, auctioneer and appraiser, Stephenson street, North Shields, and St. Nicholas' Churchyard, Newcastle
Hudson George, chemist and druggist, grocer and tea dealer, and ship owner, 98 West Holborn; ho. 7 Frederick st
Hudson Henry, glass manufacturer (John Cooke and Co.), ho. Westoe
Hudson Thomas, chemist and surgeon-dentist, 23 Long row, and at Camden st. North Shields
Hunter Evan, registrar of births & deaths and relieving officer for Westoe district, Fowler st
Hunter Robert, ship smith & chainmaker, Salmon's Quay, Shadwell st
Hunter William, paint and colour mnfr. (William Hunter & Co.), ho. The Lawe
Ingham Robert, Esq. M.P. Westoe
Ingham Samuel, agent, Palatine st
Isaac Hy. pawn broker and watchmaker (Isaac Brothers), ho. Long row
Isaac Hyman, pawnbroker and watchmaker (Isaac Bros.), ho. Long row
Jackson Mrs. Ann, 18 Lawe buildings
Jackson Myers, clothier, Wapping st
Jackson Thomas, ship owner, 26 Saville st
Jacob Isaac, clothier, 9 Long row
Jameson James R. general dealer in seamen's clothes, 7 East Holborn
Jameson Wm. parish clerk, 3 Cornwallis st
Jefferson Mrs. Jane, Westoe
Jobling James, ship and insurance broker (Jobling, Walker, & Co.), ho. Keppel st
Jobling John, secretary to Seamen's Hall, Fowler st
Jobson Miss Margaret, East Winchester st
Johnson Clark, schoolmaster, 9 Catharine st
Johnson William, tea dealer (William Johnson & Co.), ho. Thrift st
Jones Joseph R. agent, 1 Saville st
Kelly Rev. Edmund Joseph (Catholic), Cuthbert st
King Robert, sec. to the South Shields Seamen's Association, 10 Cuthbert st
Kirkley John W. draper (John W. Kirkley and Co.), ho. 5 Market place
Laidlaw Robert, artist, 25 East King st
Lamb John Walker, notary and insurance agent, 70 King st; ho. Wellington ter
Lancaster Rev. Richard (Baptist), Westoe
Lawson George, chainmaker and ship smith, 10 Shadwell st; ho. 1 Ingham st
Lawson Henry, wine and spirit merchant (Lawson and Stoddart), ho. Wellington House
Lawson John, agent, 9 Mount terrace

Lawson William, cabinet maker, &c. (Forster and Lawson), ho. Mount terrace
Lee Henry (Thompson and Lee), ho. Sunny terrace
Lee James, block and mastmaker (Lee and Robson), ho. West Boldon
Lister John D. secretary to the Gas Company, office Barrington street; ho. East King st
Loughton and Scott, canvas mnfrs. Ferry st
Love Mrs. Isabella, Coronation st
Lumsdon Edward and Sons, ironfounders, forgemen, and chain and anchor manufacturers, Phœnix Iron Works, Park st; ho. 1 North Bridge st. Sunderland
Lyall George, agent to the Star A 1 Insurance Company, and secretary to the Marine Board and Ship Owners' Association, 28 Market place; ho. East Winchester st
M'Cartney James, cheese, butter, & bacon factor, & importer of beef & pork, 36 Market place
M'Creath Rev. Thomas (Presbyterian), 1 Albert terrace
Mackay Alice, librarian to Master Mariners' Asylum Annuity Society, 10 Master Mariners' Cottages
Mackey Luke, merchant tailor (Mackey and Son), ho. 20 East King st
Mackey Matthew, merchant tailor, (Mackey & Son), ho. 20 East King st
Magney Mrs. Sarah, 16 Wellington st
Marshall George L. ship builder and timber merchant (W. Marshall & Son), ho. Westoe
Marshall John, agent, East Jarrow
Marshall John, nailmaker, East Jarrow
Marshall Thomas Dunn, engineer & iron ship builder, Wapping st. & Pilot st.; ho. Winchester st
Marshall William, ship builder and timber merchant (W. Marshall & Son), ho. Westoe
Martin John, agent, 76 East Holborn
Mather James, wine and spirit merhant (Mather & Co.), ho. The Grove, Westoe
Maxwell Edward, brewer, (Wood & Maxwell), ho. Wellington terrace
Mayors Henry, chain cable & anchor smith, High Quay, West Holborn; ho. Laygate street
Mays Robert J. J. chemist & druggist, Market place; ho Westoe
Mearns Thomas, manager of Water Works, 6 Laygate terrace
Mease John A. manufacturing chemist (S. Mease & Co.), ho. Westoe
Mease Solomon, manufacturing chemist (S. Mease & Co.), ho. Howard st. North Shields
Merriman George, draper (Merriman and and Robson), ho. 85 King st
Meggison Robert Graham, solicitor and insurance agent, 46 Market place; ho. 15 Lawe buildings
Metcalf & Sons, grocers, tea dealers, wine and spirit merchants, 69 Wapping st
Metcalf Elizabeth (Metcalf & Sons), ho. Green's place
Metcalf Henry (Metcalf & Sons), ho. Green's place
Middleton John R. chemist, druggist, grocer, and tea dealer, 39 Fowler st
Morton Rev. Henry, B.A. curate, Green st
Morton Henry, agent, 46 Adelaide st
Musgrave William, wire worker (W. Musgrave & Co.), ho. 33 East King st.
Nelson Mr. Henry, Westoe
Nelson James, engineer and smith (Nelson and Sanderson), ho. Mount terrace
Nelson Jonathan, brewer (Clay and Nelson), ho. Frederick st
Ness Mrs. Elizabeth, Albion terrace
Nevison John, secretary to Savings Bank, Waterloo Vale
Oliver Joseph Jordan, cooper, 57 West Holborn; ho. 10 Chapter row
Oliver Stephen, agent, East Winchester st
Oliver Rev. Thomas (Primitive), 9 East Catharine st
Osborne William, cooper (Osborne and Co.), ho. Pilot st
Patton Robert, agent, Heron st
Paxton Mr. John, Cornwallis st
Pearson William, pilot master, 37 East King st
Peele Anthony, secretary to Merchant Seaman's Pension Office, 7 Albert ter
Phillips John T. grocer, flour, & provision dealer, 6 Barrington st
Potts Mrs. Elizabeth, Potts Quay, West Holborn
Potts George, notary, secretary to the Unanimous Nautical & Impartial Cargo Freight & Outfit Insurance Companies, & Safeguard Protecting Society, 16 King st; ho. 68 King st
Raffle Mrs. Hannah, Laygate terrace
Reah Mr. Bryan, Commercial road
Reah Robert, grocer (R. Reah & Co.), ho. Commercial road
Reah Thomas, grocer (R. Reah & Co.), ho. Commercial road
Reay Mrs. Margaret, Stanhope st
Reay Miss Mary, 10 Keppel st
Reay Richard, corn miller (T. Reay & Son), ho. Laygate terrace
Reay Thomas, corn miller (T. Reay & Son), ho. Laygate terrace
Reay Thomas, ship & insurance broker (Burfield & Reay), ho. East Winchester street
Reed Thomas, general smith & farrier (Reed & Harley), ho. West Keppel st
Rennoldson J. P. engine builder, &c. Wapping st.; ho. Wellington st

chardson Mr. Edward, ho. Ogle terrace
ichardson Emery, agent, West Dock
ichardson Thomas, sergeant of police, 16 Catharine st
idley John, manager of the National and Provincial Bank, 69 King st
idley William, relieving officer for South Shields district, King st
igby John, shipping master, office Ferry st; ho. East Winchester st
ippon Miss Jane, Westoe
ippon Miss Mary, Westoe
ippon Mary & Alice, stay makers, 27 East King st
itchie James Errington, ship and insurance broker, &c. (Ritchie and Couper), ho. Winchester st
obertson Mr. William, 25 Keppel st
obinson Robert, railway station master, Market Place Station; ho. 28 West Percy street, North Shields
obson Mrs. Elizabeth, Fowler st
obson George, block and mastmaker (Lee and Robson), ho. Mill Dam
obson James, schoolmaster and librarian to the Mechanics' Institute, 18 Wallis st
obson Mrs. Jane, Wellington st
obson John, draper (Merriman & Robson), ho. 24 Wellington st
owe Rev. David W. (Independent), Catharine st
owel Robert, agent, 3 Laygate terrace
oxby Mrs. Ann, Ogle terrace
umley John, patent windlass and patent pump manufacturer, smith and ironfounder, Industry Foundry, Coronation st; ho. Catharine st
ussell Thomas, agent, East Winchester st
almon Benjamin, ironfounder, ship smith, and patent windlass manufacturer, Salmon's Ballast Wharf; ho. Military road
almon John, solicitor and insurance agent (Thomas and John Salmon), ho. 37 Market place
almon Thomas, solicitor, town clerk, clerk to guardians, superintendent registrar, and clerk to South Shields and Westoe Burial Boards (Thomas and John Salmon), ho. 37 Market place
anderson Robert, engineer and smith (Nelson & Sanderson), ho. Thames st
anderson William, manager, Gas Works; ho. 5 Mount terrace
cholefield Henry, agent, 23 Saville st
cott John, marine artist, 11 Burrow st
cott Thomas, canvas manufacturer (Loughton & Scott), ho. Waterloo la
cott Thomas, inspector of Jarrow Dock, West Dean House
cott Thomas, agent to the Union Bank and borough treasurer, 18 King st
hadforth Miss Isabella, Westoe
harpe Mrs. Ann, Albion terrace
hortridge Richard, Esq. J.P. 5 Chapter row
Shotton George S. draper, 77 King st
Simon Lewis, optician, Market place
Skee Mrs. Elizabeth, Winchester st
Skee Mrs. Isabella, 40 East King st
Smiles Mrs. Mary, Westoe
Smith John, grocer, tea and flour dealer, 47 Cuthbert st
Smith Miss Mary, 12 Heppel st
Snowdon Mrs. Margaret, Heugh st
Softley John, manager for T. D. Marshall, iron ship and boiler builder, ho. Pilot st
Stableford John, agent, Frederick st
Stainton Matthew, ironfounder, ship owner, &c. West Holborn; ho. Laygate Villa
Stainton Thomas, ironfounder and anchor manufacturer, &c. Wapping street and West Holborn; ho. Ogle terrace
Stephenson John, potato merchant, Tyne st
Stephenson William, grocer (Bittleson and Stephenson), ho. Laygate st
Stevenson James, managing partner, Jarrow Chemical Company, Frederick st
Stewart John, agent, Adelaide st
Stewart Rev. Samuel, B.A. curate of St. Stephen's, Bath Cottage
Stobert Mrs. Jane, lodgings, 10 Albert ter
Stoddart Andrew, land agent and agent to the dean and chapter of Durham, King st
Stoddart George B. wine and spirit merchant (Lawson and Stoddart), ho. Wellington terrace
Storie Rev. John, Wellington terrace
Stout George, insurance agent and ship owner, Central Hall, Chapter row; ho. East Winchester st
Strangeways Isaac, dlr. in laths, Oliver st
Sumpter William, principal coast officer, Custom House; ho. East King st
Sutherland Robert, reporter, Market place
Swinburne Robert Walter, plate, crown, and sheet glass manufacturer (R. W. Swinburne and Co.), ho. Cleadon Cottage
Swinburne Thomas James, plate, crown, and sheet glass manufacturer (R. W. Swinburne and Co.), ho. 8 Ogle terrace
Taylor Coll, merchant, Winchester st
Telford Wm. general dlr. West Holborn
Thomas John, schoolmaster, 31 Green st
Thompson Christopher, engineer and town surveyor, Chapter row; ho. East Winchester st
Thompson Joseph L. sailmaker, ship owner, &c. (Thompson and Lee), ho. Waterloo terrace
Toshach John, surgeon, Dean street
Trotter Mr. Peter, 27 Wellington st
Tuck George Forbes, butcher, 4 Dean st; ho. Military road
Turnbull James, wine and spirit merchant (George Dunlop and Co.), ho. Albert ter
Turner Mrs. Jane, 4 Laygate terrace
Tweddell Marshall, ironmonger, ship owner, &c. 36 Wapping street; ho. Hilton Grove

Walker Miss Ann, 6 Saville st
Walker James R. ship and insurance broker (Jobling, Walker, and Co.), ho. East Winchester st
Walker Mr. James, Thames st
Wallace Mr. William, Westoe
Wardle Mrs. Elizabeth, 15 Wellington st
Wallis Robert, surgeon (Wallis and Armstrong), ho. 2 Chapter row
Wattsford Rev. Henry J. curate of St. Hilda's, Keppel st
Wawn Christopher A. solicitor, assistant clerk to the county court, and insurance agent, Barrington st; ho. Hedworth
Wawn Mrs. Elizabeth, Albion terrace
Wawn Edward Turzell, ship broker, &c. (Wawn and Fairbairn), ho. Boldon
Wawn Mrs. Margaret, Albion terrace
Wawn William, ship broker, &c. (Wawn and Fairbairn), ho. Harton
Wheldon Robert, jun. solicitor and insurance agent, Barrington street; ho. Howard street, North Shields
Whinney Mr. Bostock T. East King st
White George, ship owner, Wellington ter
White George, wholesale provision merchant (George and John White), ho. Lawe buildings
White John, wholesale provision merchant (George and John White), ho. 11 Cornwallis st
White John, ship owner, Ogle terrace
White Mrs. Mary, Ogle terrace
White Thomas, butcher and ship owner, 27 Wapping st; ho. Ogle terrace
Wild William, clerk, Green st
Williamson Bamford, chemist and druggist (B. and E. Williamson), ho. 9 Spring terrace, North Shields
Williamson Edward, chemist and druggist (B. and E. Williamson), ho. 9 Spring terrace, North Shields
Williamson John, managing partner, Jarrow Chemical Company, Laygate Cottage
Wilson Miss Elizabeth, Frederick st
Wilson George Henry, post master, East King st
Wilson Mr. Henry, East Winchester st
Wilson John, organist and professor of music, 36 East King st
Wilson Robert, ship and insurance broker and coal fitter, Market place; ho. 1 Winchester st
Wilson Mr. William, 28 East King st
Winterbottom Thomas Masterman, M.D. Westoe
Wollman Mark, clothier, 24 Wapping st
Wood Matthew, brewer, &c. (Wood and Maxwell), ho. Westoe Villa
Wright John J. deputy shipping master, East Winchester st
Wright Joseph, builder and joiner, Oyster st; ho. 41 Cuthbert st
Wright Mr. William, Frederick st
Wright William, agent, West Dock
Yellowley William, potato merchant, 67 Thrift st; ho. 8 Green st
Yorke Henry Augustine, printer and publisher of the "North and South Shields Gazette," 17 Green st
Young Emanuel, ship builder and ship owner (Thomas Young and Son), ho. Northumberland square, North Shields
Young James, ship builder, West Docks; ho. Ogle terrace
Young Mr. Thomas, East Holborn
Young Mrs. Mary, Ogle terrace
Young Thomas, agent, Commercial road

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

Academies & Public Schools.

Ainsley Thomas L. 23 Wellington street
Ainsworth Wm. Heugh st
Brockie Wm. 2 Russell st
Castles Wm. 68 Green st
Coulson John, Wellington st
Elstob Jane, 36 Cuthbert st
Fassum Eliz. 8 Albert ter
Forrest Francis, E. Holborn
Howes Robt. 35 Saville st
JARROW CHEMICAL COMPANY'S SCHOOL, Barnes' Houses—Duncan Fraser, master
Lawson Misses, Laygate ter
Nevison John, Waterloo vale
NATIONAL (ST. STEPHEN'S), Mile End road — John Port, Miss Clague, and Ellen Phillips, teachers
Reed John, Temple Town
Robson James, Barrington la
Rowlandson William, B.A., Mile End road
ST. BEDE'S (Catholic), Cuthbert st — William Noonan, master
ST. JOHN'S SESSIONAL, East Winchester street — D. Justice & A. Hutchinson, teachers.
Taylor Mary, 10 Winchester street
TRINITY SCHOOLS — James Wight, master
UNION SCHOOL, Waterloo vale — John Thomas, master; Elizabeth Carr, mistress
Walker Mary, 2 Brunswick st
Watson Ann, Adelaide st
WESTOE NATIONAL, Fowler-street — Francis Mason, master, Mrs. Mason, mistress
Wilson Robert W. East Smithy street; ho. 11 Albion terrace
Woodrooffe Ann, Ingham pl

Agents—Commission.

Black James, Barnes' Houses
Brunby Joseph, Stanhope st
Colquhoun John, Cambridge street
Craister Wm. Victoria pl
Denham George, Keppel st
Dryden Thomas (and accountant), 34 Thrift st; ho. Heugh st
Glover Terrot, 30 King st

ison George, Alum House, Iam
ling, Walker, & Co.)eers lane
chie & Couper, 4 Market place
ddart Andrew (to the ean and chapter of Durham), 72 King street
achan John, 21 Saville st
ompson & Lee, Wapping street

Anchor Manufacturers.

rster Thomas, Tyne Dock Iron Works
madon Edward & Sons, Phœnix Iron Works, Park street
ayors Henry, High Quay, West Holborn
ainton Matthew, West Holborn
ainton Thomas, Wapping street and West Holborn

Auctioneers and Appraisers.

arnes G. W. 4 Mount ter
over Terrot, 30 King st
odgson William P. 27 Winchester street
abane Ralph, 61 East King st
rachan John, 21 Saville st

Bakers.

isbitt Matthew, 6 Thrift st
eadnell Thomas, 78 Wapping street
rown Charles, 75 Wapping street
ouper Robert & Son, 4 Market place
rawley Ann, Parr Bank
onnelly William, Wapping st
owling Joseph, Shadwell st
addaway John, Albermarle street
all Stephen, 32 Wapping st
epburne David, 24 Coronation street
iddle William S. Brunswick street
unter John, 63 Thrift st
ackson Thos. Cuthbert st
olly Robert, 58 West Holborn
awson Edward J. 22 West Holborn; ho. 16 Laygate terrace
earmount Mary, King st
ightford William, 17 West Holborn
itchelson Elizabeth, 6 Barrington street
Reavely Jonathan, 46 East Holborn
Rippon John, Dockwrays bk
Scott Ann & Son, 31 West Holborn
Thompson Thomas, Brunswick street
Trobe William, Shadwell st; ho. Military road
Wright Leonard, Dean st

Bankers.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, 69 King street — John Ridley, manager. Draws on London Joint Stock Banking Company, Princes street, London
NORTHUMBERLAND & DURHAM DISTRICT BANK, 4 King street — John B. Dale, manager. Draws upon Barclay & Company, Lombard street, London
Woods, Parker, & Co. (UNION BANK), 18 King street — Thomas Scott, agent. Draws upon Union Bank of London, Princess street, London
SAVINGS BANK, Barrington street. Open on Monday from seven to eight p.m., on Saturday from twelve to one noon — John Nevison, secretary

Basket Makers.

Hunt Christopher, Tyne st
Scott William, 24 Thrift st

Beer Houses.

Adams David, Wapping st
Arnott Alex. Commercial rd
Barrow Margt. Cornwallis sq
Carr John, East Jarrow
Chenery James, West Keppel street
Conway James, Slake ter
Crane Elizabeth, Laygate sq
Crosswood Mary Ann, Mitre street
Dickinson Robert, John st. Cuthbert street
Foreman Margt. Heron st
Forrest John, Cone st
Grieves Joseph, Slake ter
Hanks Mark, West Holborn
Ingoe Wm. Ferry st
Jeffreys Philip W. Oyston st
Lumley Esther, Commercial road
Maxwell Deborah, Couper's buildings
Matthews Elizh. Fowler st
Metcalf Henry, Ocean st
Purvis Mary Ann, Catharine street
Rewcastle Joseph, Mill st
Robinson Elizah. Green st
Robson Mary, Cuthbert st
Romley James, Catharine st
Rumley John, Catharine st
Rowntree Jas. 39 Fowler st
Smithwhite William, Shepherd street
Storey Henry, East Jarrow
Strachan Henry, Fowler st
Sword Peter, Garden lane
Thornton John, The Lawe
Thornton Peter, Thornton st
Thornton Richard, Corstorphine Town
Watt James, Garden Walks
Waugh John, East Holborn
Wennington Helen, Orange street
Wilson Thomas, Cuthbert st
Woodhouse Mrgt. Thames st
Wright Mary Ann, Commercial road

Block and Mast Makers.

Coverdale Thomas, Salmon's Quay; ho. Military road
Dodds John, Cornwallis sq
Gibson William, West Holborn
Hopper Thomas, Wapping st. & West Holborn
Kirby James, Stone Quay, East Holborn
Lee & Robson, Mill Dam
Robson John, Fairles's Quay; ho. 10 Bath st
Robson Matthew, Wapping st; ho. 14 Heron st
Smith Henry, Cookson's Quay; ho. Queen st

Boat Builders.

Bulmer Richard, Mill Dam
Bushell L. B. Pilot st
Ogle John, East Holborn
Ogle Lewis, Salmon's Quay
Oliver Edward, Pilot st; ho. Military road
Oliver Robert, Poorhouse Landing
Pears Wm. West Holborn

Boiler Builders.

Ettringham Joseph, Stone Quay, East Holborn; ho. Nile st
Marshall T. D. Pilot st
Toward Elizab. Wapping st

Bookbinders.

Bunn John, Waterloo Vale

Coxon H. & Co. East King st
Hewison Henry, Market pl
Kelly R. M. Market place
Tate George A. Market pl

Booksellers and Stationers.
Marked thus * are also Printers

*Coxon Henry, 62 East King st
*Hewison Henry, 34 Market place
*Kelly Richard M. Market place; ho. Sidney st. North Shields
Kidd Sarah, 32 Long row
*Lackland Joseph R. 37 East Holborn
Peacock John, 26 Wapping st
*Tate George A. Market pl.; ho. 16 Winchester st

Boot and Shoemakers.

Allen Alexander, Market pl
Armstrong William, 68 Wapping street
Calder William, Market pl
Carr James, Thrift st. and West Holborn
Carr John, 67 East Holborn
Carr William, 74 King st
Carter Henry, Cambridge st
Cleugh Thomas, Smithy st
Coats William, 30 Wapping st
Collins Charles (& clogger), West st
Douglas Robert (& clogger), 2 Tyne st
Douthwaite Geo. 4 Thrift st
Downey Daniel, Laygate st
Greenwell William, 8 West Holborn
Grieves Robert, 80 West Holborn; ho. Prince's st
Hall William, Fowler st
Hodgson George, West st
Hudson John, Lower Thames street
Hunter George, Slake ter
Lewthwaite George, 47 East Holborn
Mitchell Robert, West Holborn
Moffitt Thomas, Dairy lane
Nichols Jas. Brunswick st
Patterson John (dealer), 7 Market place, & Union st. North Shields
Robertson Alexander, Thrift st.; ho. Thames st
Robinson John, 36 Long row
Robinson Thos. Brunswick st
Rowntree Michael, 70 West Holborn
Smith Jas. 25 West Holborn
Tate Joseph, Catharine st
Thompson Edward, 81 East Holborn
Watson Edwin G. Military rd
Wood George, Thames st
Wood Thomas, Cuthbert st

Braziers & Tin-plate Workers

Clark Robert, Lower Thames st.; ho. Westoe
Clark Thomas, Wapping st
Hindmarch Thompson, East street
Hall John J. 25 Thrift st
Husband Richard, 112 Wapping street
Hedley John W. 3 East Holborn
Rudd John, 59 East Holborn
Webster Peter, 77 West Holborn
Welch Richard, Tyne st
Whittingham Lilly, 21 Long row

Brewers.

Bell Robert & Son, Ferry Brewery, Tyne st
Buckland J. N. & Co. Low Brewery, Fairles's Quay
Clay & Nelson, High Brewery, East Holborn
Jeffreys Phillip, Oyston st
Jobson John, 16 West Holborn
Pratt Wm. 77 East Holborn
Watt James, Wreken Dyke Brewery
Wood & Maxwell, Market place; brewery Spring la

Brick and Tile Makers.

Alderson Wm. Mile End rd
Fairless Conrad, Ocean st
Lackland John, 20 Barrington street

Brokers—Ship & Insurance.

Burfield & Reay, Thrift st
Gibbon John, Cornwallis st; ho. Harton
Harper John S. Market pl; ho. 14 Lawe buildings
Jobling, Walker, & Co. Deers lane
Ness Robert, 21 Market pl; ho. 3 Albion terrace
Ritchie & Couper, 4 Market place
Robson George D. 16 King st; ho. 18 Saville st
Thompson & Lee, Wapping st
Tweddell Marshall, 36 Wapping street
Wawn & Fairbairn, Market place
Wilson Robert, Market place

Builders.
(See also Joiners).

Alderson Richard, East Winchester st
Alderson William, Mile End road; ho. Ocean st
Anderson Edwd. Orange st
Armstrong Robert, 12 Adelaide street
Hall George D. (& appraiser), 6 Queen st
Harrison George & Thomas, Harrison's court, East Holborn
Heppell David, Waterloo Vale
Lackland John, 20 Barrington street
Lee Joseph, Wellington st
Mouat James, Mile End road
Place John, Park st
Purvis J. Fowler st
Railton Thomas, Albemarle street
Robson Samuel, 16 Queen st; ho. 27 Fowler st
Spoor John, Coronation st
Summers Matthew, 15 Keppel street
Wilson Wood, 36 East King street
Wright Joseph, Oyston st; ho. 41 Cuthbert st
Young George, Smithy st

Butchers.

Amory David, Long row
Anderson John G. 65 East King st
Barlow William, Salem st
Beach Thomas, Shadwell st
Brown Aaron, Shadwell st
Brown Anthy. Waterloo Vale
Brown William, Wapping st; ho. 26 Fowler st
Chipchase John, Mile End rd
Coats William, 21 Thrift st; ho. 16 Mitre st
Corner Thomas, Hill st
Coulson Joseph, 46 West Holborn; ho. Cornwallis square
Cubey Joseph, 26 East King street
Curry John, Laygate st
Davison William, 4 East st
Douglas Walter, East Jarrow
Douthwaite John, Shadwell street
Douthwaite John, Thrift st
Fairbairn James, 74 Wapping st; ho. 5 Palatine
Foggan John, East Jarrow
Foreman Mark, West Holborn

rest Thomas, 71 West Holborn
tune Thomas, Fowler st; o. Denmark st
lon Thomas, 24 Long row
nble George, Church row
bon James, 35 West Holborn; ho. Brunswick street
ıy Martin F. Nile st; ho. Queen st
enwell Robert, Hill st
ils William, East Adelaide st
nderson J. C. East Holborn
nshaw J. C. 42 East Holborn
pplewhite Robert, Fowler street
oggett John, Corstorphine Town
olliday John, 97 West Holborn
olmes Stephen, Corstorphine Town
unter John, Long row; ho. 54 East Catharine st
ckson Robert, Hill st
hnson Christopher, Slake terrace
hnson Wm. Commercial rd
irton William, Laygate st
awson William, Green st
iddle George S. 87 West Holborn; ho. Hill st
iddle Matthew, Cuthbert st
laddison Geo. Coronation st
Iiller Henry, Union alley
liver Thomas, Union alley
sborne Samuel, 33 East Holborn
'arkin Robert, 26 Long row; ho. 14 Albion terrace
'urves Jacob, Shadwell st
'urvis Thos. Catharine st
Iaw John, 87 East Holborn
Ieay Francis, 26 Long row; ho. 16 Heron st
Ieed John, jun. Coronation street
Ieed Thomas, 13 Market pl
Ieid John, Heron st
Riddle John, Thames st; ho. Claypath lane
Robertson Joseph, Pan bank
Salmon Philip, 31 East Holborn
Sanderson Jas. East King st
Sibbald J. C. Thrift st
Smith Thos. 84 East Holborn
Steel George, Corstorphine Town
Swan Elizth. 10 Long row
Sutherland Thomas R. Wapping st
Swan James G. Thrift st
Swan Thomas O. Commercial road
Thompson George, Queen st; ho. 11 East Holborn
Thompson John C. Fowler st
Thompson Robt. Laygate la
Thompson Robert & Thomas, 69 East Holborn
Thornton Richard, Corstorphine Town
Tuck George Forbes, 4 Dean street
Wann Joseph O. Commercial road
Wardle John, 78 West Holborn
Welch Joseph, Barrow st
Wetherell John, Waterloo Vale
White Thos. 27 Wapping st
Whitehead George, 16 Long row
Wilkinson John, Thrift st

Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers.

Blumer Thos. Ladies' walk
Brown Ralph, 52 Thrift st
Carnaby John, 8 King st; ho. Woodbine st
Forster & Lawson, North st
Frazier James, 42 Thrift st
Maughan Mark, West Holborn
Railton Thos. Albemarle st
Shepherd Wm. Union alley
Short John, North st
Spour B. R. West Keppel st
Stewart William, 3 East Catharine st

Cabinet Makers and Joiners.

Dickson John, 2 Heron st
Frazier James, 42 Thrift st
Lee Joseph, 35 Wellington st
Mattison James, Heugh st
Oliver William W. Green st
Ornsby Francis, Green st
Peacock Geo. W. Green st
Purvis John, Fowler st; ho. Burrows st
Ramsey Charles, 66 East Holborn
Rutter William, Laygate sq
Small Thomas, 3 Salem st
Smith Wm. Lower Thames st
Thompson Thos. 12 Deer's la
Young Geo. East Smithy st

Cartwrights and Joiners.

Forster Thomas, Westoe
Foster William, Laygate lane
Thompson William, Coronation st; ho 5 Dean st

Carvers and Gilders.

Anderson Thomas Y. Carpenter st; ho. 4 East Adelaide st
Carnaby John, 8 King st
Cockburn David, Spring la; ho. Mile End road
Todd Charles, Fowler st

Chain and Chain Cable Manufacturers.

Lawson George, 10 Shadwell street
Lumsdon Edward & Sons, Phœnix Iron Works, Park st
Mayers Henry, High Quay, West Holborn
Melville Robt. East Holborn
Stainton Matthew, West Holborn
Stainton Thomas, Wapping st and West Holborn

Chemists and Druggists.

Colledge William, East King st; ho. Master Mariners Cottages
Cummings G. J. 72 East Holborn
Dixon Thomas, 91 West Holborn
Elliott Joseph W. 21 Market place; ho. 2 Albert ter
Heslop John, 58 East King st; ho. East Winchester st
Hudson George, 93 West Holborn
Hudson Thos. 23 Long row
Mays R. J. J. 3 Market pl
Middleton John R. 39 Fowler street
Oates Thomas, Green st
Russell Thomas, 5 East Holborn; ho. East Winchester street
Tate Christpr. 17 Market pl
Taylor James, Shadwell st
Tully Jas. 19 & 20 Thrift st
Walker John R. 5 Thrift st
Williamson B. &. E. Market place

Chemists—Manufacturing.

Jarrow Chemical Company, Temple Town
Mease Solomon & Co. East Jarrow
Swinburne R. W. & Co. Claypath lane

China, Glass, & Earthenware Dealers.

Armstrong John (wholesale and retail), South Shields and Jarrow Potteries

Bell John, 96 Wapping st
Hall George, East Holborn
Hayton Robert, 10 West Holborn
Johnson Alfred, East King st
Oliver Ann, Ferry st
Peacock Jane, 12 Saltwell la
Posgate John, 40 Thrift st
Telford Wm. West Holborn

Coal Owners.

Blackett F. W. & Co. St. Hilda Colliery

Confectioners.

Bell Matthew, Church row
Black Joseph, Fowler st
Bullock James, 71 King st
Bulmer Mary, Laygate sq
Downey James, 11 West Holborn
Cairns Wm. 48 East Holborn
Carr William, 61 Wapping st
Foster Margaret, King st
Hudson John, Heron st
Ingoe Isaac, Commercial rd
Martin Joseph, 53 East King st
Pennock Lettece, 53 Thrift st
Purvis Anthony, 64 East Holborn
Stoker Elizb. 1 Laygate sq
Thompson James H. 23 Thrift st

Coopers.

Grieves Ralph, Subscription Brewery, Quay; ho. Thrift street
Hodgson Ralph, Archer's Ham; ho. Adelaide st
Lawson Margaret, Thrift st; ho. 3 Saville st
Leask Benj. Tyne court
Oliver Joseph Jordan, 57 West Holborn
Osborne & Co. Suggett's lane
Wake William, Wapping st; ho. Green's place

Curriers and Leather Cutters.

Barnfather George, 74 East Holborn; ho. 94 Cuthbert street
Lewthwaite George, 47½ East Holborn
Moffett Thomas, 25 Long row & Coronation st
Stoker Elizb. Laygate square
Thompson Thomas, 55 Thrift st; ho. 22 Cuthbert street
Widdrington Thomas, Long row; ho. 13 Green st

Dentist.

Hudson Thomas, 23 Long row & Camden st. North Shields

Drapers.
(Linen and Woollen).

Chapman Robt. 83 King st
Chrisp James, King st
Corder Frederick & Edward, 84 King st
Cousins Jacob M. 11 Long row
Edgar Wm. 8 West Holborn
Fenwick John, 6 & 7 King st; ho. 34 King st
Hardy & Brown, 22 Market place
Horsfield Walter, 62½ East King st
Huntress R. East Holborn
Ingoe Jonathan, Church row; ho. West st
Joners A. Thrift st
Kirkley John W. & Co. 5 Market place
Lightford George D. 13 West Holborn
Lockey Thomas, 3 West Holborn
May William, 10 West Holborn; ho. Commercial rd
Merriman & Robson, 85 King st
Moffoot Alice, Market place
Reed Joseph, Market place
Robson John, 5 King st; ho. 31 Saville st
Robson Richd. S. Market pl
Snowdon John, Thrift st; ho. Wellington terrace

Dyers.

Coulson Thos. 31 East st
Foggan & Co. East King st
Sanso and Co. Church row

Earthenware Manufacturers.

Armstrong John & Co. South Shields Pottery, Oyston st

Eating-House Keepers.

Coulson Thomas, 30 East Holborn
Stobbs Ann, Thrift st
Patterson Francis, 103 Wapping st
Wood William, Wapping st

Engineers and Engine Builders.

Hunter Robert N. Jarrow Dock Engine Works; ho. 7 Laygate terrace

Marshall T. D. Wapping st
Nelson & Sanderson, Wapping street
Rennoldson J. P. 37 Wapping street

Farmers.

Anderson Wm. Bent Hill
Barnes Archibald, The Deans
Blenkinsop John, Simonside Lodge
Gibbon Henry, Westoe
Lamb John, Westoe
Potts John, Jarrow Lodge
Thompson William Tilley, Westoe
Waller John A. Brinkburn
Wood Thomas, Westoe

Flour Dealers.

Guest Peveril, Fowler st
Lawson Jas. 1 Barrington st
Mitchelson Elizabeth, Barrington st
Rennoldson J. P. Wapping st

Fruiterers.

Easton George, Westoe
Lawrie Andrew, Wapping st
Vincent William E. Ilchester street; ho. 6 Albert ter
Whitfield Daniel, Fowler st

Furniture Brokers.

Allon William J. 98 West Holborn
Baker Roger, Wellington st
Barrow Edward, 26 Barrington street; ho. Cornwallis street
Fisher Francis, Cuthbert st
Frazier James, 42 Thrift st
Hall & Nixon, Commercial st
Henderson James, Coronation street
Sawkill William, Heron st
Wood William, Cuthbert st

Glass Manufacturers.

Cooke John & Co. [illegible] and pale green bottles, Tyne Court, West Holborn, and 14 St. Swithin's lane, London
Cookson, Cuthbert, & Co. (bottle), East Holborn
Swinburne R. W. & Co. (plate, crown, and sheet), New road and Claypath
Tyne Glass Co. Mill Dam

Greengrocers.

Bollin John, Waterloo row
Brown Elizabeth, Long row
Davison Hnnh, Shadwell st
Hall James, West Holborn

ddleton Robert, 26 Fower street
llace James, Laygate st
nghusband T. B. Wapping street
nghusband Thomas, 97 Wapping street

Grocers and Tea Dealers.

bitt Matthew, 6 Thrift street; ho. Harton
wman William, 76 West Holborn; ho. Archer's hill
iggs Henry, 82 King st
own George, 73 West Holborn
lledge William, East King street; ho. Master Mariners' Cottages
uper Robert & Son, 4 Market place
xon John, 75 Adelaide st
mmings G. J. 72 East Holborn
ouglas John, 93 Wapping st
uncan Mary, Shadwell st
wart William, 51 Coronation street
letcher Stevenson, 73 King street
all Stephen, Wapping st
arrison Andrew, 1 Adelaide street
udson George, 93 West Holborn
umphrey & Evans, 86 King st. and 32 Market pl
utchinson Matthew, 2 Long row
ames William, 76 King st
obling Roger, 75 East Holborn
ohnson William, (tea dealer), Thrift street
awson Edward J. 22 West Holborn; ho. Laygate ter
awson Jas. 1 St. Hilda's la
awson Thomas, Shadwell st
awson William, 1 and 8 King street
ightford William, 17 West Holborn
Martin Joseph, 58 East King street
Mays R. J. J. 3 Market pl
Metcalf & Sons, 69 Wapping street
Middleton John R. 39 Fowler street
Purdy Christopher, West Holborn
Robson William, 22 Long rw
Rowe James, 58 Wapping st
Smith John, 47 Cuthbert st
Russell Thomas, 5 East Holborn
Smithson George, jun. 92 West Holborn; ho. 19 Laygate street
Stewart Thos. East Holborn
Tate Christopher, 17 Market place
Towns Joseph, East Holborn
Tyzack Jos. Commercial rd
Usher Thos. D. 27 Long row
Wallace Jas. A. Market pl
Walton Joshua, 13 East Holborn
Watt Wm. Commercial road
Weakner Isabella, Hill st
Welch Geo. Commercial rd
Williamson B. & E. Market place
Wright Leonard (& bonded stores), 1 Dean st; ho. 20 Winchester st
Young Robert, Long row

Grocery, Flour, & Provision Dealers.

Amory David, 63 West Holborn
Armstrong Mary, Keppel st
Armstrong Thomas, Brunswick street
Atkinson Jane & Elizabeth, Cuthbert st
Banfield Edwin J. 96 West Holborn
Barlow John, Salem st
Bell Elizth. Commercial road
Bell John, Cuthbert st
Bewick Helen, West Holborn
Bittleson & Stephenson, Laygate st
Blench Thomas, Slake ter
Brown Richard, East Catharine st
Brown William, 22 Thrift st
Bultitude Wm. Wapping st
Byder John, Wapping st
Calder Wm. 49 Thrift st
Cassidy John, Commercial rd
Corner Thomas, Hill st
Couper Robert & Son, 4 Market place
Crass Job, 71 East Holborn
Crass Thos. 2 West Holborn
Croft Coats, Military road
Cummings Jas. Wapping st
Davis George, Union alley
Dickinson J. H. 99 West Holborn
Dixon George, Salem st
Dixon Thomas, 91 West Holborn
Downey James, 11 West Holborn
Douglas John, Wapping st
Dykes Percival, Wreken Dyke lane
Ellison Wm. Cornwallis sq
Elsdon William, Thrift st
Farrar David, Green st
Felstead John, Waterloo Vale
Fitzgerald Jonathan, 10 Brunswick st
Gibson John, Wapping st
Gibson Thos. East Holborn
Gibson Story, East Holborn
Greenfield Wm. Thames st
Guest Peveril, 41 Fowler st
Hall George, East Holborn
Hall Mathw. Commercial rd
Hall Stpn. 32 Wapping st
Hall Thos. W. Adelaide st
Harrison Geo. Heugh st
Henderson Michael, North st
Henderson Rlph. Mile End rd
Henderson Thomas, Union alley
Hiddle Wm. S. Brunswick st
Hindhaugh Richard (and draper), East Jarrow
Hobson Elizth. 15 Heugh st
Hunt Alice, Green place
Hunter John, Long row
Hunter William, 78 East Holborn
Imrie John, 17 East Holborn
Jackson Thos. East Holborn
Jackson Thomas, Cuthbert st
Jennings Edwd. Wapping st
Johnson George, 60 West Holborn
Jolly Robert, 58 West Holborn
Kealy John, Military road
Knox Margaret, 60 East King st
Laughton James, Cuthbert st
Lawson E. J. 22 West Holborn
Lawson James, East Catharine st
Learmont John, 66 King st
Learmont Mary Ann, 75 King st
Lincoln John, 13 Thrift st
Macfarlane Ann R. 82 West Holborn
Marshall Wm. Union alley
Melrose Elizth. Waterloo Vale
Mitchell Isab. Waterloo Vale
Mitchelson Elizabeth, 6 Barrington st
Morton James, Green st
Morton William, Corstorphine Town
Mullan Michael, East Jarrow
Nicholson Michael, Saltwell lane

Nicholson Ann, Slake ter
Oakes Thomas, Corstorphine Town
Parkinson Thomas, Commercial road
Peacock Thomas, Green st
Pescod Joseph, Commercl rd
Purdy Henry, Brunswick st
Purvis John, Coronation st
Purvis John S. Cuthbert st
Purvis William, 62 East Holborn
Pyle Edward, Park st
Raeburn Hen. Brunswick st
Raeburn Mary Ann, Shadwell street
Ranson Samuel, Heron st
Reavely Jonathan, 46 East Holborn
Reay Robert & Co. Commercial road
Reid John, Heron st
Relton Geo. 19 East Holborn
Richardson John, Union alley
Richardson William N. 45 East King st
Ridley Elizb. Barrington st
Robertson Joseph, Pan bank
Rowland John, East Jarrow
Sanderson Wm. Union alley
Shore Alice, Barrington st
Smith Henry, 16 Smithy st
Smith John, 47 Cuthbert st
Smith Thomas, East Catharine street
Spoor John, Coronation st
Steel George, Corstorphine Town
Stewart Thos. East Holborn
Storer Margaret, Wapping st
Storey Henry, East Jarrow
Storey James, Thames st
Taylor James, Shadwell st
Thew Thos, Commercial rd
Thompson Ann, Wapping st
Thompson Ann, Commercial road
Thompson Thomas, Brunswick street
Thornton John, The Lawe
Thornton Richard, Corstorphine Town
Todd Charles, Fowler st
Todd Luke, Brunswick st
Turnbull Edmund H. Shadwell street
Turnbull John, Wapping st
Urwin William, Cuthbert st
Walker Elizth. Waterloo Vale
Walker Mary, Slake terrace
Wallace Anthony, Wapping st
Wallace James, Laygate st
Wallace William, Thames st
Weatherburn Jane, East Holborn
Weatherell John, Waterloo Vale
White Henry, 30 West Holborn
White John, Saltwell lane
Widdrington Thomas, 13 Green st
Willis Henry, Heron st
Wilson John, East Holborn; ho. Pleasant place
Young Alexander, Lower Thames st
Young Henry, East Catharine street
Young Robert, 17 Long row

Hair Dressers.

Fowler John, Market place; ho. 21 East st
Hall James, 5 Long row
Hilton John, 55 Coronation street
Horsburgh Robert, 10 East Holborn
Mitchell Thos. Wapping st
Steel Alexander, Fowler st
Watkins Jas. Waterloo Vale

Hatters.

Campbell & Son, Market
Hardy & Brown, 22 Market place
Huntress R. 50 East Holborn
Joners A. Thrift st
Lightford George D. 19 West Holborn
Robson John, 5 King st
Robson William, Church row
Snowdon John, Thrift st; ho. Wellington terrace

Hosiers & Haberdashers.

Caithness Ann, Fowler st
Chapman Martha, Adelaide street
Chrisp James, 22 East King st
Crozier Ann, Green st
Doull Hannah, 31 Long row
Jewitt Jane, Green place
Just James, 1 Market place
Maughan William, 79 West Holborn
Mensforth Phillis, 7 Tyne st
Reed Mary Ann, Wapping st
Shout William, 23 Market pl
Yorke Henry A. 24 East Holborn

Inns, Hotels, and Public-Houses.

Adam and Eve, John Janson, Laygate lane
Albion, William Matthews, Fowler st
Alkali, Jane Moore, East Jarrow
Alnwick Castle, Geo Robson, East Holborn
Bamborough Castle, James Stansfield, Thrift st
Bay Horse, Wm Christie, 72 West Holborn
Beacon, Anthony Percy, Blumers' terrace
Berwick Arms, Jos. Carnaby, 14 Long row
Berwick Bridge, Eliz. Rion, 20 Long row
Black and the Grey, Jos. Bell, Union alley
Black Bull, William Coats, Wapping st
Black Bull, Francis Milton, Shadwell st
Black Horse, Geo Henderson, Cookson's Q
Black Horse, George Sanderson, Keppel st
Black Lion, Wm. Campbell, Black Lion Quay
Black Swan, George Brown, Thrift st
Board, Dorothy Briscoe, Anderson's lane
Bottle House, Robt. Walls, 26 East Holborn
Brewery House, George Elliott, 15 Spring la
Bridge, Joseph Usher, 31 East King st
Britannia, John Gillies, Shadwell st
Britannia, Chas. Ramsey, 66 East Holborn
Brunswick, Mgt Richardson, Brunswick st
Chain & Anchor, Jane Mitford, East Jarrow
Coach and Horses, Jane Pickering, East King st
Coble, Thomasin Bone, Shadwell st
Coble, Elizabeth Phillips, Coble Landing
Coble, Jane Jackson, Shadwell st
Commercial, Ambrose N. Coe, 4 West Holborn
Commercial, John Lowrey, Long row
Cookson's Arms, Robert Corstorphine, Corstorphine Town
Crown, Mary Chambers, The Lawe
Crane House, Patrick Hanralty, West Holborn
Crown, Richard Kendall, Commercial road
Crown, William Watson, Westoe
Crown and Anchor, Rich. Smith, 9 Thrift st

wn and Cannon, Catharine Smithson, Laygate st
wn and Thistle, William Spoor, Comical Corner
wn and Thistle, Mary Ann Oliver, Wapping st
wn and Thistle, Christopher Sanderson, Cirton's Quay
wn Glass Tavern, William Copeland, Commercial road
ss Keys, John Chambers, West Holborn
mberland Arms, James Birch, East Holborn
mberland House, Thos. Smart, Mill Dam
n Mouth, John Gray, The Deans
ck House, Robert Miller, West Dock la
ck House, Thomas Wilson, Thrift st
g and Duck, Jno. Hall, 49 West Holborn
n Bridge, William Charlton, East Jarrow
aw Well, Thomas Ramsey, Hill st
ke of York, Ann Mathwin, Shadwell st
irles's Arms, Edward Corvan, Wapping st
resters' Arms, Henry Jobling, 78 East Holborn
rt, Charlotte Scott Morison, 87 Wapping street
untain, Isabella Armstrong, 64 West Holborn
untain, Elizabeth Miller, Nile st
x and Lamb, Wm. Clint, 47 Wapping st
eemasons' Arms, Henry Hewison, East st
orge, Ralph Buglass, Waterloo Vale
orge, James Ingoe, Wapping st
orge and Dragon, Noble C. Richardson, West Holborn
obe, Eleanor Oliver, Laygate st
lden Fleece, Thomas Blench, Slake ter
lden Lion, William Cook, King st
apes Hotel, John Parker, 31 Market pl
ey Horse, Ann Turnbull, Corstorphine Town
alf Moon, Hesketh Riley, Wapping st
alf Moon, James Brown, Shadwell st
at and Feathers, Campbell and Son, Market place
ope Tavern, Roger Baker, Wellington pl
op-Pole, Benjamin Gibson, 12 East Holborn
on Ship Launch, John Smith, Wapping st
lly Tar, Margaret Ann Couper, Thrift st
mbton Arms, James Reed, King st
ife Boat, William Robson, Church row
ocomotive, Maria Pike, Coronation st
ook-Out, John Weatherburn, St. Stephen street
Tariners' Arms, Catharine Potts, Nile st
Tariners' Arms, Matthew Newton, Catharine street
Tariners' Arms, Frances Harrison, Market place
Tariners' Arms, Thos. Slater, East Holborn
Tarquis Cornwallis, Elizabeth Barrow, Cornwallis square
Techanics' Arms, Thos. L. Heppel, Park st
Mechanics' Arms, Harriet Simpson, Ferry st
Mechanics' Arms, John Waggett, Waterloo Vale
Merchant Tailors' Arms, Harriet Simpson, Ferry st
Mile End Tavern, Michael Peary, Mile End road
Neptune, Mary Robson, Waterloo Vale
Neptune, John Whale, Dean st
Noah's Ark, Susannah Horner, Wapping st
Newcastle Arms, Elizabeth Bowman, Shadwell street
Norfolk and Suffolk Arms, Jane Vennall, 12 Market place
Old Alnwick Castle, Thomas Thompson, Commercial road
Old Greenland Fishery, Ann Stobbs, Thrift street
Old Hall, Archibald Robertson, 23 West Holborn
Old Highlander, Walter Curle, 11 King st
Old Staith House, Alexander Brock, West Holborn
Phœnix, William John Dixon, 105 Wapping street
Queen's Head, Jane Peak, Laygate st
Queen's Head, Robert Newbegin, Comical Corner
Queen's Head, John Jobson, 16 West Holborn
Queen's Head, Ann Brown, Union Alley
Queen's Head, Euphemia Smith, Brunswick street
Queen's Head, Margaret Anderson, Claypath lane
Queen Victoria, Thomas Main, Cone st
Railway, Henry Myers, 32 East Holborn
Railway, Sarah Newbegin, Long row
Railway, Margaret Simm, Coronation st
Red Lion, Edw. Marshall, 29 East Holborn
Reed's Hotel, George Reed, Alum House, Ham
Rising Sun, Jane Weatherburn, 81 East Holborn
Rose and Crown, John Newton, East Holborn
Rose and Crown, John Hutton, Shadwell st
Rose and Crown, James Reid, Market pl
Rose and Thistle, Benjamin Fouls, Dockwray's bank
Royal Oak, George Henderson, Albion st
Salmon Arms, Marmaduke Robinson, Shadwell st
Scarbro' Arms, John Summerbell, 67 West Holborn
Scarbro' Bridge, Elizabeth Stranger, East Holborn
Scarbro' Castle, Jane Henderson, 36 East Holborn
Scarbro' Spa, Stephen Falp, 9 King st
Shakspere, Barth. Spour, Waterloo Vale
Shakspere, John Dudgeon, Wapping st
Shakspere, Henry Reid, Heron st
Ship, Jeremiah Browell, Thrift st

Ship, Thomas Lamsden, Shadwell st
Ship, Margaret Thompson, West Holborn
Ship, Dorothy Guy, 75 West Holborn
Ship, Elizabeth Waugh, West Holborn
Ship and Launch, James Oliver, Broad landing
Ship & Launch, Magnus Halcrow, Heron st
Ship and Whale, Jno. Harrison, Wapping st
Shipwrights' Arms, James Moscrop, 6 Wellington st
Shipwrights' Arms, Henry Donkin, Custom House Quay
Shipwrights' Arms, James Hall, 2 West Holborn
Spirit Vaults, Elizabeth Hughes, Thames st
Spirit Vaults, Thos. Turner, West Holborn
Spirit Vaults, John Barlow, Salem st
Spirit Vaults, Thomas Ormston, Barrington street
Spirit Vaults, Thomas Corry, Green st
Spotted Bull, Mary Bell, 16 Saltwell lane
Spring Garden Tavern, George Heron, Ocean st
Smith House, Mary Smith, 74 West Holborn
Stanhope and Tyne Tavern, John Armstrong, Fairlen's Quay
Steam Boat, Mark M'Queen, East Holborn
Steam Ferry, Elizh. Snowdon, Ferry st
Stirling Castle, Archibald Scott, 69 Wapping st
Sun, Stephen Elliott, 6 West Holborn
Sun, George Brown, Coronation st
Sun, William Thompson, Palatine st
The Board, Dinah Wilkinson, 31 Market pl
Three Indian Kings, Henry Strachan, 14 Market place
Three Mariners, Margaret Bell, Wester
Three Tuns, Elizabeth Purvis, Pan Ale Quay, Wapping st
Trimmers' Arms, Alexander M'Donald, East Holborn
Trimmers' Arms, Margaret Laing, Fairlen Quay
Turf Hotel, William Metcalf, Market place
Turk's Head, Elizh. S. Young, Military r
Turk's Head, Margaret George, Thrift st
Tyne Dock, James T. Southern, 4 Lorne
Tyne Dock, Edward Gibson, Temple Town
Union, Jane Dunlop, 84 Long row
Waggon, William Gibson, Commercial rd
Waterloo, Robert Story, Coronation st
Westoe Tavern, William Easton, Westoe
Wheat Sheaf, Elizabeth Jameson, Fowler
Wheat Sheaf, Hannah Hall, Victoria rd
White Swan, Robert Melville, East Holborn
White Swan, George Davison, 86 West Holborn
Woodbine, James Burt, East Catharine st
Yorkshire Tavern, Thomas Brewster, Wapping street

Insurance Companies,
With their agents.

ANCHOR INSURANCE—George Stout, Chapter row; ho. East Winchester st
BRITISH AND FRIENDLY (Freight and Outfit)—William Bainbridge, jun. Central Hall, Chapter row
BRITISH AND FRIENDLY (Protecting) — George Stout, sec. Central Hall, Chapter row; ho. East Winchester st
BRITISH GUARANTEE — John Ridley, 69 King st
BRITISH INSURANCE — Geo. Stout, sec. Chapter row
CALEDONIAN (Fire and Life) William Brown, East Smihty st
CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERL--(Life)—William P. Hodgson, Coronation st
COAL TRADE (Marine) — John Davison, secretary, 35 Market place
COUNTY (Fire) — Edward Maxwell, Barrington st
CROWN (Life)—Robert Dawson, Barrington st
EDINBURGH (Life) — John Salmon, 1 Chapter row
ELIGIBLE—CARGO (Marine) Jno. Davison, 35 Market pl
EQUITABLE (Fire) — James Lamb Barker, Barrington street
EQUITY AND LAW (Life) — Henry Snowball, 11 Wallis street
EUROPEAN (Life)—Thomas Scott, 18 King st
GENERAL (Fire and Life)—John Strachan, 21 Saville street
GLASGOW (Life)—Ritchie & Couper, 4 Market place
HOPE (Life)—Robert Wheldon, jun. Barrington st
IMPARTIAL—CARGO, FREIGHT AND OUTFIT (Marine)—George Potts, sec. 16 King st
IMPERIAL (Fire) — Christopher A. Wawn, Barrington street
LAW LIFE AND FIRE — Errington Bell, 50 East King st
LAW REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY—John Salmon, 1 Chapter row
LEEDS AND YORKSHIRE (Fire and Life) — John Ridley, 69 King st
LONDON (Fire and Life)—Harrison Gregson, Grey street
MARINE BOARD OFFICE—George Lyall, sec. 35 Market place
MARITIME AND MERCANTILE (Marine)—J. W. Lamb, 70 King st
MARITIME AND MERCANTILE CARGO, FREIGHT, AND OUTFIT (Marine)—J. W. Lamb, 70 King st
MASTER MARINERS' ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY—G. D. Robson, 16 King st
MONARCH (Fire and Life)—Joseph Younghusband, 4 Albion terrace
NATIONAL LOAN FUND (Life) James L. Barker, Barrington street
NAUTICAL (Marine)—George Potts, sec. 16 King st
NEWCASTLE (Fire)—Robert Dawson, Barrington st
NORWICH UNION (Fire and Life) — Robert Graham Meggison, 16 Market pl
PELICAN (Life) — Robert Wheldon, jun. Barrington street

PHŒNIX (Fire) — Robert Wheldon, jun. Barrington street
SCOTTISH UNION—(Fire and Life)—Terrot Glover, 80 King st
SHIELDS (Marine)— George A. Tate, sec. Market pl
STANDARD (Marine)— J. W. Lamb, 70 King st
STAR (Fire and Life)—J. P. Elliott, Saville st
STAR A 1 (Marine)—George Lyall, 28 Market place
SUN—CARGO, FREIGHT, AND OUTFIT (Marine) — Christopher A. Wawn, Barrington st
SUN (Fire and Life) — Andrew Stoddart, 72 King street
TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL (Life)—John Strachan, 21 Saville st
UNANIMOUS (Marine) — George Potts, sec. 16 King st
UNITED KINGDOM—(Life)—John Ridley, 69 King st
WESTERN (Life Annuity)—George A. Tate, Market pl
WESTERN (Fire)—George A. Tate, Market place
YORKSHIRE (Fire and Life) Henry T. Duncan, 74 King street

Iron Founders.

Forster Thomas (and forge work of every description), Tyne Dock Iron Works
Lumsdon Edward & Sons (and forgemen), Phœnix Iron Works, Park street
Grieves John, Salmon's Qy.
Rumley John, Coronation st
Stainton Matthew, West Holborn
Stainton Thomas, Wapping st and West Holborn

Ironmongers and Hardwaremen.

Hedley John W. 3 East Holborn; ho Thames st
Husband Richard, 112 Wapping street
Johnson Wm. 3 Dean st
Miller Charles, Thrift st
Rudd Jno. 59 East Holborn
Scott James, 12 King st; ho. 9 Winchester st
Sutherland Solomon, 21 Market place; ho. Preston terrace, North Shields
Tweddell Marshall, 36 Wapping street
Webster Peter, 77 West Holborn

Joiners & Carpenters.

Alderson William, Mile End road; ho. Ocean st
Craig Mark, Keppel st
Dockwray Edward, Dockwray's bank
Dockwray Joseph, Barrow st
Forster Thomas, Westoe
Gibson Edward B. Westoe
Halder James, 21 Keppel st
Harrison George & Thomas, Harrison's court, East Holborn
Heppell David, Waterloo Vale
Jamieson Edward, Laygate; ho. Orange st
Mouat James, Mile End rd
Purvis John, Forster st
Railton Thomas, Albemarle street
Spoor John, Coronation st
Spour Bartholomew, West Keppel st
Summers Matthew, 15 Keppel street
Watson William, Waterloo Vale; ho. Westoe
Windlow Thos. South ter
Wright Joseph, Oyston st; ho. 41 Cuthbert st
Young George, Smithy st

Land Agents and Surveyors.

Asquith Saml. 1 Laygate ter
Lackland John, 20 Barrington street
Stoddart Andrew, 72 King st
Thompson Christr. (town), Chapter row

Marine Store Dealers.

Anderson Robert, Poorhouse landing
Bell John, 98 Wapping st
Burns Josh. East Holborn
Cairns Robert, Poorhouse landing
Collier Richd. East Holborn
Donkin Ann, North st
Downs John, 1 Wapping st
Forrest Geo. 70 East Holborn
Gibson George, Alum House, Ham
Glover T. & Son, 6 Saltwell lane
Hinds John, West Holborn
Leck John, Cookson's Quay
Middleton Geo. Shadwell st
Moffett Wm. Waterloo Vale
Moore John, Bottle bank
Nelson Thomas, Middle Dock landing
Nicholson John R. 84 West Holborn
Peacock Mary, Shadwell st
Posgate John, 40 Thrift st
Raines Christopher, Salmon's Quay; ho. Long bank
Robertson Thos. Pan bank
Smith John, 20 West Holborn
Strachan Henry, Alum House, Ham
Straughan Francis, Wapping street

Masons.

Henderson Thomas, Mile End road
Heppel Thomas L. (plain & ornamental stone), Garden lane; ho. Park st
Rippon Robert, Smithy st
Wilson Jas. 2 Sunniside ter

Master Mariners.

Amess Samuel, 7 Hill st
Annison Geo. Adelaide st
Appleby William, Albert ter
Armstrong Jas. 11 Keppel st
Atkin John, The Lawe
Atkinson Thomas, East Catharine st
Baines R. W. Master Mariners' Cottages
Bains Zaccheus M. East Catharine st
Baker Robert, Albert ter
Banfield Edwin, West Holborn
Bell John, West Keppel st
Beech Richd. Wellington pl
Bell Thomas, 29 Saville st
Bell Wm. Waterloo Vale
Bennett William, Grace st
Bewick John, Victoria place
Bird John, 20 Albion st
Bird John, Adelaide st
Blackiston John, Heron st
Blenkinsop William, 7 East Winchester st
Bower Eden, East Catharine street
Brodie Oswald, Bath st
Brown John, Heugh st
Brown Wm. Catharine st
Brown William, 6 West Keppel st
Bruce John, Green st
Bruce John, Adelaide st
Burdon Robert, Heugh st
Caithness Henry, East Catharine st
Calder Thomas, 100 Commercial road
Carter William, Military rd

Chapman Geo. Adelaide st
Chipchase Robert, Fowler st
Clay William, Laygate ter
Cleet James, Wellington pl
Cleet John, 12 Lawe bldgs
Cleet Philip, Ingham st
Clough Wm. Catharine st
Clouston James, 8 Keppel st
Coltman John, Victoria pl
Connon Richd. Adelaide st
Cooper James, Heugh st
Cowle George, Laygate ter
Crawley John, Adelaide st
Cunningham John, John st
Cuthbert Wm. Wellington pl
Davis John, Pleasant place
Davison Bartholomew, Keppel street
Davison John, Adelaide st
De Redder Wm. 8 Saville st
Dodds Wm. Sunnyside ter
Doling Charles, Ingham pl
Donaldson Robt. Military rd
Douglass William, Grace st
Dousling John, West Holborn
Doward David, 6 Stanhope st
Duncan Robert, Adelaide st
Dupear John, Ingham place
Elliott George, Woodbine st
Elliott George, Adelaide st
Elliott John, Railway ter
Emery James, Grace st
Esson John, Adelaide st
Everson John, 12 Albert ter
Ewinson John, 32 Cuthbert st
Fairbairn John, 5 Saville st
Ferguson John, 12 Saville st
Firbank John, Green's place
Foreman George, 59 West Holborn
Foreman Geo. Adelaide st
Ford William, Ladies' walk
Forster John, Adelaide st
Foster William, Catharine st
Fraser James, Cambridge st
Gardner Thomas, Grace st
Gardner Wm. Catharine st
Gibb Geo. 3 Catharine st
Gibbon John, East Winchester st
Gibson Geo. 73 Adelaide st
Golden George, Alderson st
Goodsir David, Heron st
Graham Henry, Adelaide st
Graham Joseph, 44 East King st
Grant Robert, Victoria place
Gray Joseph, Commercial rd
Grey Edmund, East Catharine street
Grey William, Adelaide st
Grieves Edmd. Cambridge st
Grinton John, Green's ter
Gunn James, Queen st
Hall Thomas, Heugh st
Hamilton John, 21 Master Mariners' Cottages
Harrison William, 101 Adelaide street
Hedwith George, East Catharine st
Henderson Geo. Albion st
Hewison William, Cornwallis square
Hills Mark, Ingham place
Hodge John, 17 Saville st
Hodge Ralph, Alderson st
Hodgson Thos. 3 Albert ter
Holborn William, Adelaide st
Howard James, John st
Hudson Wm. G. Victoria pl
Hunson Isaac, Heron st
Hunter George, King st
Hunter Andw. Woodbine st
Ingles William, Catharine st
Ingram James, Catharine st
Jacks William, Fowler st
Jameson Peter, East Winchester street
Jeffels William, 5 Queen st
Johnson James, Woodbine st
Johnson Thomas, The Lawe
Joss Walter, 6 Master Mariners' Cottages
Kellet John, 13 Heron st
Kirkup Edwd. Waterloo Vale
Lawson Michael, Keppel st
Lazenby John, Stanhope st
Leask John, Alderson st
Leeds Richard, 6 Alderson st
Lowrey Amos, 4 Ingham st
Lunn John, Keppel st
M'Farlane James, Heron st
Macintosh George, John st
Manuel Jas. Catharine st
Marsh Michael, East Catharine st
Marshall Jas. N. Adelaide st
Martin Peter, Palatine st
Mellaburn Wm. Catharine st
Millburn John, Wellington st
Mitchell Robt. Mile End rd
Morris Francis, Laygate ter
Natt Frederick, 13 Alderson st
Nicholson Robt. Green's ter
Nicholson Thos. 24 Thames st
Ord William, Cornwallis sq
Parker C. Haddick's bldgs
Pearson Jas. Green's terrace
Phillips William, Keppel st
Pollard John, Adelaide st
Pottinger Robert, 16 Alderson st
Purdy John, Adelaide st
Purvis John, Barrows bldgs
Purvis John, Ivy st
Purvis Samuel, 10 Stanhope street
Purvis Thos. 5 Stanhope st
Ramsay George, Ivy st
Ramsay Jas. 5 Catharine st
Ramsey John, Queen st
Randall Hugh, Victoria pl
Reay Cuthbert, 11 Alderson st
Reay John, East Catharine st
Rippon Thomas, Adelaide st
Robertson Archibald, East Winchester st
Robinson Charles, Ivy st
Robinson John, Grace st
Robinson John, Stanhope st
Robinson Robt. 11 Alderson st
Robson Aaron, 31 Saville st
Robson Clement, 11 Bath st
Robson Edwd. 15 Alderson st
Robson Joseph, 17 Heugh st
Rollason George, Green st
Romley James, Catharine st
Rowell Robert, Commercial road
Scotland Robert, 34 Wellington street
Scott James, 5 Bath st
Scott John E. Adelaide st
Scott Peter, 28 Saville st
Scott Wm. Mile End road
Shepherd Hny. Woodbine st
Shepherd Robert, Waterloo Vale
Shipley Wm, Adelaide st
Sheriff Stpn. 33 Wellington st
Sibbald James, Catharine st
Simm Henry, Garden lane
Simpson Christopher, 13 Lawe buildings
Sinclair Basil, Master Mariners' Cottages
Sinclair Lawrence, Master Mariners' Cottages
Sinclair Robert, Nelson Hill
Skeoch Robert, East Winchester street
Smart John, East Winchester street
Smith Geo. J. Cornwallis sq
Smith James, Adelaide st
Smith James, Grace st
Smith Nicholas, Green st
Smith Thomas, Railway ter
Smith William, Wellington st
Spencer Thos. 3 Keppel st
Stephenson Jas. Military rd
Storey Robert, East Winchester street
Swan Thos. East Catharine st
Swap Andrew, Grace st
Sykes Thomas, Green st
Taylor Ephraim, Catharine st
Taylor Joseph, 22 Saville st
Taylor Richard, John st
Thompson Wm. Victoria pl
Tilloch Wm. Winchester st

Tillock Thomas, East Winchester street
Tose Wm. Frederick st
Tuck John, Cornwallis sq
Turnbull John G. Heron st
Turner William, Green st
Vasey Thomas, Queen st
Venus John, 4 Wallis st
Wallace Frederick, Queen st
Walls George, Queen st
Walls Thomas, 12 Master Mariners' Cottages
Ward Robert, John st
Wardle John, 6 Mount ter
Wetherburn Richard, Laygate terrace
Weatherburn William, Wellington place
Weatherhead George, Alderson street
Whittles Wm. Adelaide st
Williams Robert, Military rd
Williamson Charles, Grace st
Willis John, Wapping st
Winter Robert, Commercial road
Wood Philip, East Catharine street
Wood Thomas, East Catharine street
Wood Thomas, 13 Commercial road
Woolterton Edmund, 4 Alderson street
Worthington Joseph, 114 Commercial road
Wright Henry, 15 Saville st
Yorston Peter, Queen st
Young Andrew C. Mile End road

Merchants.

Greenwell Brothers, Market place
Lawson & Stoddart (Irish and foreign provisions), 72 East King st
Marshall G. L. Mill Dam
Mays R. J. J. 3 Market pl
Ritchie & Couper, West st
Taylor Coll, 6 Winchester st
Thompson & Lee, Wapping street
White G. & W. (provision), St. Hilda's lane and Cornwallis street

Millers.

Brown Charles, Wapping st
Reay Thomas & Son, Laygate Steam Mill

Milliners and Dressmakers.

Bohills Ellen, 63 Green st
Cassels C. S. 68 Green st
Just James, 1 Market pl
Lowery Mary, Cambridge st
Morris Ann, 1 Alderson st
Noble Mary Ann, Heugh st
Reed Ann, 57 East King st
Richardson Mary Ann, Green street
Robertson Emma, Pan bank
Robson Ann, 66 Adelaide st
Robson Jane, Brunswick st
Sanderson Ellen, East Smithy street
Smith Elizabeth, 12 Catharine street
Thompson Ann, 45 East King street
Thompson Mary & Sarah, Keppel street
Weir Sarah, Orange st

Newspaper.

NORTH AND SOUTH SHIELDS GAZETTE (liberal). Published every Thursday, at 8 Dean st. South Shields, and 4 Howard st. North Shields

Notaries—Public.

Lamb John Walker, 70 King street
Potts George, 16 King st
Robson George D. 16 King street; ho. 18 Saville st
Wawn Christopher A. Barrington street

Outfitters.

Burdon John, Wapping st
Campbell Robert, Market pl
Corsie Hugh, 65 E. Holborn
Dunn Wm. 38 East Holborn
Edwards & Grewcock, 18 East Holborn
Huntress Robert, 50 East Holborn
Jewitt R. Wapping st
Levy Benjamin & Co. 77 King street and High st. Sunderland
Mensforth Phillis, Market pl
Moffoot Alice, Market pl
Murning John, East Holborn
Reed Joseph, Market pl

Painters and Glaziers.

Benson William, Keppel st
Brock Alexander, West Holborn
Brock John, Thrift st
Brown Barnabas, 116 Wapping street
Dumlin William T. Green st
Fraser James, Cuthbert st
Garbut James, Thrift st
Hudson James, 5 Heron st
Shipley Joseph, East King st
Stoker Robert, 30 Heron st
Vasey William, Shadwell st

Paint Manufacturers.

Aitchison Jasper (and colour), Shadwell st
Reah William (and colour), High End of South Shields
Stainton Matthew, West Holborn
Tweddell Marshall, 36 Wapping street
Walker John R. 5 Thrift st

Pawnbrokers.

Bird Ann, Union lane
Grieves Thos. Union alley
Henderson John, Palatine st
Isaac Brothers, Church row
Jackson Jacob & Co. 101 West Holborn
Mabane Ralph, 61 East King street
Smallman John H. 86 East Holborn; ho. 12 Frederick street

Pilots.

All Sea unless otherwise described.

Bellington W. Balcony la
Blair J. 34 Blumer's terrace
Blair R. 11 Green's terrace
Blair R. The Lawe
Bone J. deputy master, Shadwell street
Bone R. 23 Blumer's terrace
Brewis J. (river), 2 Mitre st
Brown G. 2 Pilot st
Burn George, Pilot st
Burn Henry, Lawe buildings
Burn Jacob, 19 Lawe buildings
Burn John, Shadwell st
Burn L. 27 Blumers ter
Burn Ralph, 11 Lawe bldgs
Burn Ralph, jun. Lawe buildings
Chambers J. Balcony lane
Chambers J. 4 Greens ter
Chambers R. 27 Blumers ter
Chambers R. 21 Blumers ter
Chambers T. Pearson st
Chambers W. 36 Blumers terrace
Davison R. (river), Lawe buildings
Donkin J. 4 Pilot st
Donkin M. 4 Pilot st
Evans J. Balcony lane
Evans J. 24 Blumers ter
Evins W. Lawe buildings
Grieves J. St. Stephen st

Grieves J. 16 Blumer's ter
Grieves J. 7 Green's ter
Grieves R. 6 Green's ter
Harrison A. 4 Green's ter
Harrison J. 5 Green's ter
Harrison J. 10 Green's ter
Harrison J. Lawe buildings
Harrison M. Beacon st
Harrison R. 29 Blumer's ter
Harrison R. Lawe buildings
Hunter T. Shadwell st
Hutchinson J. Balcony lane
Hutchinson J. 13 Military rd
Kirkup E. (North Sea) 30 Waterloo vale
Knowles J. (river), 30 Blumer's terrace
Leighton J. 9 Barrington st
Marshall J. 29 Blumer's ter
Marshall J. 36 Blumer's ter
Marshall J. 9 Military road
Milburn J. 7 Lawe buildings
Milburn R. 7 Lawe buildings
Moore A. (North Sea), 7 Green's terrace
Morrison J. Lawe buildings
Pearson C. 26 Blumer's ter
Pearson C. jun. 26 Blumer's terrace
Pearson W. (pilot master), 37 East King st
Peel J. sen. Long Stairs
Peel J. jun. Shadwell st
Phillips G. Balcony lane
Phillips R. 15 Blumer's ter
Phillips R. 5 Pilot st
Purvis A. Lawe buildings
Purvis A. jun. Lawe buildbuildings
Purvis J. 19 Blumer's ter
Purvis J. 6 Green's terrace
Purvis M. Peacson st
Purvis R. sen. 1 Pilot st
Purvis R. Pilot st
Purvis W. 2 Green's ter
Purvis W. 16 Blumer's ter
Ramsey J. 33 Blumer's ter
Shotton J. Balcony lane
Smith J. Coble Landing
Stainrup W. (North Sea), 45 Thames street
Stephenson E. 46 Shadwell street
Stephenson H. 14 Blumer's terrace
Stephenson J. Beacon st
Stephenson J. 10 Blumer's terrace
Stephenson J. 32 Blumer's terrace
Stephenson M. 14 Military rd
Stephenson M. 22 Blumer's terrace
Stephenson R. St. Stephen st
Stephenson T. Pilot st
Stewart J. Balcony lane
Scott C. (river), St. Stephen street
Scott W. (river), 2 Green st
Thurlbeck G. 16 Blumer's ter
Thurlbeck W. Grubb's bldgs
Thurlbeck W. Lawe bldgs
Tindle G. 34 Blumer's ter
Tindle G. 15 Military road
Tindle J. Beacon st
Tindle J. Lawe buildings
Tindle R. Shadwell st
Tindle T. 94 Blumer's ter
Tully R. 9 Lawe buildings
Tully W. St. Stephen st
Tynemouth R. Coble landing
Wells R. Long Stairs
Wheldon J. (North Sea), 7 Master Mariners' Cottages
Wrights B. Green's place
Wrights H. Balcony lane
Wrights J. 3 Blumer's ter
Wrights J. 15 Blumer's ter
Wrights R. Pilot st
Wrights W. Long Stairs
Young D. 3 Green's terrace
Young G. Shadwell st
Young H. 3 Green's place
Young J. 2 Green's place
Young J. 31 Blumer's ter
Young J. E. Balcony lane
Young R. 16 Blumer's ter
Young T. 15 Lawe buildings
Young T. Shadwell st
Young W. Beacon st
Young W. 10 Green's place
Young W. 3 Pilot street

Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

Clark Thomas, Wapping st
Hall John L. 25 Thrift st
Helley John W. 3 East Holborn
Johnson William, 3 Dean street; ho. 11 Albert ter
Rudd John, 59 East Holborn
Scott James, 12 King st; ho. 9 Winchester st
Webster Peter, 77 West Holborn
Welch Richard, Tyne st

Provision Merchants.
(Wholesale and Retail).

M'Cartney James (and importer of Irish and foreign provisions), 36 Market pl
White George & John (and importers of Irish and foreign provisions), St. Hilda's lane

Rope and Twine Manufacturers.

Bulmer Elizabeth, Laygate Ropery
Dawson Robert & Co. Bros. Landing and Temple Town; office Barrington street
Jameson Thomas, Mile End road; ho. Fowler st
Wawn Charles N. Fowler st

Sail Makers.

Bird Geo. Half Moon Quay
Bruce Robert, Ferry Coom; ho. Mile End road
Ekless Robert, Alum House, Ham Quay
Elder Jacob, East Holborn; ho. East street
Gibbon John, Holborn Landing; ho. Harton
Gibson George, Alum House, Ham
Hodge Robert & Edward, Wapping street
Jameson Thomas, Ferry Boat Landing; ho. Wellington street
Jefferson Thomas G. Subscription Brewery Quay; ho. Westoe
Lawson J. Alum House, Ham Quay
Loughton & Scott, Ferry st
Nelson Thomas, Middle Dock Landing; house Laygate
Nicholson John R. 84 West Holborn
Rutherford William, West Holborn; ho. Hill st
Thompson & Lee, Wapping street
Tweddell Marshal, 36 Wapping street

Salt Manufacturers.

Cassidy John, Archer's Ham; ho. Commercial road
Kendal Richard, Fox's Quay

Ship Builders.

Barker Thomas & Son, Low Dock, Wapping st
Bushell L. B. Shadwell st
Edwards James, High Docks
Greenwell Brothers & Co. Shadwell Patent Slipway
Lumsdon Thos. Salmon's Quay
Marshall T. D. (iron), Pilot street
Marshall William & Son, Mill Dam
Metcalf Thomas & Son, East Holborn
Middle Dock Co. Holborn Landing
Young James, West Docks; ho. Ogle terrace

ɔung Thomas & Son, Low Dock

Ship Chandlers.

tchison Jasper, Shadwell street
rd Geo. Half Moon Quay
ırisp Joseph, Wapping st; ho. 15 Heron st
ibson George, Alum House Ham
lover T. & Son, 6 Saltwell lane
all John L. 25 Thrift st
ines John, West Holborn
odge Robert & Edward, Wapping street
odgson Rlph. Archer's Ham
ays R. J. J. Market pl
elson Thomas, Middle Dock Landing; house Laygate terrace
icholson James, Black Lion Quay
icholson John R. 84 West Holborn
eah William, High End of South Shields
tainton Matthew, West Holborn
trachan Henry, Wapping st
hompson & Lee, Wapping street
hompson Thomas, Pan Ash Quay, Wapping st
weddell Marshall, 36 Wapping street
oung James, West Dock; ho. Ogle terrace
oung Robert, 17 Long row

Ship Owners.

aron Elizah. Winchester st
dams Mary, 9 Albion ter
itchison Jasper, Winchester street
llen W. C. 5 Winchester st
llen Wm. 5 Winchester st
llen Wm. 6 Albion ter
rmstrong James, 11 Keppel street
rmstrong John, East Winchester street
squith Saml. 1 Laygate ter
ains James, East Saville st
ell Errington, East King st
ell Mary Ann, 21 Winchester street
ell Robert & Son, Ferry Brewery
ird George, Winchester st
lumer James, Drake st
lumer Robert, East Winchester street
ulmer George, 9 Alderson st
Brown Barnabas, 116 Wapping street
Bulmer Richard, Mill Dam
Burn Ralph, sen. 11 Lawe buildings
Bushell L. B. Wellington ter
Caye Matthew, 2 Saville st
Cleet James, Wellington pl
Clough John, Green's ter
Cooper James, Heugh st
Couper Robert, Winchester st
Coverdale Thos. Military rd
Crawford Robert, 8 Winchester street
Crisp Joseph, 15 Heron st
Cubey Joseph, 26 East King street
Curry John, 7 Laygate st
Dawson Robert, Westoe
Edwards James, High Dock
Elliott Arthur, 27 Catharine street
Fairbain James D. 5 Palatine street
Fenwick John, 34 King st
Ferguson John, 12 Saville st
Fletcher Stephenson, 73 King street
Foreman George, Adelaide st
Foreman Mark, 57 West Holborn
Forrest William, 20 Green st
Forsyth Thomas, Wellington terrace
Gallon Wm. 7 Wellington st
Gibbon John, Cornwallis st
Gray George, Orange st
Gray Joseph, 50 Green st
Green John, East Winchester street
Hall John L. 25 Thrift st
Hall Stephen, 32 Wapping st
Halliday John, West Holborn
Harper Elizh. 14 Lawe bdgs
Harrison Margaret, 7 Winchester street
Hart Ralph, East King st
Hopper Thomas, West Holborn
Hudson George, 93 West Holborn
Hunter William, Kepple st
Jefferson Thomas G. Westoe
Jobling James, 7 Keppel st
Jobson E. R. Winchester st
Johnson James, Greens pl
Jolly Robert, West Holborn
Kay Eli, Westoe
Kidman Mrs. Elizabeth, 11 Master Mariners Cottages
Lawson Henry, Wellington House
Lee Henry, Sunnyside ter
M'Dearmid Danl. Princess st
Marchbank John, Alum House Ham
Mayors Henry, Laygate st
Metcalfe Thomas & Son, East Holborn
Morrison John, 20 Lawe buildings
Morrison Robt. 5 Albion ter
Morrison Robert, jun. 2 Albion terrace
Ness Robert, Albion ter
Nicholson James H. 3 Burrow street
Nicholson Jno. 13 Albert ter
Ogle John, Stone Quay
Osborne & Crawford, Suggitt's lane
Osborne Samuel, 33 East Holborn
Parkin Jas. Albion ter
Paxton John, 9 Cornwallis st
Pearson Robert, East Winchester street
Pearson Robert, Greens pl
Pippet John, East Winchester street
Purves Jacob, Shadwell st
Reavely Jonathan, 46 East Holborn
Reay Cuthbert, 11 Alderson st
Reed Thomas, 13 Market pl
Rippon Thomas, Adelaide st
Ritchie James, Winchester st
Robinson John, 48 East King street
Robson Jane, 10 Lawe bldgs
Robson Mtthw. 14 Heron st
Rudd John, 50 East Holborn
Smallman John H. 86 East Holborn
Smith Geo. 12 Cornwallis st
Smith George C. 6 Keppel st
Soulsby Thomas A. 4 Saville street
Spoor John, Coronation st
Stainton Matthew, Laygate Villa
Stainton Thomas, Ogle ter
Stout George, East Winchester street
Summers Matthew, 15 Keppel street
Swan James G. Thrift st
Tate Thos. Winchester st
Taylor Joseph, 22 Saville st
Taylor Robert, Denmark st
Thompson & Lee, Wapping street
Thompson Ann, Commercial road
Thompson Enoch, Albion terrace
Tindle Thomas, 27 Saville st
Tose Wm. 4 Frederick st

Tuck George, 4 Military rd
Tully Robt. 9 Lawe bldgs
Tweddell Marshall, 14 Wellington street
Tweddell Marshall, 36 Wapping street
Vint Thomas, East Winchester street
Wallace William, Westoe
Waller Toney, Westoe
Wardle John, 6 Mount ter
Watt John, Westoe
Welch Joseph, Commercial road
Whinney Bostock T. Ogle ter
White Geo. Wellington ter
White John, Ogle terrace
White Thomas, Ogle ter
Whittles William, Adelaide st
Wilson Robert, Winchester st
Wright Geo. 13 Saville st
Wright Leonard, 20 Winchester street
Wright Robt. 12 Ogle ter
Wright William, Ogle ter
Young James, Ogle ter
Young Thomas, 78 Commercial road
Young Thomas, 15 Lawe buildings
Young Thomas & Son, Low Dock

Shipwrights.

Lumsden Thomas, Salmon's Quay
Smith George C. Alum House, Ham; ho. 6 Keppel street

Smiths.

Anderson George, Commercial road
Boden Henry, Cookson's Quay; ho. Queen st
Colthred James, Union alley; ho. Chapter row
Elliott John, Wapping st
Gregory John (and agricultural implement maker), Westoe
Grieves John, Salmon's Quay
Hunter Robt. Salmon's Quay
Lawson Geo. 10 Shadwell st
Marchbank John, Alum House, Ham
Mayors Henry, High Quay, West Holborn
Melville Robt. East Holborn
Moffett John, Carpenter st
Moffitt Thomas, Ferry court; ho. West Keppel st
Nelson & Sanderson, Wapping street
Ogilvie William, East Jarrow
Philipson Thomas, Thames st
Reed & Harley (& farriers), West Keppel st
Rumley John, Coronation st
Salmon Benjamin, Salmon's Ballast Wharf
Stainton Matthew, West Holborn
Stainton Thos. Wapping st
Straughan Francis, Wapping street
Taylor John, East Winchester street
Tudor John, Oyston st

Solicitors.

Anderson Henry, Market place; ho. Westoe
Barker James Lamb (and clerk to the borough and county magistrates for the east division of Chester Ward), Barrington st
Bell Errington, 7 East Smithy st; ho. 50 East King st
Bowlby Russell Barrington st; ho. 9 Albert terrace
Brignall William, 74 King st
Maxwell Edward, Barrington st; ho. Wellington terrace
Meggison Robert Graham, 10 Market place
Snowball Henry, 11 Wallis st; ho. New road
Thompson Paget, Market place; ho. Wellington st
Wanless Wm. Waterloo Vale
Wawn Christopher A. Barrington street
Wheldon Robert, jun. Barrington st; ho. Howard st. North Shields
Wilson James, 9 Market pl

Straw Bonnet Makers.

Coulson Jane J. North st
Hopper Mary Ann, Stanhope street
Pattison Margaret, Ingham place
Walker J. & W. 41 East King st

Surgeons.

Birkett Henry, Chapter row
Callender Edwin, 46 East King st
Coward William, Dean st
Dalziel William, Laygate la
Denham Jacob S. 19 Keppel street
Frain Joseph, Frederick st
Kennedy John F. 19 East King st
Lee Cuthbert M. 10 Wellington street
Legat Andw. East Smithy st
Ridley Richard B. [illegible] registrar of births and deaths for South Shields, Church row
Robson James, 52 East King st
Toshach John, 6 Dean st
Wallis & Armstrong, [illegible] East st
Williamson Jas. Frederick st
Young Thomas, East King st
Young Wm. 3 East Holborn

Surveyors—Ship.

Bains Jas. East Saville st
Evans Henry, 12 Victoria pl
Nicholson James H. [illegible] Burrows st
Nicholson John, 13 Albert ter

Tailors.

Allen Robert, Church row
Atkinson William, Cone st
Bolton Robert, Slake terrace
Braidley Matthew, 44 East Holborn
Burdon John, Wapping st
Burdon Thomas, 23 East Holborn
Caizley Lancelot, Laygate la
Carr James W. Green st
Collinson Williamson, Windmill Hill
Cook William, Cambridge st
Cooke John, Brunswick st
Corney William, 4 Laygate st
Cousins Jacob M. 11 Long row
Craggs John, Heron st
Davis William, Union alley
Dobson Robt. W. Catharine st
Doull John, Long row
Dunn William, 38 East Holborn
Edwards & Greweock, 18 East Holborn
Eltis James, Catharine st
Emerson Jno. Waterloo Vale
Ferguson Peter, Keppel st
Fisher William, Laygate lane
Hall Stephen, Church row
Henderson James, North st
Hurst Christopher, Wellington place
Johnson Wm. Commercial rd
Jouers Andrew, 18 Thrift st
Kelly Samuel, 81 West Holborn
Levy Benjamin & Co. 77 King st and High st. Sunderland
Liddle Thomas, Green st
Linn Joseph, East Jarrow
Lockey Thos. 3 West Holborn

[ackey & Son (merchants), 20 East King st
[ain Thomas, Thrift st
[arshall James, Lower Thames st
[aughan William, 79 West Holborn
[ay William, 10 West Holborn; ho. Commercial rd
[axwell David, Heron st
[iller Wm. 68 Wapping st
rmston Thos. Barrington st
otts John, Commercial rd
roud Anthony, Heugh st
eed Joseph, Market place
eed Matthew, Queen st
ippon Thos. 27 East King st
kee John, Long row
mith James, Queen st
mith John, 18 Heron st
mith Thomas, Fowler st; ho. East Catharine st
mithwhite William, Commercial road
utton William, 6 Military rd
'odderick Joshua, West st
Villiamson William, 27 East Holborn
'oung Edward, 16 East Holborn

Tallow Chandlers

'letcher Stephenson, 73 King st
'rubb John H. & Co. 40 East Holborn
Iodgson William P. Coronation st; ho. 27 Winchester street
'eah R. & Co. Commercial rd

Temperance Hotel.

'eed Joseph, Dean st

Tea Dealers.

Johnson Wm. & Co. Thrift st

Timber Merchants.

Cassels Robert, West Holborn Saw Mills
Greenwell, Brothers, & Co. Shadwell st
Hindhaugh Nathaniel & Co. East Jarrow
Hood Anthony & Co. Holborn landing
Marshall William & Son, Mill dam
Reay James, Cookson's Quay; ho. Stanhope st

Tobacconists.

Lawson Wm. 1 & 3 King st
Spencer Matthew H. (and manufacturer), Market pl

Watch and Clockmakers.

Atkinson Thomas, 106 Wapping street
Bell John (and jeweller), 70 King st; ho. 4 Burrows st
Blackwood W. & J. T. 80 King st
Gallon Thos. 52 Coronation st
Hurst Edward, 2 King st
Isaac Brothers, Church row
Moncrieff Mitchell, 67 King st
Punshon Ralph, Thames st
Rippon William, 83 West Holborn

Wharfingers—Ballast.

Lumsden Thomas & Partner, Salmon's Quay
Potts Messrs. Holborn House
Stainton Mthw. West Holborn
Swinburne R. W. & Co. Cookson's Quay

Windlass (Ship) Manufacturers.

Rumley John (patent), Coronation st
Stainton Mthw. West Holborn
Stainton Thomas, Wapping st and West Holborn

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Bell Robert & Son, Ferry Brewery, Tyne st
Best John, Tyne st and Deer's lane
Corry Thomas, 12 Green st
Douglas John, 93 Wapping st
Dunlop George & Co. East street
Hewison Henry, 34 Market pl
Hudson George, 93 and 94 West Holborn
Hutchinson Matthew, 12 Long row
Jobling Roger, 75 East Holborn
Lawson & Stoddart (and dealers in bonded stores), 72 King st
Mackey William, Ferry st
Mather & Co. Dean st
Metcalf E. & Sons, 69 Wapping st
Pratt Wm. 77 East Holborn
Rennoldson J. P. Wapping st
Speden John, Black Lion Quay
Wilson & Co. Dean st
Wood & Maxwell, Market Place Brewery, Spring la

Wire Workers.

Musgrave William & Co. (and manufacturers of improved wire fencing), 33 East King st

Miscellaneous Public Buildings.

Ballast Assessor's Office, Salmon's Quay—J. G. Bruce, assessor
Clerk to Commissioners under the Improvement Act — Thomas Salmon, Chapter row
County Court Office, Barrington st—C. A. Wawn, assistant clerk
Custom House, Ferry street — William Sumpter, principal coast officer
Dispensary, 59 East King street—John M. Charlton, house surgeon
Examiners' Office, Ferry street — F. Hayden and C. Short, examiners
Exchange News Room, Market place — J. N. Buckland, secretary and treasurer
Harbour Master's Office, Alum House, Ham Quay—Lancelot Elliott, master
High Railway Station, Wreken Dyke lane—George Donnison in charge
Jarrow Chemical Works News and Literary Institution, Temple town
Life Boat House, Coble landing—Joseph Smith, keeper
Literary Institution, Fowler street—James Robson, librarian
Marine Board (South Shields), 28 Market place (for the examination of masters and mates in the coasting trade) — George Lyal, secretary.
Master Mariners' Asylum and Annuity Society, 10 Master Mariners' Cottages —The Lord Bishop of Durham, patron; Mr. G. D. Robson, secretary, and Mrs. Alice Mackay, librarian.
Merchant Seaman's Pension Office, 7 Albert terrace—Anthony Peele, secretary
Pilot Office, Coble landing—William Pearson, pilot master
Pilot's Watch House, The Lawe — Robert Blair, keeper

POLICE STATION & MAGISTRATES' ROOMS, Waterloo Vale—James Buglass, keeper

PONTOP AND SOUTH SHIELDS SHIPPING OFFICE, 15 Long row—R. Gallilee, agent

POST OFFICE, 63 East King street—George H. Wilson, master. Receiving Houses, 49 East Holborn and 78 Wapping street.

RAILWAY STATION, Market place—Robert Robinson, station master

RIVER POLICE STATION, Holborn landing—William Reed, inspector

SEAMAN'S LOYAL STANDARD ASSOCIATION HALL, Fowler street—Jno. Jobling, sec.

SHIP OWNERS' OFFICES (for entering and engaging seamen), Deer's lane—Robert Patton, manager

SHIPPING MASTERS' OFFICE, Ferry street—John Rigby, master

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 8 Market place—Joseph Reed, hon. agent

SOUTH SHIELDS GAS COMPANY; office Barrington street; works St. Hilda's lane—John Dixon Lister, secretary; William Sanderson, manager

STAMP OFFICE, 28 East King street—Frances Ayton, sub-distributor

TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE, Dean st—William Matthews, agent

THEATRE ROYAL, Wellington street

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE, 1 Chapter row—Thomas Salmon, town clerk

TOWN HALL, Market place

TOWN SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, Chapter row—Christopher Thompson, surveyor

TOWN WEIGH HOUSE, Market place—James Buglass, inspector

UNION WORKHOUSE, Ocean street—William Goddard, master; Mrs. Goddard, matron; Thomas Salmon, clerk; James Williamson, surgeon

WATER COMPANY'S WORKS, Cuthbert street and Westoe lane; office New row—Thomas Mearns, manager.

WORKING MEN'S READING ROOM AND INSTITUTE, 12 King street—Solomon Sutherland, president; John Jobling, treasurer; John Wardle and John Heddle, secretaries

USWORTH DISTRICT PARISH.

This district parish, which has been recently formed from the parish of Washington, embraces the township of Great and Little Usworth, and a portion of that of North Biddick.

USWORTH township comprises an area of 2,548 acres, and its rateable value is £7,719 12s. 6d. Its population in 1801 was 1,236; in 1811, 1,277; in 1821, 1,365; in 1831, 1,477; in 1841, 1,974; and in 1851, 2,051 souls. Coal is abundant in this township; and at North Biddick there are coke, fire brick, and rope manufactories, with iron foundries and iron works. We learn from Boldon Book that the manor of Usworth formerly performed heavy services. Great Usworth paid 30s. for cornage, provided one milch cow, and one man for castle-ward, eight chalders of malt, as many of meal, and as many of oats; each carucate (the demesne excepted) ploughed and harrowed two acres. The villains were to prepare in tillage for seed four portions of land, with twenty-six men to each portion; and the services they used to perform at Washington, they, at the time of the compilation of the record, rendered at Gateshead; further, they carried annually one pipe of wine and one millstone to Durham. The Drenge fed a horse a-day, bore his part in the great hunt with two greyhounds and five cords of provisions, followed the court of pleas, and served on messages. The mill paid ten shillings rent. At the time of Hatfields's Survey, the whole of the services had been commuted into money payments. This vill was for many ages the property of the Hilltons, and shared the general dispersion of their estates. It is now possessed by Viscount Boyne, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the heirs of the late J. C. Baulcott, Esq., T. B. Wall, Esq., the heirs of the late William Peareth, Esq., and Lord Ravensworth.

The Village of Great Usworth is situated on the declivity of a rocky hill, about two miles north of Washington. A library was established here in 1854, and now contains about 500 volumes.

'he *Church*, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a neat stone structure, :ted in 1832, and contains 410 sittings, the most of which are free. Rev. ›mpson Thackeray, incumbent.

Iere is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Primitive thodists have one at Little Usworth.

Great Usworth School was built and endowed, in 1814, by the late Susan .reth. The endowment consists of £1,000, which is invested in the Three-Cent Consols, and the interest, amounting to £30 per annum, is paid to master. James Landells, teacher.

Little Usworth is an estate in this township, and was anciently held by the derbys, from whom it was transferred by marriage to the Stanhopes. It s afterwards held by the Swynnows, and Lawsons, with the latter of whom still remains.

North Biddick is a hamlet in this township, six miles west of Sunderland, l four miles north-north-east of Chester-le-street. In the neighbourhood of › Wear, on this estate, is situated "Worm Hill," where the fabulous worm dragon (see Lambton), is said to have "lapped itself nine times round, ving vermicular traces, of which grave living witnesses depose that they ve seen the vestiges."

:hbold William (Murray & Archbold), Biddick
mstrong John, vict. *Blue Bell*
xborough John, coke manager and lending library, Biddick
rr John & Co. coke manufacturers, Biddick
›ok C. & J. ironfounders, spade and shovel manufacturers, &c. Washington Iron Works
›ok Joseph (C. & J. Cook), ho. Biddick Hall
›ok Nicholas, shopkeeper, North Biddick
›xon Elizabeth, grocer & beerhouse, Little Usworth
›xon Samuel B. viewer, Little Usworth
roudace James, viewer, Blue House
row Mrs. Margaret, Usworth Hall
ickinson Joseph, butcher, Biddick
ixon George, stationmaster, Washington Station
ttison John, schoolmaster, Little Usworth
airbairne John, engineer, Little Usworth
ill Wm. joiner and cartwright, Usworth
unter William, shopkeeper, Usworth
ackson John, surgeon, Usworth
›hnson George, timber merchant and saw mill, Biddick; ho. Heaton
onassohn David, coal proprietor (Jonassohn & Elliott), ho. Usworth place
andells James, schoolmaster, Usworth
Ielville George, rope manfctr. Biddick
Iiddleton William, vict. postmaster, and blacksmith, Stone Cellar
Iitchell Ellen, vict. *Red Lion*, Usworth
Morriss John Thomas, agent, Usworth
Morriss Nicholas, brewer and farmer, Blue House
Mould Benjamin, shoemaker, Usworth
Murray Ann, fire brick manufacturer, (Murray & Archbold), Biddick
Newton William, vict. *Victoria Hotel*, Biddick
Oswald Thomas, boot and shoemaker, Biddick
Richardson Robt. farm steward, Worm Hill
Robinson Henry Michael, bookseller and stationer, Biddick
Robinson Robert John, boot and shoemaker, Biddick
Robinson Thomas, butcher, Usworth
Snowdon George, tailor, Usworth
Southern George William, viewer, Bank House
Thackeray Rev. T., A.M. incumbent, Usworth
Tinkler Stephen, bailiff, Biddick lane
Turnbull Joseph, grocer & draper, Usworth
Watson Mathw. vict. *Half Moon*, Usworth
Williamson Margt. vict. *Red Lion*, Biddick
Wilson James, tailor, Usworth

Farmers.

Kirkton John Johnston, East House
Mowbray John Wilson, Wood House, Biddick
Snowdon Robert, Usworth
Snowdon Roger, Hill Thorn
Smiles Thomas, Usworth
Young Edward, Usworth

WASHINGTON PARISH.

This parish, which comprises the townships of Barmston and Washington, s bounded on the north by Jarrow, on the west by Chester-le-Street and the

chapelry of Lamesley, on the south and south-east by the Wear, and on the east by Monkwearmouth.

BARMSTON township contains 893 acres, the property of the Marchioness of Londonderry, and its rateable value is £1,748 10s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 49; in 1811, 48; in 1821, 79; in 1831, 73; in 1841, [illegible] and in 1851, 210 souls. Barmston was anciently possessed by the Hilts, by whom it was sold, in 1669, to the Lilburns, for £2,750, and, in 1700, passed to the Tempests, with whom it has since remained. This township is about five miles west of Sunderland. For Directory see Washington.

WASHINGTON township is principally the property of Sir James Musgrave, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and Robert D. Shafto, Esq. Its area is 1,894 acres, and its rateable value £5,734. The population in 1801 was 1,190; in 1811, 1,264; in 1821, 1,243; in 1831, 1,123; in 1841, 941; and in 1851, [illegible] souls. This manor was held, about the year 1180, by the Hertburn family, who subsequently assumed the local name. At the time of the compilation of Boldon Book, the vill was held by a free rent of four pounds, and by the service of attending the bishop's great hunt with two greyhounds. When common aid was imposed, the taxation was not to exceed one mark. In 1350, William de Washington had license to settle the manor of himself, his wife Catharine, and his own right heirs. The direct line failed previous to 1400; and Dionisia, the last surviving heiress of the family, married Sir William Tempest, of Studley. From the Tempests it was transferred by marriage to the Mallorys, by whom it was sold, in 1613, for £4,000, to William James, Bishop of Durham, and it afterwards descended to [illegible] coheiresses. It is now in the possession of the proprietors above mentioned. The North-Eastern Railway passes through this township, and has a station about a mile and a quarter from the village.

The Village of Washington is about six-and-a-half miles south-south-east of Newcastle, and about the same distance west of Sunderland. An agricultural and horticultural show takes place here annually in August.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a neat stone edifice, rebuilt in 1831, on the site of the old church, at a cost of nearly £1,100, which was raised by subscriptions and by grants from the church building societies. It consists of nave and chancel, and contains about 400 sittings, the most of which are free and unappropriated. The parish register commences in 1[illegible] The living is a rectory, valued in the Liber Regis at £18; gross income £1,091. The tithes were commuted in 1840; aggregate amount [illegible] Patron, the Bishop of Durham; rector, the Hon. and Rev. Lewis William Denman, M.A.

The School is principally supported by contributions from the Bishop of Durham, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Sir William Lawson, and Lady Crewe's Charity.

Washington Colliery, which is situated a little west of the village, is very extensive. It was the scene of an awful explosion on the night of August 18th, 1851, when 34 men and boys lost their lives, and many more were seriously injured.

Washington Row is a hamlet in this township, and contains a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. *Washington Staiths* is another hamlet, where there is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Association, and extensive chemical and fire-brick works.

Charities.—The sum of £100, the origin of which is unknown, but which by the parliamentary returns in 1786, appears to have comprised a legacy

eft by Thomas Robinson, in 1722, and the like sum by John Hopper, in , was laid out in 1798 by William Peareth, in whose hands the money been placed, in the purchase of £210 Three-per-Cent Consols. The ınt of the dividends, £6 6s. per annum, is divided as follows:—Township 'ashington, £2 13s.; ditto of Usworth and Biddick, £2 13s.; ditto of ıston, £1. These sums are given to the overseers of each township, and ıy them distributed to the poor.—*Dr. Triplets' Charity*: For an account is charity see Whitburn.

ıon Robert, vict. and blacksmith, *Earl Durham*, Washington staiths
ın Henry, farrier
ın William, vict. *Smiths' Arms*
ır Matthew, tailor,
Isaac L. manufacturing chemist, ashington Chemical Works; ho. ashington House
John, foreman blacksmith
Thomas, carrier to Newcastle
'n Middleton, coal agent, Victoria pl
John & Co. coke burners; ho. Wallsend
nan The Hon. and Rev. Lewis William, .A. rector
ıon Leonard, blacksmith
ıon William, vict. *Half Moon*, Oxclose
glas Margaret, shopkeeper
glas Pearson, tailor
glas William, boot and shoemaker and ıstmaster
ıtt John, farmer, grocer, and rate collector, Washington staiths
ıtt Thomas, timber merchant; ho. ınderland
ıerly Mrs. Ann
ıter John, corn miller, Washington Mill
ver John, agent Washington Chemical 'orks
ıds John, manager Washington Brick 'orks
vitt John, schoolmaster
ıson George, blacksmith and ferryboat wner, Barmston
Hunter Robert, vict. *Forresters' Arms*, Washington staiths
Jones Frederick D. surgeon and M.D.
Killmany John, joiner and cartwright
Lake John, shopkeeper
Lisle George, vict. and stonemason, *Staith Inn*
Lows William, vict. *Cross Keys*
Newby Benjamin, tailor
Patterson George, shopkeeper, Washington staiths
Reid Wm. shipbuilder, Washington staiths
Rutherford Jane, butcher, Barmston
Stephenson John B. spade and shovel manufacturer, Barmston
Straughan Robert, vict. *Mill House*
Usher Thomas, market gardener
Waddell James, surgeon
Wind Robert, shopkeeper, Washington Staiths
Woodward F. R. schoolmaster
Wynn Robert, shopkeeper, Washington Staiths

Farmers.

Fatherly John
Hindmarsh Ab
Hutchison & Snowball
Linsley John, Hill House
Maughan James, High Barmston
Proud John (and steward), Low Barmston
Robinson Joseph
Snowball John
Stobart John, Oxclose

WHITBURN PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by Jarrow, on the west by Boldon, on ı south by Monkwearmouth, and on the east by the German Ocean. It nprises the townships of Cleadon and Whitburn, whose united area is ·94 acres. Its population in 1801 was 675; in 1811, 848; in 1821, 856; 1831, 1,001; in 1841, 1,061; and in 1851, 1,203 souls.

Cleadon township is chiefly the property of G. T. Fox, Esq., C. Allison, q., Thomas Gibbons, Esq., the Misses Ormston, and several small proprie-s. The acreage, population, &c., are returned with the parish. At the ne of the compilation of Boldon Book, the bishop's manor of Cleadon and hitburn was occupied by twenty-eight villains, whose tenures, rents, and rvices were the same as those of Boldon. There were twelve cottagers, d a punder in the same servitude as those of Boldon; and the two vills paid 's. cornage, and provided two milch cows. The demesne was on lease, with

a stock of five draughts and a half, five harrows and a half, and paid, fo interest of the two draughts and a half, twenty chalders of wheat, twenty oats, and ten of barley; and in money for the other three draughts, sixte marks. At the time of Hatfield's Survey, the rents and services were altere There is a station on the North-Eastern Railway, on the south side of th township.

The Village of Cleadon is about a mile and a half west-north-west Whitburn, and contains a small Methodist chapel.

Biddick is an estate lying to the north-west of Cleadon, adjoining Jar on the south, and is partly in this parish and partly in that of Boldon.

Marston Rock.—"From the Lizard Point, near Whitburn, northward t Marston," says Mackenzie, "the whole coast is wild, broken, and singula picturesque. Immense insulated masses of freestone are thrown together confusion, intersected by deep gullies, or scooped out into vast caverns. T huge rock, called by way of eminence Marston Rock, now stands entir detached from the coast by the violence of the sea, and at high water is abo ninety yards distant from the land; though within the memory of perso living, it could once be reached by a plank. A large aperture has be formed in the body of this rock, through which boats frequently pass at co venient stages of the tide. Adjacent to the shore near this rock is the *Ho Bed*, a small island covered with smooth grass, and which is often the sce of festivity and amusement during the bathing season. About a mile nor of Souter Point, a fine spring of medicinal water issues from the rock; b so far below tide mark as to be only accessible at the lowest spring tides."

Farding Lake, the seat and property of Mrs. Elizabeth Ness, is pleasant situated, a short distance west of the ocean, and commands a beautiful prosp of Tynemouth and neighbourhood.

Abbs Rev. George C. Cleadon House
Allison James, brewer, Undercliffe
Merriman Mary, vict. *Ship Inn*
Merriman Matthew, vict.
Merriman Thomas, blacksmith
Metcalf Mrs. schoolmistress
Potts Christopher, solicitor, &c.
Reay John, miller and shopkeeper
Shortridge Richard, Esq. Cleadon Meadow
Swinburne Robert W. Esq. Cleadon Cottage

Farmers.

Burdon John
Burdon Thomas
Dea George
Gibbon Thomas, Cleadon Hill
Holmes Ann & Son
Maughan Robert, Holden House
Walker Richard, Newton Garth
Walker William
Wood Edward, Farding Lake
Wood Edward, jun. Sunniside
Wood Robert, Cleadon Mill
Wood Matthew

WHITBURN township is principally held by Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bar Henry Hudson, Esq., Thomas Barnes, Esq., C. Milner, Esq., Edward Da Esq., Mrs. Burdon, and others. For acreage, &c., see parish returns. Whi burn and Cleadon have always been members of the great episcopal manor of Chester-le-Street, and hence few freehold estates of any importance occur either vill. Several copper coins of Constantine, Licinius, Maxentius; an Maximian have been found here.

The Village of Whitburn is pleasantly situated on the southern *declivity* an eminence, commanding a beautiful prospect of the surrounding count To the north of the village, the Lizard commands a landscape not les varied than extensive: immediately to the south-east, Souter Point, th most projecting point of land between the Wear and Tyne; the grotesque rock of Marston; and, beyond, a fine curve of the shore, and bold, jutting he

ınd, crowned with the shattered monastery of Tynemouth; and, further still, Iartley, and the semi-isles at the mouth of its rivulet.

The Church is an ancient structure, in the Gothic style, consisting of nave ıd chancel, with tower and short spire, and contains a few mural and other ıonuments. The parish register commences in 1579. The living is a rectory, ılued in the Liber Regis at £39 19s. 4½d; gross income, £1,247. The glebe es to the west of the village, and contains nearly 200 acres; the rector is ntitled to the tithes generally throughout the parish. Patron, the Bishop of Durham; rector, the Rev. Thomas Baker, M.A.

The Rectory, which is beautifully situated, is a handsome and convenient esidence, erected in 1816.

Here is a *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel.*

The Parochial School is a neat building, erected in 1824, and will accomıodate about 100 children. It is in the patronage of the rector, who pays ır the education of thirty poor children. Isaac Huntly, teacher. There is nother school, which is principally supported by the rector, and conducted y Mr. John Blain.

A Library and Reading Room has been established here, under the auspices f Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart.; it now comprises nearly 400 volumes, and ı well supplied with the leading journals and periodicals of the day. Sir Iedworth Williamson, Bart., president; Robert Cook, Esq., secretary and reasurer; John Stamp, librarian.

Whitburn Hall, which has long been the seat of the Williamsons, is an ld spacious mansion, adjoining the rectory grounds on the west.

Bents is a small hamlet on the sea shore in this township, where the fishing oats are moored, and the bathing machines stationed.

Charities.—The Rev. Thomas Triplett, M.A., who was rector of Whitburn, rom 1631 to 1662, was ejected during the parliamentary wars, but after the estoration, was made prebendary of Westminster and D.D. By his last will ıe bequeathed £300, the interest of which he directed to be divided equally very year to the parishes of Woodhorn, Washington, and Whitburn, to bind ut the poor children apprentices, &c.

Post Office, Whitburn: Isaac Huntley, postmaster.—Letters arrive here from Sunderland at 10 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 3 45 p.m.

ıllen Elizth. vict. *Marsden Marine Grotto*
ıllison Robert, shopkeeper
ıllison William Hy. brewer and maltster
ıllison William & Robert, stonemasons
Baker Rev. Thomas, M.A. rector, Rectory
Barnes Thomas, coalowner
Bell James, potato dealer
Blain John, schoolmaster
Bowman Edward, potato dealer
Cook Rev. Henry P. curate
Cook Mr. Robert
Corby John, boot and shoemaker
Dale Edward, Esq. J.P. and D.L.
Dale the Misses Margaret & Fanny
Dixon Cuthbert, joiner
Elder Robert, stonemason
Elliott & Carnes, joiners & cartwrights
Elliott William, potato dealer
Harrison Thomas, civil engineer
Huntley William, joiner
Huntley Isaac, schoolmaster, postmaster, and parish clerk
Hutson Robert, civil engineer
Kirtley Martin, surgeon
Kirton George T. vict. *Highlander*
Longstaff Thomas, butcher and shopkeeper
Merriman Henry, vict. and blacksmith, *Grey Horse*
Ogle Ann, shopkeeper
Purvis Henry, vict. *Board*
Robson Robert, potato dealer
Scott John, tailor
Shipperd John, shopkeeper
Short Jacob, blacksmith
Simpson Joseph, Esq. J.P. West House
Stamp John, gardener
Story Cuthbert, potato dealer
Tinkler Joseph, vict. *Jolly Sailor*
Wilcock William, collector of customs
Williamson Sir H., Bart. Whitburn Hall

Farmers.

Blain Margaret & Son, Lizards
Brack William James
Dixon John
Dunn William, The Bents
Holmes Ralph, Whitburn Moor
Holmes Ralph
Holmes William, Hall Fold
Hutchinson Edward, Wellings
Mallabarr Andrew, Whitburn Farm
Merriman William
Stobbs Edward, Hope House
Urwin John, Whitburn Moor
Walter John
Wheatley William (and veterinary surgeon), Whitburn Moor
Wood Gibson, The Bents
Wright Robert

CHESTER WARD—MIDDLE DIVISION.

This division of Chester Ward comprises the parishes and parochial chapelries of Birtley, Chester-le-Street, Lamesley, Pelton, and Tanfield.

BIRTLEY DISTRICT PARISH.

This district parish, which comprises the townships of Birtley and Harraton, was formed by an order in council, dated 8th January, 1850, from the ancient and extensive parish of Chester-le-Street.

Birtley township contains 1,392 acres; the principal landowners are the Earl of Durham, Lord Ravensworth, Lady Noel Byron, Messrs. Mattisons, Henry Towers, Esq., Miss Grace Humble, and the Birtley Freeholders. The population in 1801 was 1,026; in 1811, 1,094; in 1821, 1,386; in 1831, 1,520; in 1841, 1,759; and in 1851, 1,833 souls. Here are extensive iron works and collieries in the occupation of the Birtley Iron Company. The manor was anciently held by a family bearing the local name; but, in 1366, the estate came to two heiresses. The eldest sold her share to Ralph Lord Neville; and this moiety was included in the forfeiture of the Earl of Westmoreland, in 1570, and was granted to Robert Catcheside and William Carr. The other portion of the manor was transferred by marriage to the Eglin family; and in the third descent, a part became vested in the Blenkinsops. Other parts were held by the Maddisons and the Halls.

The Village of Birtley is about three miles north of Chester-le-Street, and is chiefly inhabited by the workmen employed in the neighbouring collieries and iron-works.

The Church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a handsome structure, in the Norman style, erected in 1850, at an expense of £2,000, towards which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners gave £200, the Incorporated Society for the Erection, &c., of Churches £220, John Warwick, Esq., £1,000, and the remainder was raised by subscription. It comprises a nave, chancel, and square western tower, and contains 400 free sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the incumbent of Chester-le-Street. Rev. Francis William Bewsher, curate.

The Parsonage House is a commodious dwelling, in the Elizabethan style, situated near the church, and was erected in 1851, at a cost of £800.

The Catholic Church, a neat Gothic edifice, erected in 1842, at a cost of £1,500, is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Joseph, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with an open belfry. The presbytery and school adjoin the church. Rev. John Swale, O.S.B., priest.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here.

Birtley Hall is the residence of Mrs. John Hunt, and *Birtley White House*, that of Miss Sarah Humble.

Brown's Buildings and *Porto Bello* are hamlets in this township.

Post Office, Birtley: Joseph Smith, postmaster. — Letters arrive from Chester-le-treet at 9 5 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 3 30 p.m.

ddison Joseph, vict. *Bird*, Portobello
lmond William, parish clerk and teacher
anks John, vict. *Red Lion*
atey William, Modler
ewsher Rev. Francis William, M.A. incumbent
irlason Elizabeth, shopkeeper
raban Parker, vict. *Three Tuns*
urn Hannah, vict. *Crown Inn*
oe Thomas, manager Birtley Iron Works
avidson Andrew, shopkeeper
ddy Edward, tailor
llis Dorothy, shopkeeper
nglish Sarah, milliner
ibson George, surgeon
ibson George, vict. *Coach and Horses*
ill Robert, agent and farmer, Old Hall
oldborough John, shopkpr. Portobello
arkens Thomas, tailor
arrison John, butcher
eppell Elizabeth, vict. *Board*
eslop Ann, shopkeeper
eslop Cuthbert, vict. *Moulders' Arms*
umble Miss Ann
umble Jane, vict. *Blue Bell*
umble Miss Sarah, Birtley White House
unt & Perkins, ironfounders, coalowners, &c. Birtley Iron Company
unt Augustus, ironfounder, coalowner, &c. (Birtley Iron Co.), Birtley House
unt Mrs. John, Birtley Hall
Johnson John, agent
Laidman George, tailor
Landells Robert, boot and shoemaker
Landells Thomas, boot and shoemaker
Lumbley John, tailor
Morris Mr. William
Morrow Elizabeth, schoolmistress
Nicholson Joseph, tailor
Pattison Ambrose, vict. *Shamrock*
Peacock Henry, vict. *William IV.*
Short Robert, vict. *Dun Cow*
Stephenson John, blacksmith
Stott Charles, butcher and shopkeeper
Thompson Francis, boot and shoemaker
Trewhitt Robert, blacksmith
Turnbull Robert, overseer, &c.
Turnbull Thomas, joiner and builder
Turnbull Thomas, grocer and druggist
Waddell Alfred, vict. *Fox and Hounds*
Warwick John, Esq. Birtley Spring
Watson Michael, shopkeeper
Whitfield John, travelling agent

Farmers.

Atkinson John
Burnet George (and butcher)
Humphrey John
Malaburn William, Black House
Ridley Watson, Birtley Cottage
Stephenson John, Portobello
Turnbull Thomas

Harraton township contains 2,394 acres, and its rateable value is 6,432 10s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 1,607; in 1811, 1,759; n 1821, 2,217; in 1831, 2,171; in 1841, in consequence of the collieries of he district being nearly exhausted, it had decreased to 1,601; and in 1851, t was 1,614. The principal proprietors are the Earl of Durham, Charles Foliffe, Esq., Messrs. Trevelyan and Witham, Lady Noel Byron, and the rustees of the late Joseph Atkinson, Esq. The township contains collieries, opperas manufactories, and lampblack works. "Harraton, anciently Haver-une," says Mackenzie, "was granted by Bishop Flambard to his kinsman William, whose descendants assumed the local name, de Herrington. After ome time, Harraton was in possession of the family of Darcy, and then by narriage and exchange or purchase, was vested in the Hedworths, who held, it their highest pitch of elevation, besides Harraton, the manor of Southwick, he grange of Saltwellside, Urpeth, Ricleden, lands in Cleadon, Whitburn, Scotshouse, Jarrow, Hedworth, and Sunderland, and in Moorhouse and Pick-tree, part of West Herrington, Burnigall, and lands in Woodham, Brafferton, and Bursblades." The tenure of the manor of Harraton is uniformly stated at one knight's fee.

Chater's Haugh, a village adjoining to Fatfield, in this township, was formerly the property of the Hedworths and Jacksons. It is about three miles north-east of Chester-le-Street, and contains a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, and a school in which the Primitive Methodists meet for worship on Sunday mornings; the incumbent of Birtley performing service in the afternoons.

Fatfield is another village in Harraton township, situated on the north bank of the Wear, three miles north-east of Chester-le-Street.

High Haugh, a hamlet in this township, is two-and-three-quarter miles north-east of Chester-le-Street. *Nova Scotia* is another hamlet, two miles north-by-east of Chester-le-Street, and is principally inhabited by colliers.

Pelaw, an estate in Harraton township, is about one mile north of Chester-le-Street, and was formerly held by a family bearing the local name, with whom it continued till 1381, when it was sold to the Elmeden family. It afterwards passed by marriage to the Bulmers, and subsequently became the property of the Lambton family, the present proprietors.

Picktree is a hamlet, one mile and a half north-by-west of Chester-le-Street, and was in ancient times the property of the Lambtons and Hedworths. It is now held by the Earl of Durham.

Armitage John, agent, Ouston Colliery
Braidford Thomas, farm steward, Outside Farm
Carr Thomas, gamekeeper, Lambton Park
Day John W. coalowner, Pelaw
Easton John, coalowner and viewer, Pelaw House
Hall Thomas, blacksmith, Fatfield
Hardy Joseph, schoolmaster, Fatfield
Harrison Ann, grocer, Fatfield
Harrison John, vict. and butcher, Fatfield
Henderson Matthew, overseer, and registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, and relieving officer for the Harraton district, Pelaw Grange
Henderson William, vict. and engineer, *Wheat Sheaf*, Pelaw Grange
Hewit Thomas, draper, Fatfield
Humble James, vict. *Board*, Fatfield
Kirkup & Co. shopkeepers, Fatfield
Lockey Ann, vict. *Board*, Fatfield
Lowther John, engineer, Ouston Colliery
Maughan Alice, vict. *Shoulder of Mutton*, Fatfield
Parkin Richard, vict. and cartwright, Picktree
Perkins Charles Frederick, ironfounder, coalowner, &c. (Birtley Iron Works), ho. Picktree House
Robinson Benjamin, leather cutter, Fatfield
Stevenson John, head gardener, Lambton Castle Gardens
Stoker John, grocer and draper, Fatfield
Story Thursh, farm steward, Picktree
Swinhoe Dorothy, shopkeeper, Fatfield
Turnbull Matthew, colliery agent, Fatfield
Usher William, vict. and blacksmith, *Barley Mow*
Waddell James, vict. *Ferryboat*, Fatfield
Winn William, vict. *Peareth Arms*, Fatfield
Young Robert, butcher, Fatfield
Young Thomas, shopkeeper, Fatfield

Farmers.

Heslop George, Fatfield House
Lowrey Joseph, Rickleton House
Morris John, Vigo House
Wandless Luke (and engineer), Chesterhaugh

CHESTER-LE-STREET PARISH.

This extensive and populous parish comprises, exclusive of the chapelries of Lamesley and Tanfield, the townships of Chester-le-Street, Edmonsley, Lambton,* Lumley (Great), Lumley (Little), Plawsworth, and Waldridge. The townships included in the district parishes of Birtley and Pelton were formerly a portion of this parish, from which they were separated on the formation of the new parishes. Previous to its division Chester-le-Street parish was nine miles in length from Ayton Banks on the north to Plawsworth on the south, and its greatest breadth from east to west was about seven miles. It was bounded on the north by Gateshead and Whickham; on the west by Lanchester; on the south by the chapelry of St. Margaret, in the suburbs of Durham, Witton Gilbert, and Kimblesworth; on the south-east by Houghton-le-Spring; and on the east by Washington. A general enclosure of the common lands within the parish took place under an act of parliament, 34 George III., 1794, when the several wastes of Chester South Moor,

* The three townships of Lambton, Lumley (Great), and Lumley (Little), lie to the east of the Wear, in Easington Ward.

ıester West Moor, Plawsworth Moor, Edmonsley Moor, Whitehall Moor, d Pelton Moor, containing about 1,500 acres, were divided, according to e nature of the ancient estate, sixpence an acre being reserved to the see of urham for ever. The manor has remained constantly invested in the see Durham, and includes Boldon, the Cleadons, Whitburn, and the copyholds the parish of Chester.

TOWNSHIP AND TOWN OF CHESTER-LE-STREET.

CHESTER-LE-STREET township contains 2,666 acres, and its rateable value is 3,948 11s. 9d. Its population in 1801 was 1,662; in 1811, 1,726; in 821, 1,892; in 1831, 1,910; in 1841, 2,599; and in 1851, 2,580 souls. he principal landowners are the Earl of Durham, J. and T. Cookson, Esqs., lessrs. Trevelyan and Witham, Richard A. Nelson, Esq., and Thomas eorge Murray, Esq. Here is an iron and brass foundry, a brick and tile orks, a paper mill, and two collieries. At the time of the compilation of oldon Book, this township, with the villain service, and the demesne, the ill and fisheries, was held on a lease for twenty-four marks. When latfield's Survey was made, the lands were divided in the usual manner, free enants, bond tenants, cottagers, and exchequer lands. The manor, mill, and shery in the Wear, appear to have been objects of some importance, and, in 528, were leased by Cardinal Wolsey, under £4 rent, with license to cut ufficient wood for repairs.

The ancient TOWN of Chester-le-Street, whose name causes the mind to evert to the Roman and Saxon periods of our history, is pleasantly situated n a valley to the west of the river Wear, about 6 miles north of Durham, 9 miles west-south-west of Sunderland, and 262 north-north-west of London. It is supposed by Camden to occupy the site of the *Condercum* of the Romans, and to have been garrisoned by the first wing of the *Astures;* but this conjecture is unsupported by any inscription or other remains of antiquity. During the Saxon period it bore the name of *Cunceastre*, or *Cunsagcestre*, and was known by that designation when the monks of Lindisfarne, headed by their bishop, Eardulph, settled here, and founded the see of Chester-le-Street *(See page 184)*. This bishopric continued for 113 years, and was held by nineteen prelates, the last of whom, Aldune, was the first Bishop of Durham. On the removal of the see to Durham, in 995, Chester-le-Street became first a rectorial, and afterwards, under Bishop Beck, a collegiate church, in which condition it remained till the dissolution of the religious houses.

Leland, who travelled in the reign of Henry VIII, gives the following description of the town. "From Duresme," he says, "over Framegate-bridge to Chester in the Street, partly by a little corne ground but most by mountainouse pasture and mores and firres. Or I came in Chester, I saw scant half a mile of it Lomeley Castel upon a hill, having praty woode about it; and about Chester self is likewise some woode. The toune of Chester is chiefly one streate of very meane building in height. There is beside a smaul streate or two about the church collegiate, that hath a dean and prebendaries, but it is a very meane building; and in the body of the church is a tumbe, with the image of a byshop, in token that St. Cuthbert ons was buried or remained in his feretre there. At the very end of the towne I passed over Conebrook, and there is a fair stone bridge of three arches over it. Thens to Gateshead vii miles, by mountainouse ground, with pasture, heth more, and firres, and a little on this side Gateshead is a great cole-pit." The town, at present, extends about half

a mile along the great north road, and contains a number of excellent houses. Another more irregular line of buildings runs east and west, at right angles to the former, along the Cone and Chester brook. The whole place has, however, a clean and comfortable appearance; and though its ancient weekly market is now obsolete, yet a considerable traffic in the necessaries of life is maintained with the industrial population of the neighbourhood. The old narrow bridge across the Cone was removed in 1821 and the present one erected. On taking down part of the old structure a copper coin, supposed to be of the reign of James I., was found amongst the ruins. The town and neighbourhood suffered considerably by the floods on the 17th November, 1771, when nearly 600 feet of the main street was covered with water, and much damage done to the shops and houses.

The Parish Church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Cuthbert, is a handsome stone structure, presenting many marks of antiquity. It comprises nave, aisle, chancel, and western tower; the latter is terminated by a light and elegant spire 156 feet high, which is said to be the handsomest of the kind in the north of England. The interior of the church is neat, and contains a singular arrangement of monuments, with effigies of various members of the noble family of Lumley, beginning with Liulph, the minister of Bishop Walcher,* and ending with Lord John Lumley, who died in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There are also several mural monuments to the memory of different individuals. There were formerly two chantries in the church, but the names of their founders are not known; the one dedicated to St. Mary, was of the yearly value of £5 8s. 10d.; and the other, called St. George's, was worth £5 3s. per annum. On the removal of the bishopric of Chester-le-Street to Durham, this church became a parochial rectory, until Bishop Beck, in 1286, made it collegiate, consisting of a dean, seven prebendaries, five chaplains, three deacons, and other ministers. Under this establishment the church of Chester continued till the dissolution of collegiate churches and chantries, in the first year of Edward VI.; when by virtue of the statute, the deanery, prebends, rectory, and several rights of the church became vested in the crown. The prebends of the seven portionists, with the vicarage or deanery of this church, were taxed in the Lincoln valuation, 20th Edward I., 1291, at £146 13s. 4d.; but in the 20th Henry VIII., 1534, the deanery and seven prebends were valued at no more than £77 12s. 8d. in the whole, viz. the deanery, £41; prebend of Lamesley, £5 16s. 8d.; Pelton, £5 16s. 8d.; Chester, £6; second prebend of Lamesley, £10; Tanfield, £3 6s. 8d.; Birtley, £3 6s. 8d.; and Urpeth, £2 6s. The living is now a perpetual curacy, not in charge; gross income, £480. The parish register commences in 1582. Lady Byron and H. Joliffe, Esq., are the patrons, and present alternately. Rev. Joseph Price, Rev. J. P. Depledge, and the Rev. E. J. Towne, curates.

Bethel Independent Chapel is a commodious structure, erected in 1814, and will accommodate about 400 persons. Attached to the chapel is a Sunday school, which was built in 1853, at a cost of £260; it is also used as a lecture-room, and will seat 200 persons. Rev. Charles Pedley, minister.

The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have also places of worship here.

The National School is a neat and substantial structure, containing separate apartments for boys and girls, and has an average attendance of 150 children. It is under government inspection, and is conducted by William Smith and Isabella Oliver, the former of whom is assisted by two pupil teachers.

The Round School (commercial), is situated at the head of the Low Chare,

* See Gateshead, page 781.

nd has accommodation for 100 pupils. James P. Purvis, teacher. There re also three ladies' schools in the town.

The Mechanics' Institute and Reading Room was established in 1826, under he patronage of the Earl of Durham. The reading room is well supplied vith the leading papers and periodicals, and the library contains about 500 olumes. John Owen, treasurer; John Nicholson, secretary; Mary Jobling, ibrarian.

Petty Sessions are held at Mrs. Lowson's, Lambton Arms Hotel, once a nonth. Edward Johnson, Esq., chairman; T. C. May, solicitor, clerk to the nagistrates.—*A Court Leet* of the Bishop of Durham is held annually at Mr. Burn's, the Queen's Head Inn. Joseph Davidson, Esq., agent; Thomas Burn, bailiff.

The Gas Works are situated in Chester-burn. Thomas Murray, Esq., reasurer; Matthew Potts, secretary; Thomas Dundas, manager.

The Savings Bank is at Mr. Simon Robinson's, and is open on Mondays rom seven to eight p.m. Matthew Potts, actuary.

Chester-le-Street Poor-law Union comprises an area of 33,079 acres, and its opulation in 1851 was 20,907 souls. It is divided into the sub-districts of Chester-le-Street and Harraton; the former of which contains the townships f Cocken, Bourn Moor, South Biddick, Lambton, Little Lumley, Great Lumley, Chester-le-Street, Waldridge, Plawsworth, Edmonsley, Pelton, Urpeth, and the parochial chapelry of Witton Gilbert; the latter embraces he townships of Ouston, Harraton, Birtley, Lamesley, Kibblesworth, Ravensvorth, Hedley, Great and Little Usworth, Washington, and Barmston.

The Union Workhouse is now in course of erection on the south side of the own, where four acres of ground has been purchased for the purpose. The oard of guardians meet every alternate Thursday. H. C. Bainbridge, Esq., hairman; James Gray, clerk; Ralph Linton, surgeon; Robert Leathard, naster; Elizabeth Leathard, matron.

CHARITIES—This parish is one of those which is entitled to a share of the ents of the Longstock estate, bequeathed by *Henry Smyth, Esq.*, for charitable urposes. This sum, which amounts to about £16 per annum, together with he yearly sum of £12 derived from Harrison's charity and other money, are livided amongst the different townships included in the ancient parish of Chester-le-Street, except those which form part of any distinct chapelry, and xcept the townships of Great Lumley and Little Lumley, the former being ntitled to a distinct share of Henry Smyth's charity, and the latter receiving considerable sum from the voluntary gift of Lord Scarborough. The share ppropriated to each township varies in proportion to its population; and the mount, when determined, is paid to the overseer or to one of the principal nhabitants. *Ralph Harrison*, by his will, bearing date 26th March, 1687, eft £100 to the poor of Chester-le-Street. It appears from the parish ccounts, that the amount of this legacy, with a considerable accumulation of nterest, was placed in the hands of General Lambton, ancestor of the present Lord Durham, whose agent pays £12 per annum in respect thereof. *Elizabeth Tewart*, by will, dated May 10th, 1718, bequeathed her house to the minister of the parish church of Chester-le-Street, he paying to the parish clerk 20s. yearly She also left certain copyhold lands in the parish, called Nellsheets, out of which she directed that £6 should be paid yearly to a schoolmaster for instructing gratis twelve poor children; and that, out of the rents, twenty-four penny loaves should be distributed weekly amongst twelve poor widows and twelve other necessitous and indigent persons, and £3 yearly

for placing out one boy, born and inhabiting in the town of Chester, apprentice to some trade or employment. This charity is distributed in accordance with the expressed intentions of the donor. *Donor unknown.*—By indentures dated December 20th and 21st, 1715, John Hedworth, Esq., for securing £100 he had then in his hands for the relief of the poor of the township of Chester-le-Street, and for other purposes therein specified, gave up certain tithes for raising a sum out of which £5 per annum should be paid to the poor; after which he directed that the minister of Chester church for the time being should receive and take all the residue of the rents and profits of the premises thereby conveyed, as an endowment and provision for the said minister and his successors.

White Hill Hall, the seat and property of John Cookson, Esq., is situated about a mile west of the town, and commands beautiful and extensive views of the surrounding country. The manor of White Hill was, in 1310, granted to Roger de Aula de Cestria by Bishop Beck, to hold of the see of Durham by 48s. annual rent, and service to the manor mill of Chester. It subsequently came into the possession of the Melote or Millot family, who were the proprietors till 1747, when it passed by will to the Wastells, from whom it was purchased by the family of the present possessor. *White Hill House* is the seat of Thomas Murray, Esq.

POST OFFICE, LAMBTON ARMS: Robert Lowson, postmaster. Letters arrive from the south at 7 30 a.m., and from the north at 7 20 p.m.; they are despatched to the north at 5 a.m., and to the south at 5 p.m.

Money orders are granted and paid here.

Ayre Joseph, boot and shoemaker
Banson Henry William, chemist and tax collector
Bell Joseph, oatmeal miller
Bernett Mr. Ralph
Blakey Ths. vict. and joiner, *Fighting Cocks*
Blakey George, vict. *Joiners' Arms*
Bland Joseph, hair dresser
Boal Thos. police constable, Middle Chare
Bolton Lancelot, clock and watchmaker
Briggs Mr. John
Burlinson John, tinner and brazier
Burn Thomas. vict. *Queen's Head Inn*
Burnip John, parish clerk
Clark William, joiner and cabinet maker
Coates John, cart proprietor
Collett Thomas, vict. *Crown*
Cook Isaac, joiner and cartwright
Cookson John, Esq. White Hill Hall
Coulthard Adam, farm steward, Hermitage
Crofton John, vict. and seedsman, *Gardeners' Arms*
Crofton Thomas, gardener, The Burn
Croudace William, registrar of births and deaths for the Chester division of the Chester Union
Cumming George
Curry John, painter, &c.
Dahle J. J. & Co. drapers
Dalkin John, rope manufacturer
Dalkin Richard, saddler
Dalkin Robert, vict. and tailor and draper, High Chare
Deplodge Rev. J. P. curate
Dinnin John Newrick, cart proprietor
Dodd Mrs. F.
Dodd Rev. John, M.A. curate of Lumley
Downie George, surgeon
Dowson James, carrier to Newcastle, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays
Draper William, shopkeeper
Dundas Thomas, manager of Gasworks
Fairs Joseph, butcher
Farrow John C. printer, stationer, and auctioneer, and agent for the Northumberland & Durham (Fire & Life) Insurance
Fawcitt George, vict. *King's Head Inn*
Featherstonhaugh W. Esq. The Hermitage
Fenwick Henry, barrister, South hill
Fenwick & Story, brewers, maltsters, and spirit merchants, Chester Brewery
Garbutt William, tailor and draper, The Burn
Gibson Mary F. wine, spirit, and porter merchant
Graham James, shopkeeper
Gray James, superintendent registrar for the Chester Union and clerk to the Board of Guardians
Hall Robert, draper
Hall William, blacksmith
Halliday Roger, boot and shoemaker
Halliday William, vict. and butcher, *Shoulder of Mutton*
Hewitt Samuel, shopkeeper
Hewitt William, engineer
Hewgill Thomas, commercial agent
Hobkirk Robert, painter and glazier

Jackson John M. surgeon & deputy coroner
Hutchinson Joseph, boot and shoemaker
Jackson Miss Ann
Jackson Edward, earthenware dealer
Jackson John, relieving officer
Jennings Thomas S. joiner and builder
Johnson Edward, Esq. J.P. The Deanery
Kay Dorothy, lodging house
King Mrs. Elizabeth
Lackie James, draper
Lamb Sarah, infant school
Lax John, farmer
Lax J. & M. boot and shoemaker
Longbotham Joseph, grocer and druggist
Lowes Margaret, vict. and farmer, *Crown*
Lowson Ann, vict. and posting house, *Lambton Arms*
Lowson Robert, postmaster
Lakepeace George, butcher
Lathason Thomas, cooper
M'Leownan Robert, surgeon
Middleton James
Middleton William, builder
Middleton Wm. vict. and joiner, *Red Lion*
Miller Joseph, tinner and brasier
Minnikin John, builder
Moore Mrs. Isabella
Morgan Mr. John
Morris Wm. butcher and miller, Union Mill
Morton James, boot and shoemaker
Mowbray Ralph, farmer, The Burn
Mowbray William, tailor
Murray Mr. George
Murray George, jun. chemist and druggist and grocer, and manufacturer of fire bricks, tiles, retorts, chimney tops, &c.
Murray Thomas & Co. engineers, cast-iron and brass founders, Chester Foundry
Murray Thomas, sen. (Thomas Murray and Co.), ho. White Hill House
Murray Thomas, jun. (Thomas Murray and Co.), ho. Chester-le-Street
Nelson Miss Mary Ann
Nicholson Arthur, painter and glazier
Nixon Mrs. Ann
Oliver Elizabeth, teacher, National School
Oliver Joseph, shopkeeper, Middle Chare
Owen John, tallow chandler
Owen Miss Jane, Lower Chare
Parkin Annie, boarding and day school
Patterson Robert, shopkeeper
Paxton John, shopkeeper
Pedley Rev. Charles, Independent minister
Phillips John, agent, Chester Brewery
Potts Matthew, agent
Purves James P. teacher of the Round School
Powney James, tailor
Ranson Sarah & William, grocers and tallow chandlers
Reed William, gardener
Reid P. J. viewer, Pelton Cottage
Robinson Simon, chemist and druggist, and agent for the Yorkshire (fire and life) Insurance Company
Robson Joseph, vict. *Board*, High Flats
Robson Mary Alice, boarding and day school
Robson William, blacksmith
Rutter John, farmer, White Hill
Scott Margaret, vict. *Bridge Inn*
Scott Elizabeth, vict. *Slippers' Inn*, Durham road
Shield John, blacksmith
Shield Robert S. surgeon
Smith William, teacher, National School
Steele Geo. Edward, clock and watchmaker
Stoddart William, joiner and cartwright, The Burn
Story Abraham, brewer, &c. (Fenwick and Story), ho. Chester
Surtees William, vict. *Bush*
Swalwell Robert, vict. *Black Horse*
Thompson Abraham, builder (A. & T. Thompson), The Burn
Thompson Thomas, builder (A. & T. Thompson), The Burn
Thorburn Isabella, bookseller and stationer and Stamp Office
Usher James, machine maker, The Burn
Usher Robert, vict. *Peacock*
Usher Stodhard, butcher
Wake Mr. Joseph
Wake Mr. Thomas, White Hill
Wake William, farmer, White Hill
Wardropper Thomas, carrier to Newcastle, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays
Watson Joseph, agent, Pelton Fell
Wheatley Charlotte, shopkeeper
Wheatley George, boot and shoemaker
Wheatley Michael, leather cutter
White Mrs. Mary
Wilkinson Hannah, tailor, The Burn
Wilson Alsop, boot and shoemaker
Wilson the Misses
Wilson William, boot, shoe, and clogmaker
Weatherspoon Joseph, joiner and cartwright
Weatherspoon Robert, earthenware dealer
Wood John, shopkeeper
Young Henry & Co. drapers, hatters, milliners, &c. Lambton House
Young Robert, butcher

EDMONSLEY township is principally the property of the Earl of Durham, John Cookson, Esq., J. Richardson, Esq., the trustees of the late Thomas Fenwick, Esq., and R. H. Gees, Esq. Its area is 1,964 acres, and its rateable value £2,730. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 439; in 1811, 223; in 1821, 205; in 1831, 150; in 1841, 253; and in 1851, 348.

Here is a colliery, worked by Samuel Tysack, Esq., of Sunderland. In 1362 William de Edmonsley died seised of this manor, which he held in chief of the Bishop of Durham, by homage, fealty, and a payment of ten shillings. It afterwards became the property of various persons, until, being forfeited by one of the Claxton family, who was attainted of high treason, it became, in 1573, the property of John Heath, Esq., of Keyper. It has been subsequently held by different proprietors, coming ultimately to those above mentioned. *Broomyholme*, *Tribley*, and *Twizel*, are estates in this township.

The Hamlet of Edmonsley is about six miles north-north-west of Durham.

Fawcett William, vict. *Colliery Inn*
Hunter Gilbert, shopkeeper
Scaif Gibson, vict. & joiner & cartwright, *Board*
Southern William, blacksmith

Farmers.

Calder John, Edmondsley
Crofton Richard, White Hall
Curry Elizabeth, High Twizell
Harrison West Edmonsley
Head Ann, East Edmonsley
Patterson James, Twizell Hall
Smith Thomas (and vict. and grocer), *Pelton Colliery Hotel*
Taylor George, White House
Wake Joseph (and miller)

LAMBTON township contains 652 acres, and is the property of the Earl of Durham. Its population in 1801 was 266; in 1811, 253; in 1821, 293; in 1831, 256; in 1841, 120; and in 1851, 115 souls. This township comprises the hamlet of Houghton-gate, a few scattered houses, and a considerable portion of the extensive park of Lambton Castle, where the family now resides, to whom it anciently gave name, and who, for many centuries, had their seat in this township, which is on the south side of the Wear, and consequently, in the north division of Easington Ward, two miles east-north-east of Chester-le-Street.

Lambton Castle, the seat of the Earl of Durham, occupies an eminence on the north bank of the river Wear, in the township of Harraton, on the identical site of Harraton Hall, anciently the residence of the D'Arcys and Hedworths. This edifice, erected by Bonomi, is pleasantly situated in an extensive park, seven miles in circuit, and intersected by the Wear, over which is thrown a simple, yet elegant bridge of one arch. Though not entirely free from incongruities in the design and execution, the castle presents a magnificent appearance, and the improvements that have been recently effected add greatly to the beauty of the building and the surrounding park. The library, a quadrangular apartment of good proportions, contains a choice selection of literature, and several paintings of excellent character. The grounds are disposed in the most effective manner; and the ride, through a hanging wood, on the south bank of the river, is beautifully romantic. The regular pedigree of the ancient and honourable family of Lambton commences at the close of the twelfth century; but from the name occurring in the attestation of charters, their previous residence is well proved from a period very nearly approaching to the conquest. The Lambtons, with the exception of Lumley, Earl of Scarborough, are the only family in the county who still retain the seat whence they derive their name. The late earl, whose early death was universally lamented, filled the office of ambassador at the court of St. Petersburgh, and was subsequently governor-general of Canada.

The name of Lambton is connected with a marvellous legend, which is thus related by Surtees:—"The heir of Lambton, fishing, as was his profane custom, in the Wear on a Sunday, hooked a small worm or eft, which he

carelessly threw into a well, and thought no more of the adventure. The worm, at first neglected, grew till it was too large for its first habitation, and issuing forth from the *Worm Well*, betook itself to the Wear, where it usually lay part of the day coiled round a crag in the middle of the water; it also frequented a green mound near the well, the *Worm Hill*, where it lapped itself nine times round, leaving vermicular traces, of which grave living witnesses depose that they have seen the vestiges. It now became the terror of the country, and, amongst other enormities, levied a daily contribution of nine cows' milk, which was always placed for it at the green hill, and in default of which it devoured man and beast. Young Lambton had, it seems, meanwhile, totally repented him of his former life and conversation, had bathed himself in a bath of holy water, taken the cross, and joined the Crusaders. On his return home, he was extremely shocked at witnessing the effects of his youthful imprudences, and immediately undertook the adventure. After several fierce combats, in which the Crusader was foiled by his enemy's *power of self union*, he found it expedient to add policy to courage, and not perhaps possessing much of the former quality, he went to consult a witch or wise woman. By her judicious advice, he armed himself in a coat of mail, studded with razor blades, and, thus prepared, placed himself on the crag in the river, and awaited the monster's arrival. At the usual time, the worm came to the rock, and wound himself with great fury round the armed knight, who had the satisfaction to see his enemy cut in pieces by his own efforts, whilst the stream, washing away the several parts, prevented the possibility of re-union. There is still a sequel to the story: the witch had promised Lambton success only on one condition, that he should slay the first living thing which met his sight after the victory. To avoid the possibility of human slaughter, Lambton had directed his father that, as soon as he heard him sound three blasts on his bugle, in token of the achievement performed, he should release his favourite greyhound, which would immediately fly to the sound of the horn, and was destined to be the sacrifice. On hearing his son's bugle, however, the old chief was so overjoyed that he forgot the injunctions, and ran himself with open arms to meet his son. Instead of committing a parracide, the conqueror again repaired to his adviser, who pronounced, as the alternative of disobeying the original injunctions, that no chief of the Lambtons should die in his bed for seven, or, as some accounts say, for nine generations." The true meaning of this story has not been ascertained, though it probably arose from the circumstance of one of the early ancestors of the Lambtons rendering some service to the state, for which he had lands given to him at this place, as several similar traditions have originated from such causes.*

Houghton Gate is a hamlet in this township, two miles east of Chester-le-Street.

Crawford Thomas, viewer, Bowes House
Lambton George Frederick D'Arcy, Earl of Durham, Lambton Castle
Ovington Thomas, vict. and blacksmith, Houghton Gate
Morton Hny. land agent, Lambton House
Rutherford Jas. land steward, Bowes House
Tully David, farm bailiff
Tully Miss, teacher Lambton Charity School

LUMLEY (GREAT) township comprises, with Lumley (Little), an area of 2,410 acres, and its rateable value is 3,291 11s. 4d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 696; in 1811, 693; in 1821, in consequence of the flourishing

* See pages 229, 289, and 412.

state of the collieries it had increased to 1,949; in 1831 to 2,301; in 1841, some of the collieries having ceased working the population had decreased to 1,796; and in 1851, to 1,730 souls. The principal landowners are the Earl of Scarborough and the Earl of Durham; the tithes belong to the latter nobleman and to Messrs. Trevelyan and Witham. Here is a colliery, worked by Messrs. Henry Stobbart and Partners. At an early period the vill of Great Lumley became the property of a younger branch of the Lumleys, from whom it passed by marriage to various families; it is now the property of the noblemen above mentioned.

The Village of Great Lumley is about 2 miles south-east of Chester-le-Street. Here is a national school, erected about four years ago, and in which divine service is performed on Sundays; Great and Little Lumley have been formed into a district parish, but they will not be finally separated from that of Chester-le-Street until a church is erected. Rev. John Dodd, M.A., is the officiating curate. The Wesleyans and New Connexion Methodists have each a place of worship here. There is also an hospital, which was founded in 1635, by Sir John Duck, Bart., of Durham, for the residence of twelve poor widows, each of whom receives a weekly allowance of two shillings.

Charity.—Besides the hospital, this township is entitled to a share of the rents of the Longstock estate, amounting to about £50 per annum, which is distributed annually at Christmas amongst the poor.

Armstrong Thomas, carrier to Newcastle and Durham
Bainbridge C. H. agent for the London and Liverpool (fire and life) Insurance
Bradford Thomas, tailor and draper
Cawthorn John, shopkeeper
Chapman William, boot and shoemaker
Dixon George, vict. *Board*
Ford William, blacksmith
Forster William, shopkeeper
Hall Thomas, vict. and shopkeeper, *Woodman's Arms*
Harrison William, tailor
Harron Abraham, shopkeeper and carrier
Howe George, vict. *Board*
Laybourn Thomas, vict. and gardener, *Beehive*
Pickering William, shopkeeper
Robinson Ann, vict. *Fox and Hounds*
Robinson Henry, shoemaker
Robson John, vict. *Half Moon*
Robson Martin, vict. *Greyhound*
Thompson Ann, shopkeeper
Vasey William, vict. *Seven Stars*
Wanless Thomas, shopkeeper
Watson Henry, joiner and cartwright
Wilkinson John, stonemason
Willis Joseph, vict. *Nag's Head*
Winter Mrs. Jane
Young John, vict. *Dun Cow*

Farmers.

Crawford John, Lumley Park House
Dickman William
Dickman William, jun.
Jackson Ralph, Black Row
Harland William, Peal Flats
Robson Luke (and collector of taxes)
Taylor John
Taylor Ralph, Moor Head

LUMLEY (LITTLE), the principal proprietor of which is the Earl of Scarborough, contains, with Great Lumley, 2,410 acres, and its rateable value is £1,504. Its population in 1801 was 249; in 1811, 259; in 1821, 351; in 1831, 393; in 1841, 381; and in 1851, 337 souls. The tithes are the property of the Earl of Durham and Messrs. Trevelyan and Witham. This township contains Lumley Castle and Park, a corn mill at Flotters, and Lumley Forge; the latter is now converted into a charcoal manufactory, a barley mill, &c., and is in the occupancy of Mrs. Elizabeth Ward.

Lumley Castle occupies a fine elevated situation on the southern bank of the river Wear, one mile east of Chester-le-Street, and forms a quadrangle, with a central area. At each corner are projecting turrets of an octangular form, which overhang the face of the square of the base, and are machicolated, for the purpose of annoying assailants. The east front is near the brow of a deep

ell-wooded valley, through which the Lumley-beck winds towards the Wear. The principal entrance to the castle is on its western side, by a double flight f steps, and a platform filling the whole space between the towers; the south ront is of modern erection; that on the north is obscured by offices, but owards the east, the castle retains its ancient form, and, with its turrets and nachicolated gateway has a most august appearance. The gateway is surnounted by six shields, with armorial bearings, deeply carved in stone, from hich we learn that the castle underwent considerable alterations in 1389. he apartments have all mullioned windows, guarded with iron, and command beautiful prospect of the neighbouring country. Many of the rooms are ery spacious and are adorned with valuable paintings representing various nembers of the Lumley family. The illustrious house of Lumley has wellithenticated claims to the highest antiquity; and according to Camden, Dugdale, and others, is descended from Liulph, a nobleman of high rank in he time of Edward the Confessor, who married Algitha, daughter of Aldred, Earl of Northumberland, by whom he had issue, Uchtred, Osbert, Adam, and Ido. From Uchtred descended Ralph de Lumley, of Lumley Castle, who as governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and was summoned to parliament as a aron by Richard II. One of his descendants, George Lord Lumley, was eheaded for high treason in the reign of Henry VIII.; but his son John as restored in blood as a baron by Edward VI., and was conspicuous during he reigns of Mary and Elizabeth. Dying without male issue, the ancient arony of Lumley became extinct; but was, however, revived in the person f Richard Lumley, a collateral descendant, who came into the possession of he estate, and by letters patent, bearing date July 12th, 1628, was created Lord Viscount Lumley of Waterford, in Ireland. Richard Lumley, his grandson, was created an English peer, by the title of Baron Lumley, in 1681; and, having been instrumental in the elevation of the Prince of Orange o the English throne, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Scarborough, n 1690. He was succeeded by his second son Richard in 1721, who dying without issue in 1739, the family honours devolved upon his brother Thomas Lumley Saunderson. Richard, the fourth Earl of Scarborough, succeeded his father in 1752, and, on his demise in 1782, his eldest son, George Augustus, inherited the family honours and estates; but dying unmarried in 1707, he was succeeded by his brother Richard, the sixth earl. The present possessor of the title and estates is John Lumley Saville, Earl of Scarborough, Viscount Lumley and Baron Lumley, of Lumley Castle, county of Durham, n the peerage of England; and Viscount Lumley, of Waterford, in that of Ireland. His Lordship is the son of John, seventh Earl who assumed the name of Saville.

Breckon Hill is a hamlet in this township, one-and-a-half mile east of Chester-le-Street.

Curry George, ferryboat owner, Lumley Ferry
Charlton John, vict. *Smiths' Arms*
Dennison Robert, farmer and miller, Flotter's Mill
Harland John, farmer, Lumley Park
Jackson George, manager Lumley Forge
Park Miss Elizabeth, housekeeper, Lumley Castle
Sheraton John, vict. & farmer, *Black Cow*
Ward Mrs. Elizabeth, charcoal, &c. manufacturer, Lumley Forge

PLAWSWORTH township is principally the property of the Earl of Durham, Miss Purvis, the executors of the late Robert D. Fenwick, Esq., Gilbert Wood, Esq., John Mowbray, Esq., John Thompson, Esq., Miss Askew, and Joseph

Thompson, Esq. Its area is 1,224 acres. The population in 1801 was 177; in 1811, 225; in 1821, 227; in 1831, 249; in 1841, 266; and in 1851, 284 souls. There is a colliery at Nettleworth in this township, which is carried on by Messrs. Jonasshon and Co. This estate anciently belonged to a family bearing the local name, but was afterwards held by the Kelawes, Forcers, Wylughbys, Boyntons, Hotons, Claxtons, Conyers, Daldons, Killingwyeks, Brownfields and Boweses. Nettleworth manor formerly belonged to the Gategangs, Hagthorps, and Wessingtons; it is now held by the Askews.

The Village of Plawsworth is about three miles and a half north of Durham.

Bell Henry, boot and shoemaker
Bowers George, tailor
Campbell Thomas, blacksmith
Darling Mrs. Margaret
Halliday George, joiner and cartwright
Lodge William, stonemason
Purvis Miss Ann, Plawsworth Cottage
Thompson Mr. John
Weatherspoon Robert, vict. *Red Lion*

Farmers.

Coxon William Walter, The Hall
Dobson John, Tan Hill
Johnson George (yeoman)
Pattison John, Nettleworth
Richardson Joseph
Robinson George
Robinson William (and miller)
Tate Joseph, The Hall
Tiplady Ambrose (and vict.), *Highland Laddie*
Turnbull George, Barras Hill
Wearmouth Ambrose, Nettleworth

WALDRIDGE township comprises an area of 795 acres, and its rateable value is £1,967 2s. 1d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 83; in 1811, 77; in 1821, 125; in 1831, 104; in 1841, 432; and in 1851, 747. This township was long the estate of the Lumleys, and, in 1633, was left to the two daughters and coheiresses of Thomas Smith, Esq. In 1720, it was the property of George Black, Esq., and is now held by William Jolliffe, Esq., the heirs of the late Major Stephenson, George Morris, Esq., and S. Smith, Esq. Here is a colliery, in the occupancy of Thomas Sowerby and partners.

Hall William, shopkeeper
Morris William, resident viewer
Reed John, shopkeeper
Richardson Rebecca, vict. *Board*
Yellowley Mr. Thomas, Waldridge House

Farmers.

Davison Thomas, Waldridge
Dunn John, West lane
Nixon Thomas, Mount pleasant

LAMESLEY PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

This chapelry is bounded on the north by the parishes of Whickham and Gateshead, on the west by Whickham and Tanfield, on the south by Chester-le-Street, and on the east by Gateshead and Washington. It comprises the townships of Hedley, Kibblesworth, Lamesley, and Ravensworth, whose united area is 7,016 acres, and rateable value £13,040. The principal landowners are Lord Ravensworth, John Eden, Esq., John Bowes, Esq., Ralph Carr, Esq., Calverley Bewick, Esq., Thomas Bewick, Esq., William Errington, Esq., and Sir William Clavering. Coal of excellent quality is found in this township; and there are extensive brick works and coke ovens, which are carried on by Messrs. Bowes and Co.

HEDLEY township was anciently the property of the Mundevilles, under whom it was held by the Merleys, on condition of making suit at the court of Ravenshelm, and paying 13s. 4d. rent. It afterwards became a portion of the Gibside estates, and was possessed by the Blaxtons in the reign of James I. The rateable value of the township is £8,702. Its population in

1801 was 54; in 1811, it was returned with Lamesley; in 1821, it was 49; in 1831, 44; in 1841, 46; and in 1851, 42 souls.

The Hamlet of Hedley is about six miles south-south-west of Newcastle. The directory will be found at the end of the chapelry.

KIBBLESWORTH township was formerly held by a family bearing the local name, who alienated half the manor to the Scrutevills. It was subsequently divided amongst the Harbottles, Wilds, Hedworths, Lawsons, Bonners, Hargreaves, and Lewens. Its rateable value is £2,295. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 202; in 1811, it was returned with Lamesley; in 1821, 237, in 1831, 246; in 1841, 219; and in 1851, 467.

The Village of Kibblesworth is five miles south-by-west of Newcastle.

LAMESLEY township is rich in coal and stone adapted for grindstones, and its rateable value is £8,702. The population in 1801 was 1,705; in 1811, that of the whole chapelry was 2,054; in 1821, that of Lamesley alone was 1,720; in 1831, 1,910; in 1841, 1,846; and in 1851, 1,914 souls.

The Village of Lamesley occupies a pleasant situation on the Team, to the south-west of Gateshead Fell, and about four miles south of Gateshead.

The Church or *Chapel* is a neat stone edifice, in the early English style, consisting of nave and aisles, chancel, and square tower. It underwent a thorough renovation about eight years ago, at which time the chancel was rebuilt and enlarged; the expense amounting to £1,600, was defrayed by Lord Ravensworth. The church possesses side galleries, and contains 700 sittings, those in the gallery being free. This chapelry formed the second prebend in the collegiate church of Chester, founded in 1286; but the chapel existed previous to that period. At the dissolution a slight provision was made for a perpetual curate. The living, which is not in charge nor certified, is returned at £90; gross income, £138. The register commences in 1603. Patron, Lord Ravensworth; incumbent, Rev. Robert Hopper Williamson, M.A.

Lamesley School is in the patronage of Lord Ravensworth, who subscribes £35 per annum towards its support. There is also £10 a-year from other sources, and for these two sums forty-five children are educated gratuitously. The school is under government inspection, and is well attended. There is also a girls' school, endowed with £20 per annum by the late Lady Ravensworth. Peter Elliott and Frances Fairbairn, teachers.

RAVENSWORTH township is supposed to derive its name from the Saxons. "In the oldest records concerning Ravensworth, the village is written *Raffenswarth*, and the castle *Raffenshelm*, the first signifying the *estate*, and the second the *fortress* of *Raffen*." Hutchinson supposes the name to allude to the *Raffen*, the standard of Denmark; but Surtees shows that the name Raven enters into the composition of numerous Saxon names of places, and that, in some instances, it may be derived from the haunts of the very bird itself. Bishop Flambard granted this and other manors to his nephew Richard, to be held by homage and knight's service. In 1357, mention occurs of the "*Lady of Ravenswarth*," and in 1368, she is styled "*Countess of Ravenshelm*." About 1370, the estate passed by marriage to the Lumley family, with whom it continued till their heiress married Sir Henry Boynton, whose only daughter married Sir Henry Gascoigne, of whose descendant, Sir William Gascoigne, the manors of Ravensworth, Lamesley, and Eighton, were purchased, in 1607, by Thomas Liddell, Esq., whose son, Thomas, was created a baronet on the 2nd of November, 1642, after having defended Newcastle against the Scots, and paid the sum of £4,000 to the sequestrators for his

estates. The ancient pedigree of the Liddell family is very imperfect, and cannot be traced back much above 250 years, though it is recorded that the family were anciently lords of Liddell Castle, and Barony of Buft. From the time of their settling in this county, they have been considerable proprietors of coal works. Sir Thomas Henry Liddell, the seventh baronet, was raised to the peerage in 1821, by the title of Baron Ravensworth; and on his demise, in 1855, the title and estate devolved upon his son, the present Lord Ravensworth.

The Hamlet of Ravensworth is about four miles south-south-west of Newcastle.

Ravensworth Castle, the seat of Lord Ravensworth, is situated westward of the river Team, on the site of the ancient castle, a fortress of very great antiquity, which was taken down in 1808, and the present structure erected. The works were placed under the superintendence of Mr. Nash, the architect; and an excellent white freestone, obtained from a quarry in the park, was used in the building of the edifice. The mansion is sheltered on the north and west sides by a fine wood of oaks. Towards the east, it commands an extensive view over Lamesley Vale; and immediately opposite, in the distance, is seen "the wild and shaken ridge of Gateshead Fell." This superb Gothic structure unites nearly all the warlike features of the ancient baronial residences, with the elegance and splendid refinement of modern times. "As we loook upon it," says a recent writer, "the mind, without laborious effort, recurs to the olden time, when the Raven standard was here unfurled, and the walls rung with the rejoicings and laughter of the Danish chiefs. We pause; a thousand years have passed by—the invader is gone—a renovated, rather than a new edifice rises before us—and the barbarous manners and usages of the period we had contemplated, retire before the superior influence of a more refined and enlightened age." The mansion was considerably enlarged a few years ago, under the superintendence of the Hon. Thomas Liddell.

Ayton Banks (formerly written Eighton) is a village in this township, situated on a high and bleak fell, 3¼ miles south-by-east of Newcastle. It is mentioned in the ancient records as an appendage to Ravensworth, and is included in the general conveyance of the Ravensworth estates from the Gascoignes to the Liddells. A small freehold, however, appears to have been held at an early period by a family bearing the local name. Here is a neat church, dedicated to St. Thomas, which was erected by subscription in 1853, at a cost of £1,100, on a site given by Thomas Davison, Esq., of Durham. It comprises nave and chancel, and contains sittings for 360 persons. It is attended by the incumbent of Lamesley.

Charities.—Ralph Harrison, the benefactor to the poor of Boldon, and other places, gave £50 to the poor of Lamesley. *Ralph Surtees*, on the 3rd September, 1733, also gave £10 for the use of the poor of the same place. These charities are in the hands of Lord Ravensworth, and the interest is applied as directed. "It appears," observes the Charity Commissioners, "from a paper produced to us, referring to a deed, bearing date 15th March, 1733, that *John Smith*, upon a settlement of his estates, thereby reserved to himself a power of charging the same with the payment of £520; and that by his will, bearing date 25th March, 1734, he devised £500, part of the said sum of £520, to his daughter, and gave £20, the residue thereof, to Lamesley chapelry, the interest to be distributed yearly, on Christmas day, amongst poor people living within the said chapelry, and not named in the town book, at the discretion of the minister and churchwardens. In respect of this

benefaction, the yearly sum of 20s. is paid by Lord Ravensworth, who is stated to have become possessed of the estate formerly belonging to the donor. This sum is divided by the incumbent on Christmas day, equally amongst eight poor persons of the chapelry not receiving parochial relief."

Allison William, butcher, Ayton Banks
Angus John, vict. Ayton Banks
Arthur Thomas, vict. *Engine*, Ayton Banks
Atkinson Joseph, miller, Cowclose
Barkus William, jun. viewer, Ayton Lodge
Birkley Cuthbt. viewer, Marley Hill House
Clark Mary, vict. *Quarryman's Arms*, Ayton Banks
Crawford Thomas, shopkeeper, Granby ter
Dawson Robert, shopkeeper, Ayton Banks
Drummond Henry, shopkeeper, Ayton Banks
Edwards Joseph, vict. *Ravensworth Arms*, Lamesley
Elliott Peter, schoolmaster, Lamesley
Fairbairn Frances, schoolmistress, Lamesley
Favell John M. coroner, Ayton Banks
Fenwick Robert, boot and shoemaker, Granby terrace
Gardner Robert, vict. Chowdean
Hindmarch William, vict. and blacksmith, *Blacksmiths' Arms*, Ravensworth lane
Ironsides William, butcher, Kibblesworth
Ironsides Wm. vict. *Board*, Kibblesworth
Johnson Walter, Esq. land agent, Trench Hall
Liddell Hon. Henry George, M.P. Ravensworth Castle
Liddell George, vict. *Ship Inn*, Ayton Banks
Liddell John, joiner, &c. Ravensworth
Nicholson William, bank agent, Kibblesworth
Patterson William, blacksmith, Lamesley
Peterson James M. agent, Marley Hill
Ravensworth Lord, Ravensworth Castle
Richardson William, boot and shoemaker, Streetgate
Robson Edward, cartwright, Streetgate
Robson Graham, joiner, Kibblesworth
Rogerson George, vict. *Grey's Arms*, Ayton Banks
Simpson Elizabeth, vict. *Red Lion*
Smith Thomas, vict. *Coach Horses*, Ayton Banks
Southern George, viewer, Kibblesworth Hall
Southern George William, viewer, Springwell Mount House
Southern Ralph, shopkpr. Kibblesworth
Soulsby Joseph, joiner and cartwright, Kibblesworth
Stokoe Edward, blacksmith, Sunnyside
Story Michael, shopkeeper, Ayton Banks
Stott Robert, vict. and tailor, *Union Inn*
Taylor Frances, shopkeeper
Thirlaway John, vict. and farmer, Streetgt
Thompson John, engineer, Marley Hill
Usher William, vict. *Horse and Waggon*, Ayton Banks
Wallace Henry, gamekeeper, Ravensworth
White Jane, vict. *Clavering's Arms*, Ravensworth
Williamson Rev. Robert Hopper, M.A. Lamesley
Young William, shopkeeper, Lamesley

Farmers.

Bell Thomas, Urpeth Mill
Blenkinsop A. & T. Chowdean
Blenkinsop Samuel, Pokerley
Bolam Thomas, North Ends
Brsban Thomas, Dunkirk
Dunn William, Tugar House
Elliott William, Urpeth Paper Mill
Gibson William & Son, Longacres
Greener William & Edward, Coal Flatts
Henderson Robert, Bank Top
Heslop Isaac & George, Urpeth
Hutchinson Anthony, North Farm
Ironsides Thomas, Kibblesworth
Laws Robert, Lamesley
Lulby Henry, Loam Field
Miller William, Lamesley lane
Nixon Thomas, Ravensworth Hill Head
Parkin William, Cowclose
Pearson Samuel, Ravensworth Grange
Powburn Joseph & Co. High Ayton
Richardson Andrew, Loosing Hill
Robson Thomas, Harlow Green
Robson Thomas, Lady Park
Snowdon John, West House
Snowdon Mark, Ravensworth Farm
Southern Ann, Kibblesworth
Sowerby Thomas, Greenwell House
Stobbs William, Kibblesworth
Swan James, Lingray Field
Swan Mark, Town Farm
Twindle Achesch (and miller), Moor Mill
Thirlaway John (and vict.), *Granby Arms*, Streetgate
Watson John, Coal Flatt
Wilkin Joseph, Chowacres Hall
Yarrow William, Chowdean Head

PELTON DISTRICT PARISH.

This district parish, which comprises the townships of Ouston, Pelton, and Urpeth, with parts of Chester and Edmonsley townships, was formed from the parish of Chester-le-Street by an order in council, dated April 3rd, 1848, and created a separate and distinct parish.

OUSTON township, principally the property of Lady Noel Byron, contains 636 acres, and its rateable value is £1,613 6s. 8d. Its population in 1801 was 48; in 1811, 150; in 1821, 304; in 1831, 273; in 1841, 282; and in 1851, 300 souls. In 1284, Bishop Farnham gave Ouston to St. Edmund's Hospital, in Gateshead. After the suppression of the monastic institutions, this township became the property of the Andersons, and subsequently of the Hedworths, from whom it passed to their coheirs, Jolliffe and Milbank, coming ultimately to the present proprietor.

The Hamlet of Ouston is about three miles north-west of Chester-le-Street, and contains a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel.

Directory.—Edward Fenwick Boyd, farmer and colliery agent; Hannah Marshall, farmer, Blue Barns; John Mason, vict. *Red Lion;* William Stoddart, farmer, Ouston Bank; and John Ridley, vict. *Board.*

PELTON township comprises an area of 1,109 acres, and its rateable value is £4,483 13s. 5d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 539; in 1811, 672; in 1821, 522; in 1831, 550; in 1841, 1,030, and in 1851, 1,207. The landowners are the Earl of Durham, Messrs. Fenwick and Story, Mrs. Bewick, and William Joliffe, Esq. In 1320, Hugh Burden held land in Pelton of John de Haddam, the superior lord. It afterwards passed to the Redheughs, and then to Robert de Whelpington, who conveyed Pelton to the Neville family, and it was forfeited with their possessions.

The Village of Pelton occupies an elevated situation, about two miles north-west of Chester-le-Street, and has much improved of late years.

The Church is a handsome structure, in the Gothic style, erected in 1842, at a cost of £1,466 9s. 7d., of which sum her majesty's commissioners gave £300, the Incorporated Society for the Building, &c., of Churches, £200, the Bishop of Durham £100, Mrs. Bewick, £100, Henry King Scott £100, the owners of Pelton Colliery £200, the owners of Urpeth Colliery £100, the remainder being derived from subscriptions. It comprises nave, aisles, chancel, and lofty spire, and contains 450 sittings, 267 of which are free and unappropriated. There are several stained glass windows in the church, which add much to the general impressiveness of the structure. The living is in the gift of the curate of Chester-le-Street, and incumbency of the Rev. Henry Barrett, M.A.

The Parsonage is a commodious edifice, recently erected at an expense of £1,083.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here.

The National School, erected in 1851, will accommodate 150 children. There is also a girls' school for about the same number of pupils. These schools are chiefly supported by subscription.

Barrett Rev. Henry, M.A. incumbent, Parsonage
Baxter John, boot and shoemaker
Bell Anthony, grocer and chemist
Bell Mary, schoolmistress
Bell William H. coal owner and viewer
Bolam John, joiner and cartwright
Bradley George, shoemaker
Carr Thomas, blacksmith
Downey Ralph, vict. and tailor, *Crown*
Fenwick Mrs. Martha, Pelton House
Garrett Matthew, draper
Garrett Ralph, butcher
Harrison John, shopkeeper
Hudson Maria, teacher National School
Kenmare Bridget, shopkeeper
Kirkup Philip, butcher
Maddison Robert, vict. *Pelton Colliery Inn*
Makepeace John, vict. *Grey Horse*
Mosgrove Robert, boot and shoemaker
Morgan Mr. William
Morris George, fitter
Robson Richard, shopkeeper
Scott Thomas, tailor
Turnbull John, butcher

Farmers.

Hunter John, Newfield
King James (and land agent)
Wheldon Stephen (yeoman)
Whittaker Margaret, Bracken Beds

URPETH township is principally the property of Mrs. Bewick, John Eden, sq., and Calverley Bewick, Esq. Its area is 1,671 acres. The population 1801 was 524; in 1811, inclusive of Ouston township, 1,269; in 1821, rpeth alone, 650; in 1831, 716; in 1841, 907; and in 1851, 952 souls. ere are collieries worked by Messrs. Perkins and Partners, and extensive on works, carried on by Messrs. Hawks, Crawshaw, and Co., besides a paper ill in the occupancy of Mr. William Elliott, a corn mill, saw mill, &c. In oldon Book it appears that Urpeth was held on drengage tenure, wherein, nongst other duties, the tenants were obliged to find fifteen cords, two eyhounds, and feed horse and dog for the great chase, &c. The first person corded as possessing this manor is Thomas de Urpeth, who held the same the bishop *in capite*. At the time of Bishop Hatfield's Survey, it appears at Sir Thomas Grey, of Heton, then held the manor. It was part of the rfeiture on the attainder of Sir Thomas Grey, Knt., of Northumberland, who as attainted and executed at Southampton in 1415; but it was restored by ishop Neville to Sir Ralph Grey, in 1454. It soon afterwards became the roperty of the Hedworths, who alienated it to the Lambtons; and, in 1640, e manor became the property of Robert Bewick, Esq. The lordship of okerley, in this township, was anciently the estate of the Monbouchers, who endered for it annually a clove gilly flower to the lord of Urpeth. Urpeth loor, comprising 136 acres, was divided by agreement in 1796.

The Village of Urpeth is situated south of the Team, about three miles orth-west of Chester-le-Street. *Urpeth Lodge*, the residence of Mrs. Bewick, ccupies an agreeable situation, commanding beautiful prospects of the eighbouring country. *Foulbridge House* and *Spark House* are also handsome esidences.

Pit Hill is a hamlet in this township, where the Wesleyans and Primitive lethodists have each a place of worship.

dams on Mr. William
ell Thomas C. corn miller, Urpeth Mill
aile Margaret, vict. and brewer, *Shepherds' Inn*
lark Nathaniel, land agent, Foulbridge House
rummond George, blacksmith, Pit Hill
lliott William, paper manufacturer, Urpeth Paper Mill
all William, vict. *Black Horse*
icholson Edward, under viewer
inkey George, vict. *Wheat Sheaf*, Pit Hill
ichardson Elizabeth, vict. *Board*
idley John, farm steward, Pit Hill
Russell Margaret, schoolmistress, Pit Hill
Watson Sarah, grocer and provision dealer, Pit Hill
Young Ann, butcher and farmer, Pit Hill

Farmers.

Blenkinsopp Samuel, Pokerley
Curry Ralph, Moor Close
Heslop Isaac, High Urpeth
Jackson Francis, Pit Hill
Spark Jane, Spark House
Stobbs Hall, Urpeth Low Farm
Taylor John, High Urpeth

TANFIELD PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

This chapelry is bounded on the north-east and north by the parishes of Whickham and Ryton; on the west by the parish of Lanchester and the chapelry of Medomsley, on the south by the parishes of Chester and Lanchester, on the south-east by Chester, and on the east by the chapelry of Lamesley. It embraces the townships of Beamish and Lintz Green, including the villages and hamlets of Tanfield, Shield Row, Tantoby, White-lee-Head, Burnop Field, Lintz Ford, and Hill Head, and comprises extensive collieries, coke ovens, and fire-brick manufactories. The area of the chapelry is 7,072 acres, and its rateable value £13,169. The population in 1801 was

2,228; in 1811, 1,810; in 1821, 2,357; in 1831, 2,498; in 1841, 2,67[illegible] and in 1851, 3,480 souls. The principal landowners are John Eden, Esq., Sir William Clavering, Bart., Charles Townsley, Esq., Lord Ravensworth, Messrs. Bowes and Fenwick, H. W. Watson, Esq., Messrs. Bowes and Simpson, the Marquis of Bute, Mrs. Ellison, Colonel Swinburne, The Misses Fenwick, John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., William Addison, Esq., Messrs. Brookbank and Allgood, Messrs. R. J. and R. Laycock, R. S. Surtees, Esq., and some small proprietors. The North-Eastern Railway passes through the chapelry, and has a goods station at Tantoby.

Beamish is a township without a village of its own name, about seven and a half miles south-south-west of Newcastle. Its acreage, population, &c., are returned with those of the chapelry. It contains abundance of excellent coal, which is transmitted by railway to South Shields and Sunderland for shipment. Guiscard de Charron, lord of Beamish, in 1268, left a son, whose only daughter, Joan, married Bertram Monboucher, Knt., of Northumberland. Five Bertram Monbouchers successively held the manors of Beamish and Tanfield; when the inheritance, by maternal descent, devolved on Bertram Harbottle, whose grandson left two daughters and coheiresses, one of whom became the wife of Thomas Percy, who was executed at Tyburn for rebellion in 1537. Her son, Thomas, Earl of Northumberland, was beheaded at York, in 1572, when Beamish and Tanfield were forfeited to the crown. They were afterwards held by several proprietors, and are now the property of the proprietors above mentioned.

Beamish Hall, the seat of John Eden, Esq., is a noble stone mansion, situated in a beautiful park, about two miles east-by-south of Tanfield. The vale here expands itself "into a fine level flat or strath, bordered on every side by rising grounds of irregular form, richly clothed with luxuriant forest trees."

Tanfield Village, which gives name to the chapelry, is situated in the township of Beamish, eight miles south-west of Newcastle. Two fairs, for the hiring of servants, are held here annually, on the first Wednesday in May, and the second Wednesday in September. A floral and horticultural show also takes place once a year. The manor of Tanfield was formerly held by the lords of Beamish; and on the forfeiture of the Earl of Northumberland, in 1569, it was granted by the crown to Henry Jackman, who alienated the estate in parcels.

The Chapel, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a neat structure, entirely rebuilt in 1749, with the exception of some portion of the chancel. A handsome square embattled tower, with clock, was added in 1853, at the expense of John Eden, Esq., of Beamish Hall; and the structure now consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and tower. There are sittings for 700 persons. The parish register commences in 1577. The living is a perpetual curacy, not in charge or certificated, returned at £85; gross income, £150. The tithes are commuted for £155 2s. 6d. Patron, Lord Ravensworth; incumbent, Rev. William Simpson; curate, Rev. John Matwin.

Tanfield Grammar School.—Robert Robinson, by will, dated 1730, left a rent-charge of £6 payable out of a close called Hough-hill-Bridge Close, towards the maintaining of a school-master at Tanfield; and Elizabeth Davis, by will, dated March 31st, 1762, bequeathed £500, to be placed out, and the interest applied towards the supporting a school or schools within the chapelry of Tanfield for the instruction of poor children. The sum of £5[illegible] was placed out, and produced £25 per annum, which, together with the £[illegible] above-mentioned, was paid to the master of the Grammar School, who, i[illegible]

onsideration thereof, instructed eighteen boys of the chapelry. The property eing in chancery, these endowments were disallowed by the master in 1850. n addition to the elementary branches, the course of instruction pursued in his school embraces the Latin, Greek, and French languages, drawing, geography, the use of the globes, mathematics, music, &c. James Anthony Snaith, master.

The National School, which is under the patronage of the incumbent, will accommodate about 120 children.

Charities.—William Davison, by will, dated 31st January, 1732, left £2 per annum to poor widows in the township of Beamish. *Ralph Harrison*, in 1687, amongst other legacies to the parish of Boldon and other places, left £100 to the use of the poor of the chapelry of Tanfield. *Robert Robinson* bequeathed £50, and *Elizabeth Davison* £100 to the poor of the same chapelry. These several legacies bear interest at four-and-a-half per cent, which is annually distributed by the minister and chapelwardens, in accordance with the intentions of the donors. It is stated in the parliamentary returns of 1786, that *John Wetheret*, by will, in 1748, gave £25 to ten poor families, producing £1 2s. 6d. per annum. This legacy, with the further sum of £25 left by the same person for the use of the minister, is placed out at interest at four-and-a-half per cent, one moiety of which is received by the minister for his own use, and the other by the minister and chapelwardens for distribution amongst the poor. It is also stated in the parliamentary returns, that *John Hornsby* left £20 to the poor. This legacy, with the further sum of £20 left by the same person for the minister, is out at interest at five per cent, and is divided and disposed of in the same manner as the preceding charity.

Tantoby is a hamlet in the Beamish township, nine miles south-west of Newcastle. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, and a goods-station on the North Eastern Railway.

LINTZ GREEN township lies on the western verge of Tanfield chapelry, and extends from seven to nine miles south-west of Newcastle. It was anciently held by a family bearing the local name, from whom it passed to the Redheughs, and from them to the Hedleys, coming subsequently to the Hodgsons. The population, acreage, &c., are returned with the chapelry. At *Lintz Ford* is a paper-mill, worked by Messrs. John Annandale and Sons. *Loft House* was formerly the property of the Nicholl family. *High Friarside* belonged to Roger Thornton in 1451, from whom it descended to the Lumleys. *Low Friarside* is situated on the Derwent, to the west of Gibside, where there anciently stood a small chapel. The estate was formerly held by the Tempests, from whom it passed to the Blakistons of Gibside, and it still forms a portion of the Strathmore possessions.

Burnop Field is a considerable village in this township, seven miles south-west of Newcastle. Here is a small Methodist Chapel; and the Primitive Methodists have one at Hill Top. *Shield Row* is a hamlet in Lintz Green township, eight-and-a-half miles south-south-west of Newcastle.

POST OFFICE, TANFIELD: Martin Watson, postmaster.—Letters arrive from Gateshead at 10 30 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 6 p.m.

POST OFFICE, BURNOP FIELD: George Todd, postmaster.—Letters arrive from Gateshead at 9 30 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 7 5 p.m.

Adamson James, boot and shoemaker, Causey

Adamson Matthew, vict. *Black Horse*, Burnop Field

Annandale John & Sons, paper manufacturers, Lintz Ford

Agar Robert, schoolmaster, Tanfield National School

Annandale James, paper manufacturer (John Annandale & Sons), ho. Lintz Ford
Arkless Benjamin, viewer, Tantoby
Armstrong George, vict. *Board*, Shield Row
Armstrong Thomas, overman, East Tanfield Colliery
Atkinson Joseph, overman, West Stanley
Bales George, vict. *Board*, Burnop Field
Bellerby William, shopkeeper, Tantoby
Barresford Matthew, tailor, Shield Row
Bell John & Wm. shopkeepers, Hill Top
Blackson Thomas, millwright
Bowes John, Esq. & Partners, coal owners, Hobson and Crookbank Collieries
Bragg Charles, merchant, Lintz Green
Brown Thomas, shopkeeper, Tantoby
Burn, Clark, & Co. coal owners, West Stanley Colliery
Burn Thomas, miller, Lintz Ford
Charlton George, shopkeeper and farmer, The Leazes
Charlton Ths. & Bros. coopers. Burnopfield
Coe Robert, agent, Tanfield Lea
Darling John, boot and shoemaker
Dodds George, vict. *Wheat Sheaf*, Tantoby
Dixon Ralph, beer retailer, Hill Top
Dunn James M. surgeon, Tantoby
Eccleston William, vict. *Plough*, Moatside
Eden John, Esq. Beamish Park
Ellison Mrs. Priestfield Lodge
Frazer Robert & Son, tallow melters and grease manufacturers, Tanfield Moor
Forster James, beer retailer and cabinet maker, Shield Row
Forster Thomas, beer retailer and carrier, Four Lane Ends
Foreman Thomas, smith and farrier, Beamish Burn
Gibson Charlton, shopkeeper, Tantoby
Gouch and Prior, coal owners, Lintz Colliery
Graham John, vict. *Board*, Whiteley Head
Gray John, brewer & maltster, Burnopfield
Hall Mary, schoolmistress, Tantoby
Hancock Miss, schoolmistress, Tantoby
Hancock Robert, joiner and cartwright and manager of saw mills, &c. Burnop Field
Hancock William, timber merchant and farmer, Barker's Close
Hall Anthony, overman, Crookbank
Harrison John, shopkeeper, Tanfield
Henderson Robert, blacksmith, Lane end
Hunter John, shopkeeper, Burnop Field
Hunter Matthew, boot and shoemaker, Burnop Field
Irwin Matthew, joiner and cartwright, Tanfield
Irwin Sarah, vict. *Board*, Tanfield
Irwin T. & J. joiners, builders, and cartwrights, Tanfield
Joicey James & Co. coal owners, Tanfield Lea, &c.
Jackson Joseph, vict. *Black Horse*, Red row
Joicey John, coal owner and viewer (James Joicey & Co.), Tanfield Lea
Kay William, overman, East Stanley
Kyle Robert, shopkeeper and nail manufacturer, Burnop Field
Lamb William, tailor and shopkeeper, Burnop Field
Lawson John, wine and spirit merchant, Lintz Green Hall
Laycock R. J. & R. Lintz Hall
Lowdon Mark, boot and shoemaker, Beamish
Meikle James, boot and shoemaker, Causey Row
Moore Wm, collector of rates, Shield row
Nattress George, vict. *Hopson Hotel*
Oxley Robert & Co. brewers and maltsters, Shield Row Brewery
Pace George, vict. *Brewers' Arms*, Burnop Field
Peacock Henry, shoemaker, Red row
Peacock Thomas, vict. *Waggon*, Whiteley Head
Porter Wm., shopkeeper, Boundary House
Rippon Thomas, butcher and vict. *Grapes*, Burnop Field
Robinson Johnson, overman, Beamish Colliery, The View
Robinson Joseph, blacksmith, Tanfield
Robinson Joseph, timber merchant and farmer, Tanfield
Robinson William, shoemaker, Tantoby
Rowell Jacob, tailor, Tanfield
Simpson Rev. Wm. incumbent, Tanfield
Smith Rev. William, incumbent, Tanfield
Smith Thomas, joiner, Burnop Field
Smith Henry, gamekeeper to John Eden, Esq. Thorntree House
Snaith John Anthony, schoolmaster Tanfield Grammar School, The Hall
Slater John, vict. and smith, *Oak Tree*, Tantoby
Snow Joseph, vict. *Blue Bell*, Kip Hill
Southern Henry, vict. *Board*, Shield row
Stott Robert, vict. and overseer and registrar of births and deaths for Tanfield district, *Peacock Inn*, Tanfield
Southern William, shopkeeper, Hill Top
Spoor Edward, brick & tile manufacturer, East Tanfield Tile Works
Stokoe Anthony, blacksmith, Burnop Field
Storey Ann, grocer, Shield row
Taylor John, goods agent, Tanfield Moor
Todd George, grocer, schoolmaster, and postmaster, Burnop Field
Todd John, tailor, Tantoby
Todner Ralph, engineer, Burnop Field
Turnbull Robert, butcher and shopkeeper, Causey Bridge End
Turner John, tailor, Tantoby
Wade Robert, shoemaker, Shield row
Watson George, butcher and farmer, Tanfield lane

atson Henry W. surgeon, Burnop Field
atson John, tailor, Whiteley Head
atson Martin, boot and shoemaker and postmaster, Tanfield
atson Thomas, boot and shoemaker, Tanfield
idderfield Robert, master sinker, Tantoby
ilkinson John, corn miller, Causey Mill
ilson John, boot and shoemaker, Tantoby
ilson Thomas, joiner and cartwright, Beamish
inship Anthony, engineer, Stanley Hall
right John, boot & shoemaker, Kip Hill
oung Thomas, vict. *Board*, Causey bank

Farmers.

tkinson Stephen, Andrew's House
ates Henry, Low Stanley
ullerwell Robert, Low Barker's Close
harlton John, Park Nook
harlton John, Dyke Head
lark George, Low Hurst
Dodds George, Tantoby
Drummond Edward, Beckley Hill
Fewster Robert, Stanley Hall
Forster George, The Leazes
Forster John, Town Head
Gardner Robert, Causey House
Hancock William, Barker's Close
Heugham Walter, Upper Lintz
Hood John, Tuftgate
Johnson Robert, Causey Hall
Laws Thomas, West Lea
Maddison William, South Causey
Miller James, High Friarside
Moffett Robert Lawson, Tanfield Lea
Moore James, West Stanley
Ormston Walter, Middle Friarside
Oxley John, Crook Bank
Oxley Joseph, Shield Row Hall
Parmilla Ralph, Loft House
Ramshaw Joseph, West Shield Row
Reed Mary, Beamish Burn
Robinson Joseph, Tanfield
Robinson Joseph, Tanfield Lea Hall
Smith Ralph, Crookfield
Southern Thomas, Shield Row
Stokoe Robert, West Stanley
Taylor Thomas, Low Friarside
Turnbull Luke, Park Head
Turnbull Mabel, Stanley Hill
Watson George, Tanfield lane
Wigham William, Burnop Field

CHESTER WARD.—WEST DIVISION.

The west division of Chester Ward comprises the parishes and chapelries of Benfieldside, Collierley, Ebchester, Edmundbyers, Hunstonworth, Lanchester, Medomsley, Muggleswick, Ryton, Satley, Stella, Whickham, and Winlaton.

BENFIELDSIDE DISTRICT PARISH.

This district parish, which was formed from the extensive parish of Lanchester by an order in council, dated September 3rd, 1847, comprises the township of Benfieldside, with a portion of that of Conside and Knitsley, and its population in 1801 was 5,475 souls.

Benfieldside township is principally the property of Jonathan Richardson, Esq., John Beckenton, Esq., and the Messrs. Annandale. Its area is 1,834 acres, and its rateable value £4,622 10s. The population in 1801 was returned with Medomsley township; in 1811, it was 275; in 1821, 341; in 1831, 534; in 1841, 1,074; and in 1851, 2,475 souls. At the time of Hatfield's Survey this township was held by many tenants; and from time immemorial, the bishops of Durham have appointed foresters or keepers of their woods of Benfieldside. This township contains no village of its own name, but includes those of Shotley Bridge and Black Hill.

Shotley Bridge is a village in Benfieldside township, pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Derwent, 12 miles west-south-west of Newcastle. "The surrounding scenery is wild and romantic; and the Derwent fringed with native wood, wanders through rich haugh grounds, finely contrasted with the heathy hills, which hem in the vale on the north and south." On the south and east of Shotley there are many handsome mansions, which add much to the beauty of the surrounding scenery. Here are large paper mills,

in the occupation of the Messrs. Annandale. In the neighbouring vale are two spa wells and bath houses, which are much visited. According to an analysis made by Mr. William West, practical chemist, Leeds, an imperial gallon of the water contained chloride of sodium, 177 grains; chloride of calcium, 36 grains; chloride of magnesium, 3 grains; carbonate of iron, 4 grains; carbonate of soda, 5¾ grains; silicia, 13½ grains; bromine, less than a grain; iodine, a trace; potash, a trace; carbonic acid gas, 10 cubic inches; carburetted hydrogen, 2 cubic inches; nitrogen, 13 cubic inches. The taste of the water is agreeable, though saline; it has no smell; when standing, becomes turbid, and leaves a deposit of ochre; when boiled minute crystals form on surface; the residium effervesces briskly with acids. The following is the analysis of the new well, by W. Reed Clanny, M.D., chloride of sodium, 513¼ grains; chloride of calcium, 91½ grains; chloride of magnesium, 2 grains; carbonate of soda, 23¾ grains; carbonate of iron, 9½ grains; silicia, 3½ grains; potash, iodine, and bromine, of each a trace; carbonic acid gas, 13 cubic inches; nitrogen, 9½ cubic inches; carburetted hydrogen, 3½ cubic inches. The waters of these wells are much recommended for their medicinal qualities. Two fairs are held annually in the village, on the Monday before May 13th and November 11th; hirings for servants also take place twice a year. A floral and horticultural show, which is numerously attended, is held here in September, and in the following month an agricultural show. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight in the police office, Shotley Grove, before R. S Surtees, Esq., and Peter Annandale, Esq. Robert M. Allen, clerk. The County Court for the recovery of debts under £50, is held monthly in the same place. Henry Stapylton, Esq., judge; Mr. Martin Bell, clerk.

The Church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, occupies a commanding situation south of the village, and when viewed from the north is acknowledged to be one of the most imposing structures in the county. It was erected by subscription in 1851, at a cost of £2,696 7s. 4d., and comprises nave, aisles, chancel, and handsome tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire, 180 feet high. The site for the church and burial ground was given by Thomas Wilson Esq., of Shotley Hall, who also contributed upwards of £450 towards the building. The church is spacious and lofty, with open roof, and contains 412 sittings, 275 of which are free and unappropriated. The living, valued at £150, is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the crown and the Bishop of Durham, who present alternately. Rev. T. B. Thompson, incumbent.

The Parsonage is situated near the church, and was erected about the same time, at an expense of £1,800, part of which was defrayed by a grant from the Church Building Society.

St. Cuthbert's (Catholic) Church, now nearly completed, is situated at Black Hill, and is in the early English style. It will contain sittings for 900 persons.

The Friends' Meeting House, a plain commodious building, situated at Snow's Green, is the property of Jonathan Richardson, Esq., and is well attended.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, now in course of erection, south of the village of Shotley Bridge, is in the early English style, and will accommodate about 500 persons. There will be a school-room beneath the chapel and the estimated cost is £1,300. The Wesleyans have another place of worship at Black Hill, erected in 1817. Rev. Thomas Pearson, minister.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel is a plain, substantial building, with a school-room beneath, erected in 1852, at a cost of £400. It possesses 300

ittings. There is another chapel belonging to this body at Black Hill. Rev. Moses Lupton, superintendent minister.

The Baptist Chapel is a neat and commodious structure, with minister's ouse attached, erected in 1851, upon a site given by Mr. Annandale, at an xpense of £700, and will accommodate 200 persons. There is a school in onnection with the chapel. Rev. George Whitehead, minister.

The Mechanics' Institution and Reading Room was established in 1846, nder the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, and its library now contains pwards of 700 volumes, while the reading room is well supplied with the eading papers of the day. It is supported by about ninety subscribers. The ecture-hall is large, and will accommodate about 400 persons. George orster, Esq., president; Joseph Brodie and James Oley, secretaries; Isaac ixon, treasurer.

Shotley Park, the seat and property of Jonathan Richardson, Esq., is elightfully situated on a gentle eminence, south of the Derwent, and commands a beautiful prospect of the surrounding country.

Black Hill is a village in this township, where there are chapels belonging o the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. *Snow's Green*, a hamlet in Benfieldside township, stands on elevated ground, a mile to the south-east of hotley Bridge; where are the residences of Thomas Richardson, Esq., and onathan B. Richardson, Esq.

Post Office, Shotley Bridge: Elizabeth Leslie, postmistress.—Letters arrive rom Gateshead at 10 45 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 6 30 p.m. Money orders re granted and paid from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Post Office, Black Hill, Henry Usher, postmaster.—Letters arrive at 11 a.m., and re despatched at 6 40 p.m.

llison John, police constable, Station, Shotley Grove
nnandale Andrew & Co. corn millers, Shotley Steam Mills
nnandale James (J. Annandale & Sons), ho. Lintz Ford
nnandale John & Sons, paper manufacturers, Shotley Grove
nnandale Peter (J. Annandale & Sons), ho. Shotley Grove
ppleby Mr. John, Shotley Bridge
tchison David A. veterinary surgeon, Highgate
ackhouse Wm. Esq. Springfield House
arkas William, draper and grocer, and agent for the General (fire and life) Insurance, Black Hill
eckinston Mr. John, Benfieldside Cottage
eckworth William, vict. *William IV*
eldon Thomas, grocer and stationer, Black Hill
ell Henry, boot and shoemaker, Shotley Grove
ell Martin, vict. and posting house, *Crown and Sword*, Shotley Bridge
ell Martin, schoolmaster and clerk to the County Court, Shotley Grove
ell Robert, blacksmith, Shotley Bridge
entley William, inland revenue officer, Shotley Bridge
lakey Thomas George, painter & glazier, Shotley Bridge
Brodie James (J. Brodie & Son), ho. Wood st. Shotley Bridge
Brodie John & Son, tailors and drapers, Shotley Bridge
Brodie Margaret, shopkpr. Shotley Bridge
Brown Abigail, vict. *Wheat Sheaf*, Shotley Bridge
Brown George, shoe and clogmaker, Shotley Bridge
Brown Nicholas, saddler & harnessmaker, Shotley Bridge
Brown Thomas, boot and shoemaker, Shotley Bridge
Brown Thomas, shopkeeper, Black Hill
Bustin William, chemist and druggist, Shotley Bridge
Christopher Robert, grocer and posting-house, Black Hill
Collinson William, grocer and draper, Black Hill
Connell John Z. vict. *Commercial Inn*, Black Hill
Cook George, boot and shoemaker, Black Hill
Cummings Charlotte, schoolmistress, Black Hill
Dickinson John, fire brick, &c. manufacturer (R. Dickinson & Co.), Bellevue House, Shotley Bridge
Dickinson R. & Co. fire brick, tile, and chimney top manufacturers, Berry Edge Brick Works

Davidson Aaron, stonemason, Highgate
Dickinson Joseph, timber merchant and saw mills and fire brick manufacturer (R. Dickinson & Co.). ho. Rose Cottage, Shotley Bridge
Dickinson Robert, fire brick manufacturer (R. Dickinson & Co.), ho. Shotley House
Dixon Isaac, grocer and tea dealer, Shotley Bridge
Dixon William, carrier to Newcastle on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Shotley Bridge
Dixon William, shopkeeper, Shotley Bridge
Dodshon Thomas, boot and shoemaker, Black Hill
Gibson Matthias, farmer, Tinkler's Hill
Gradon Thomas, shopkeeper, Black Hill
Hall Ralph, tailor and draper
Harrison John, agent, Shotley Bridge
Head Wm. grocer and draper, Black Hill
Hedley George, grocer and draper, Shotley Grove
Hetherington Matthew, draper, Black Hill
Huddleston Thomas, boot and shoemaker, Shotley Grove
Hunter William, shopkeeper, Black Hill
Ilderton John, tinner and brazier, Shotley Grove
Ionson Charles, iron merchant, Shotley Bridge
James Miss, Shotley Bridge
Jones Mary, schoolmistress, Black Hill
Laws Robert, blacksmith, Shotley Grove
Leslie Elizabeth, bookseller, stationer, and postmistress, Shotley Bridge
Leslie John, painter, Shotley Bridge
Liddle Robert, butcher, Shotley Bridge
Lishman John, vict. *Derwent Hotel*, Shotley Bridge
Longstaff George, joiner and cartwright, Black Hill
M'Collough Miss, boarding & day school, Shotley Bridge
Marshall Robert, clock and watchmaker, Black Hill
Messing Mrs. Sarah, Mansion House
Moore William, victualler and brewer, Derwent Hotel, Black Hill
Mosley Mr. John, Shotley Bridge
Muse John, shopkeeper and earthenware dealer, Black Hill
Muse Thomas, builder, Shotley Bridge
Nichol Thos. assistant surgeon, Black Hill
Nicholson John, brick & tile manufacturer (Nicholson and Hunter), Shotley Villa, Shotley Bridge
Nicholson William, builder, Shotley Bridge
Novell William, butcher, Black Hill
Oley James, auctioneer, Shotley Bridge
Oley William, cutler & whitesmith, Shotley Bridge
Ord Robson, ironmonger, Black Hill
Patterson, Palliser, Atkinson, & Co. drapers and grocers, Shotley Bridge
Railston James, confectioner, Black Hill
Redshaw Middleton, shopkeeper, Shotley Bridge
Richardson Jonathan, Esq. iron manufacturer, &c. (Derwent Iron Co.), house Shotley Park
Richardson Jonathan Backhouse, Esq. Shotley Lodge
Richardson Thomas, iron manufacturer, &c. (E. O. Tregelles & Co.), ho. Stow Green
Ridley Frances, butcher, Shotley Bridge
Ridley John, assistant overseer, Highgate
Ridley John & Sons, boot & shoemakers, Black Hill
Ridley Matthew, farm steward, Stow's Green
Ritson Henry & Co. timber merchants and manufacturers of shovels, spades, nails, &c. Black Hill Forge and Saw Mills; ho. Shotley Bridge
Ritson John and Brothers, dealers in patten grease and tallow chandlers, Black Hill; ho. Shotley Bridge
Ritson Thomas, farmer, Elm Park
Robley James, agent (flour mill), Shotley Bridge
Robson John, miller, Shotley Bridge
Rutter Mrs. Martha, Shotley Bridge
Sanderson James, surgeon, Swiss Cottage
Shaw James, beerhouse, Black Hill
Spencer Edward, tailor & drpr. Black Hill
Smith Wm. boot & shoemkr. Shotley Bridge
Snaith Francis and Co. ironmonger and joiner, Shotley Bridge
Snowden Jno. stone mason, Shotley Grove
Surtees William, agent, Black Hill Forge
Thurwell D. boot and shoemaker
Turner & Taylor, drapers and milliners, Shotley Bridge
Turner Anthony Evelyn, tailor and draper, stationer and newsagent, Black Hill
Thompson John, schoolmaster, Black Hill
Thompson Thomas, shopkpr, Black Hill
Todd Charlton, grocer & butcher, Black Hill
Urwin Thomas, shopkeeper, Shotley Bridge
Usher Henry, postmaster and tailor and draper
Usher J. & E. milliners, Black Hill
Waggot Wm. vict. *Miners' Arms*, Black Hill
Walton Ralph, shopkeeper, Black Hill
Watson George, draper, Shotley Bridge
Westgarth Edward, mason, Shotley Bridge
Westgarth George, confectioner, Shotley Bridge
Westgarth Mary, milliner, Shotley Bridge
Wheatley William, butcher, Shotley Bridge
Whinney Thomas, schoolmaster, Black Hill
White Elizabeth, schoolmistress
Whitefield Charles, carrier to Newcastle on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Shotley Bridge
Whitehead Rev. George (Baptist minister Black Hill
Williams Miss, Hill terrace, Shotley Bridge

Wilson John, joiner, &c. Shotley Bridge
Wilson William, grocer and earthenware dealer, Shotley Bridge

A coach leaves here for Newcastle, at 8 a.m. and returns at 6 p.m. The royal mail also leaves at 6 30 p.m. and returns at 10 45 a.m.

COLLIERLY DISTRICT PARISH,

Collierly district parish was formed from Lanchester parish by an order in council, September 24th, 1842, and comprises the townships of Billingside, Collierly, and a portion of that of Kyo.

BILLINGSIDE township contains 288 acres, which is divided into two farms, the property of General Hunter and Messrs. Brooksbank and Allgood; and its rateable value is £141. At the time of Hatfield's Survey, lands were held here by the Lords and Gowhills. The population in 1801 was 54; in 1811 it was returned with Collierly township; in 1821, it was 45; in 1831, 18; in 1841, 13; and in 1851, 16 souls. Billingside is thirteen miles north-west of Durham; and Anthony Blanch, farmer, East Billingside, is the principal resident.

COLLIERLY township, which includes the villages of Colliery Dykes, Dipton, and Pontop, comprises an area of 1,055 acres, and its rateable value is £2,245. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 539; in 1811, inclusive of Billingside, 549; in 1821, 556; in 1831, 526; in 1841, 853; and in 1851, 576. Since the latter period, the township has increased rapidly in population, in consequence of the opening of new coal mines, some of which have been commenced during the present year (1855). The number of inhabitants is now about 3,000. At the time of Hatfield's Survey, Collierly was possessed by the Gilford family, who continued its proprietors until the failure of male issue, when it passed by marriage to the Robsons. In 1474, Robert Rhodes died seised of the manor of Collierly, and of land called Greenlaw. Queen Elizabeth, in 1571, granted lands here to Sir George Bowes. The present proprietors are the heirs of the late Marquis of Bute, T. R. Swinburne, Esq., Mr. Keenleyside, Mrs. Ellison, John Warwick, Esq. and others.

The Parish Church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is situated in Kyo township, and is a neat edifice, in the early English style, erected by subscription in 1840, at a cost of about £700, on a site given by Ralph Waters, Esq. The church contains 270 sittings, the whole of which are free and unappropriated. Incumbent, the Rev. Blythe Hunt, who resides at Dipton, as there is no parsonage house attached to the church.

The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have also places of worship in this township.

Collierly National School, erected in 1846, is a handsome building, in the Elizabethan style, and will accommodate eighty children. It is partly supported by an annual contribution of £21 from the neighbouring coal owners. Thomas Teasdale, teacher.

Colliery Dykes, Dipton, and Pontop, are villages in this township, which owe their existence to the neighbouring coal-mines.

POST OFFICE, DIPTON: John Watson, postmaster.—Letters arrive here from Gateshead at 10 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 7 30 p.m.

Birtley John, vict. *Red Lion*
Hawthorn George, vict. *Fox Inn*
Cooper John, joiner and cartwright, Pontop Gate
Fenwick John, joiner and cartwright
Fenwick Mrs. Dipton
Hall Elizabeth, shopkeeper
Handcock Mrs. Elizabeth

Handy John, shopkeeper, Dipton
Nicholson Joseph & Son, contractors, Pontop Hall
Oxley John, vict. *Red Lion*, Dipton
Urwin E. & Son, drapers and grocers
Urwin John, shopkeeper
Urwin John, shopkeeper, Dipton
Wall John, shopkeeper
Watson John, woodkeeper
Watson John & Son, grocers and postmasters, Dipton
Wilkinson Emmerson, butcher

Farmers.

Bellerby Edward
Brown John, Dipton
Clark George, Low Farm
Frazer Robert
Fenwick John
Henderson Mrs. Ressonside
Humphrey Thomas Lowd
Porter Joseph
Robinson Joseph, Pontop Pike
Shotton John (and overseer), Pontop
Southern William, Pontop Hall
Taylor Burnett, Pontop Cottage
Watson John & Son

Kyo township is situated to the north of Lanchester, and contains extensive collieries, coke ovens, brick manufactories, &c., in which many of the inhabitants are employed. It comprises an area of 1,280 acres. The population in 1801 was 281; in 1811, 385; in 1821, 448; in 1831, 412; in 1841, 965; and in 1851, 1,401 souls. Walter de Monasteriis gave this estate, subject to a reserved rent, to Simon, archdeacon of Durham, who granted the vill to the almoner of St. Cuthbert. On the archdeacon's death, the estate was given by Henry de Ferlington to the Hospital of the Holy Trinity in Gateshead, which paid 40s., half of the fee-farm rent, to the almoner of Durham. In 1631, Isabel de Birtley held lands of the house of St. Edmund, to which Trinity Hospital had been previously annexed, by the service of a rose on the festival of the nativity of St. John the Baptist. At a subsequent date, the Marleys held lands here. The present proprietors are Earl Swinburne, Lord Ravensworth, R. Waters, Esq., Colonel Swinburne, and others; the Bishop of Durham is lord of the manor.

Anfield Plane is a populous village in this township, and contains places of worship belonging to the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

Biography.—John Buddle, the eminent colliery viewer and mining engineer, was a native of Kyo, and, at an early age, evinced an attachment for active occupation, and an eager pursuit of experimental knowledge. He soon became the assistant of his father, as a colliery viewer; and, on the demise of the elder Mr. Buddle in 1806, he was immediately placed by Mr. Russell at the head of his immense colliery concerns, and continued ever afterwards to enjoy the confidence of that gentleman and his successors. In 1810, he introduced at Wallsend those great improvements in ventilation which have been so much imitated. He was also engaged as viewer and consulting engineer of several of the principal collieries in the north, and was extensively employed on railways and general engineering. As Mr. Buddle advanced in life, he became a proprietor of coal mines, as well as of lands, shipping, and other property, from which he derived a considerable income. He assisted the Marquis of Londonderry in the formation and completion of Seaham Harbour, and was present at its opening, when the first coals were shipped in a vessel of his own. "To all interested in the history of coal-mining," says a recent writer, "the name of Mr. Buddle is familiar. He was active, steady, and unremitting in the discharge of duties which were attended at all times with much personal fatigue, and frequently with imminent danger. In private life he was distinguished by many excellent qualities and social virtues. His house, for nearly half a century, was the resort of most of the scientific strangers who visited the north of England.

nd his death was regarded as a public loss. He died at his residence, Vallsend, on the 10th October, 1843, in the 70th year of his age."

Post Office, Anfield Plane: Elizabeth Bellwood, postmistress.—Letters arrive ere from Gateshead at 12 noon, and are dispatched thereto at 5 p.m.

llen Charles, vict. and brewer, Anfield Plane
llen John, tailor
tkinson John, viewer
ell Thomas, overman, Pontop
ell William & Partners, coal owners, Shield Row Colliery
ellwood Elizabeth, postmistress and shopkeeper
ellwood William, butcher
owley John, shopkeeper and draper
urry Robert, agent, South Tanfield Colliery
rrington Jonathan, shopkeeper
andcock Ralph, joiner and cartwright
edley William & Partners, coal owners, South Moor and Shield Row Colliery
etherington Thomas, tailor
etherington William, boot and shoemaker
obson George, corn miller, grocer and provision merchant, and garden and field seedsman, Harperly Steam and Water Mill
odgson Cuthbert, manager, Marey Hill Works
ooper John, surgeon, Anfield Plane
utton Thomas, coal agent, Pontop Cottage
rrington Matthew, shopkeeper
rwin Joseph. vict. and joiner and cartwright, *Crown and Thistle*
ackson John, grocer and draper, Anfield Plane
ohnson Robert, shopkeeper
Key Peter, overman, South Tanfield Colliery
Lawson Thomas, shopkeeper
Lonsdale Joseph, vict. *Railway Tavern*, Anfield Plane
Lumbley William, butcher
Pearson Richard, shopkeeper
Richardson Edward, coal owner, South Derwent; ho. Whickham
Robinson William, vict. and shopkeeper, *Earl Grey*
Shield Thomas, vict. *Ox Inn*, Ox hill
Simpson Thos. coal agent, ho. Greencroft
Smith William, vict. Low Kyo
Thompson Peter, coal agent
Todd John, tailor
Turnbull Isabella, vict. and blacksmith, *Queen Elizabeth*, Anfield Plane
Wales George, boot and shoemaker
Walsh Nicholas, beerhouse and blacksmith
Watson Henry, chemist and druggist and grocer, Anfield Plane

Farmers.

Ayre Robert, Low Kyo
Hall George, Harelaw
Handy Leonard, Carmires
Hobson George, Hopperly
Humble Robert, Bushblades
Liddell William, Pea Farm
Porter Joseph, High Bushblades
Ranoldson Joseph, Ox Hill
Reavely Edward, Harperly Hall
Wales Edward, Fines' House

EBCHESTER CHAPELRY.

Ebchester chapelry is separated by the river Derwent from Northumberland, and on every other side is bounded by the chapelry of Medomsley. Its area is 550 acres, and its rateable value £1,914 15s. It contained, in 1801, 168 inhabitants; in 1811, 210; in 1821, 200; in 1831, 255; in 1841, 331; and in 1851, 610. The principal landowners are John Dixon, Esq., Jonathan W. Jewitt, Esq., John Hunter, Esq., Matthew R. Bigge, Esq., Andrew Bolton, Esq., and John Cochrane, Esq. This township embraces a portion of Berry Edge; and contains a colliery, which is worked by Mr. William Coupland.

The Village of Ebchester is about ten miles west-south-west of Newcastle; and "though it stands at the foot of a long descent, sloping towards the north, yet it is scattered along the edge of a still deeper declivity, which overhangs the green haughs of the Derwent." This village, situated on the line of the Watling-street, is, as its name denotes, a Roman station; the vallum, at the edge of the steep, is still distinct. "The north-west angle," observes Surtees, "is perfect, and part of the western aggar, though cut through by road and foot-paths. On the south, also, the vallum is extremely distinguishable, just within the southern wall of the churchyard, part of which at least seems built out of the ruins of the Roman ramparts; and the moss-grown crumbling walls

of some neighbouring cottages on the west betray a similar origin. The great road which led to this station from the south, and which Warburton saw broad and distinct before the inclosures, may be still partially traced. Many scattered remains of sepulchral and other monuments may be still observed built up in several of the houses of Ebchester." Several altars, inscriptions, and other remains of antiquity have been found here from time to time, some of which are in the Cathedral Library at Durham. This station is generally supposed to be the *Vindomora*, of the Itinerary, and to have been partly constructed by the *Legio Sexta Victrix*. The history of Ebchester, subsequent to the Roman period, is both brief and obscure. St. Ebba, daughter of Ethelfrid, King of Northumbria, is said to have founded a monastery on the banks of the Derwent, about the year 660. Tradition informs us that this convent was destroyed by the Danes, and no vestige of it now remains. "Five centuries later, Ebchester lay desolate; only a solitary hermit had found a retreat amongst the mouldering ruins of the ancient Vindomora, attracted perhaps by the sanctity of St. Ebba, and the retirement of the situation on the borders of the forests." On the foundation of Sherburn Hospital, Bishop Pudsey granted to it "Ebchester, the place of anchorets on the Derwent (which river divided our forest from that of our neighbours), for the pasture of animals for the use of the sick brethren, and for the maintenance of their shepherds in the same place;" he added, "licence to till one caracute of eight score acres of the bishop's land newly disforested;" and to Sherburn Hospital the advowson of the church of Ebchester, and a considerable portion of land still belong. Long after the ruin of Vindomora, the Watling street afforded a ready passage both to Danes and Saxons. We are informed by Hutchinson, that David, the Scottish king, passed over Ebchester Bridge in 1346; and King Edward seems to have made use of the same route when in pursuit of the Scots. According to Rushworth, the Covenanters, under Leslie, followed the same track.

The Church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Ebba, and stands within the south-western angle of the Roman station. It consists of a low nave and chancel, with a south porch, and contains a few mural monuments. The churchyard contains memorials of several members of the Surtees family. The living is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, of the certified value of £16 7s. 5d.; gross income, £86. The parish register commences in 1619. Patrons, the master and brethren of Sherburn Hospital; incumbent, Rev. George Stubbs.

Here are chapels belonging to the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

POST OFFICE, EBCHESTER: Margaret Huntley, postmistress.—Letters arrive here from Gateshead at 12 noon, and are despatched thereto at 4 p.m.

Anderson Eleanor, vict. *Black Horse*, Ebchester
Anderson Thomas, beerhouse, Berry Edge
Atkinson Andrew, confectioner and marine store dealer, Berry Edge
Barrow John, vict. and farmer, 1 Berry Edge
Bates James, blacksmith, Berry Edge
Bigland Mr. Isaac, Ebchester Hill
Boldon Andrew, surgeon, Prospect House
Browell John, vict. *Queen's Head*, Ebchester
Bulman John, butcher, Berry Edge
Calvert John, pawnbroker and grocer, Berry Edge
Charlton William, joiner and cartwright, Ebchester
Coupland Matthew, collector of rates and taxes, tithes and rent charge, assistant overseer and surveyor of highways for the townships of Ebchester and Medomsley, surveyor of Derwent and Shotley Bridge turnpike road, land agent, agent for Leeds and Yorkshire (fire and life Insurance Company, and General Live Stock Insurance, London, Slades House, Ebchester Hill
Christopher G. E. tailor, Berry Edge
Clark Joseph M. vict. *Stag Inn*, Berry Edge

Coulson Elizh. beer retailer, Berry Edge
Coulson John, watch and clockmaker, Berry Edge
Denholm Robert, shopkeeper, Berry Edge
Dixon Edward, corn miller, Ebchester Mill
Gormley Patrick, vict. *Beehive Inn*, Berry Edge
Goundry Sarah, chemist and druggist and grocer, Berry Edge
Hardy William, beerhouse, Berry Edge
Huntley Margaret, shopkeeper and post-mistress, Ebchester
Huntley Thomas, saddler, Ebchester
Jewitt John, woollen manfctr. Ebchester
Jewitt John, boot & shoemaker, Ebchester
Johnson Elizabeth, schoolmistress, Berry Edge
Little Adam, butcher, Berry Edge
Little Thomas, blacksmith, Ebchester
Medici Peter, beerhouse, Berry Edge
Osborn Pattison, shopkeeper, Berry Edge
Pickering William, vict. *Duke of Wellington*, Berry Edge
Pickers Henry, butcher, Berry Edge
Robson John, vict. *Crown and Thistle*, Berry Edge
Robson Joseph, blacksmith, Berry Edge
Shaw Joseph, boot and shoemaker, Berry Edge
Siddle & Brown, painters, &c. Berry Edge
Skelton Thomas, tin-plate worker, Berry Edge
Snowden Joseph, hat manufacturer, Berry Edge
Stubbs Rev. George, incumbent, Ebchester
Summerson William, boot and shoemaker, Berry Edge
Tregelles Edward O. iron manufacturer, Derwent Hill
Tumilty Peter, beerhouse, Berry Edge
Vasey James, tailor, Berry Edge
Walton Thomas, shopkeeper, Berry Edge
Watson Thomas, blacksmith, Ebchester
Wilkinson John, stonemason, Ebchester
Wilkinson Joseph, stonemason, Ebchester
Wilkinson Joseph, beerhouse and farmer, Berry Edge
Willie John, boot and shoemkr. Ebchester.
Wilson John, joiner and cartwright, Ebchester

Farmers.

Brown Matthew (yeoman), Broom Hill
Coupland William (yeoman and coal owner), Slade's House, Ebchester Hill
Elscomb Oliver, East Law
Rutherford George & Robert, Ebchester
Stubbs Robert, Broom Hill

EDMUNDBYERS PARISH.

This parish, which possesses no dependant townships, is bounded on the north by the Derwent, on the west by Hunstonworth, and on the south and east by Muggleswick. Its area is 4,880 acres, and its rateable value £1,499 15s. The population in 1801 was 215; in 1811, 313; in 1821, 358; in 1831, in consequence of the increase of mining operations, it was 484; in 1841, 458; and in 1851, 485 souls. At the time of the compilation of Boldon Book, it appears that Alan Bruntop held the manor of Edmundbyers by forest service; but it was afterwards possessed by the Prior of Durham, and is now the property of the dean and chapter. The estates, called *Roughside* and *Pedomsouk*, occupy the western side of this parish.

The Village of Edmundbyers is situated south of the river Derwent, nineteen miles west-south-west of Newcastle, and eleven south-south-east of Hexham, and consists of a few cottages, scattered around a small green on the descent of a hill, washed by the Birdenhope Beck.

The Church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a small plain stone building, consisting of nave and chancel, the latter supported by short buttresses. The interior of the edifice is at present much out of repair. The parish register commences in 1730. The living is a rectory, valued in the Liber Regis at £6 11s. 4d.; gross income, £220. There is about fifteen acres of glebe land. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Durham; rector, the Rev. Joseph Forster, for whom the Rev. R. G. Willis officiates as curate.

The Rectory House is situated near the church, and is occupied by the curate.

The Parish School was erected in 1825, at the expense of the dean and chapter of Durham and Lord Crewe's trustees, the former of whom also contribute £10 per annum towards its support.

Here is a *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, erected in 1835, at an expense of £90, upon ground given by Mr. Thomas Ward, of Edmondbyers; it is attended generally by local preachers. The Primitive Methodists meet for worship at the house of Mr. George Raine.

Charities.—Ann Baxter, of West Roughside, widow, by will, dated 7th January, 1743, bequeathed, for the use of the poor of Edmundbyers, £15, the interest of which she directed to be distributed yearly on Christmas-day.

Post Office, Edmundbyers: Ann Murray, postmistress.—Letters arrive and are despatched daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 p.m.

Atkinson John, gamekeeper for the moors
Beaven Henry, shopkeeper, Roughside
Bolam William, miller
Coulson Joseph, grocer and provision dlr
Colpits Joseph, mason
Dodd John, mason
Dodd William, Slate Quarry
Dodds Jane, dressmaker
Dolphin John, Esq. (yeoman), Hunter House
Ellison Thomas, vict. *Punch Bowl*
Hall Miss M. Roughside Hall
Harker Thomas, blacksmith, Roughside
Henderson John, tailor
Jobling John, teacher
Milliburn Margaret, dressmaker, Roughside
Murray Ann, postmistress
Pears Christopher (yeoman)
Proud Jane, vict. *Miners' Arms*
Proud James, blacksmith
Redhead Ralph, tailor
Swinburn John, shopkeeper
Urwin George, joiner and cartwright
Walton Thomas, shopkeeper
Willis Rev. R. G. curate, Rectory

Farmers.

Archer Joseph, Cavperhaugh
Bainbridge Robert
Barker Joseph, Village
Bell Caleb, Sandyforde
Bell Nicholas, Felden Mill
Bell Thomas, Bellmount
Carr Henry
Croft Adam
Dodd John
Ellison Thomas
Hipple George & John, Padham Oak
Hunter George (cowkeeper)
Hutchinson John, Roughside
Hutchinson Jonathan, Roughside
Lowdon John, Ridding House
Raine George
Robson Thomas, High Roughside
Snowdon William, College
Stephenson Thomas, Ward
Stephenson William, Padham Oak
Stokoe John
Swinburn Joseph, Powhill
Swinburn Richard
Thompson Robert
Urwin Elizabeth, Roughside
Whitfield Joseph (cowkeeper), Roughside

HUNSTONWORTH PARISH.

The parish of Hunstonworth is bounded on the north by the Derwent, on the north-west by the imaginary line which divides Durham and Northumberland, on the south-west and south by Stanhope parish, and on the east by Edmundbyers. It comprises no dependant townships. The area of the parish is 10,380 acres, and its rateable value £1,066 15s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 215; in 1811, 386; in 1821, 411; in 1831, 511; in 1841, 567; and in 1851, 615. The landowners are the trustees of Lord Crewe, and the Rev. Daniel Capper, the latter of whom, in conjunction with Thomas Scottwo, Esq., exercises the manorial rights and privileges. In ancient times, this manor was held by Robert Corbet, who settled it upon Kepier Hospital; but on the suppression of the monastic institutions, it appears to have been granted to William, Lord Paget, who, like many others of the nobility of the period, contrived to obtain a considerable portion of the property belonging to the church and the poor. From the Paget family, the estate passed to the Eglistons, with whom it remained till it was alienated, with the exception of a small portion, about the year 1689, to John Ord, Esq., of Newcastle, from whom it has descended to the present proprietors. The parish is tithe free, with the exception of a modus, paid by Lord Crewe's trustees to the Rev. Daniel Capper.

The Village of Hunstonworth is twelve miles south of Hexham, and wenty-five west by south of Newcastle, at the western extremity of Chester Ward.

The Church, dedicated to St. James, is a small unpretending structure, ebuilt about the year 1781. The parish register commences in 1724. The iving is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, pays no first fruits nor tenths, and s in the patronage of the Rev. Daniel Capper, rector of Huntley, Gloucestershire. The present incumbent, the Rev. Samuel Payne, who has officiated ere for the last twenty years, is about to retire through old age.

In 1850, a room, in the neighbourhood of the lead mines, was fitted up and pened for religious worship, at the expense of the lead company, and is used y the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists on alternate Sundays; the former ody also hold a Sunday school in the building.

The Parish School is partly supported by the Rev. Daniel Capper and Lord Crewe's trustees, each of whom contribute £5 per annum. A library is kept in the vestry of the church for the use of the parishioners. Robert Close and Mrs. Close, teachers.

The Derwent Lead Mines.—These mines were formerly worked by a London company, but had lain waste for a number of years, when, in 1805, their working was recommenced by a company, called the Arkendale and Derwent Company, under the management of one of the shareholders, Frederick Hall, Esq., acting director, and John Robinson, Esq., under-ground agent. The first year of the new company's operations, a steam engine was laid down at Beldon Shields; afterwards another at Ramshaw; next a water wheel, which s still in use, fifty feet in diameter, worked with horizontal rods nearly a mile long. A few years later, an hydraulic engine was made and fitted up at Whitcheaps Mine, which was, by this means, drained to the depth of the great limestone. After this, other machinery being brought into use, a considerable quantity of lead ore was obtained, to the amount of 10,000 bings n one year. In the course of the workings at the Jeffery's Mine, a wonderful liscovery was made, which deserves to be recorded, from the fact of its being, perhaps, unique of its kind. About 300 feet from the surface, in driving a waggate drift in the vein, the miners came to a number of trees, seven in all, he largest of which was about six feet in circumference; their branches and eaves were bedded in the high waggate drift, and were of necessity cut out o prosecute the further working of the mine. A part of one of the trees is still standing in the mine, guarded with rails, to preserve it as a memento of he discovery. This account is taken verbatim from John Robinson, Esq., a resident of the parish, who was mining agent here for about forty-six years, a situation which he has very recently resigned.* The old company and part of a new one are now working these mines with great spirit, and it is expected that at the second winning, which is to bottom the great limestone, the mines will, in a few years, be very productive, and will amply remunerate the shareholders for their present outlay.

* Mr. Robinson relates another and a much more curious discovery than the above, which took place when he was check agent at the Danby Mine, Arkendale, near Richmond, Yorkshire. Being one day in the Danby Mine, in the lower limestone, beneath the great limestone, he broke into a small cavity in the cheek of the vein, and, to his great astonishment, discovered a petrified silver pencil cock, the size of life, and so perfect in its appearance, that after it was brought to the surface and placed on the office table, it was mistaken at first sight by the managing director, Frederick Hall, Esq., for a real bird. [If this curiosity is still in existence, a line from its possessor to Mr. Robinson, stating the fact, would be esteemed a favour.]

Letters arrive through Blanchland post office.

Close Robert, teacher
Davidson George, bailiff to the Rev. Daniel Capper
Eddy Jonathan, mstr. washer at the mines
Forster William, stone mason, Allergate
Jameson William, grocer
Lee William, draper, &c., Bridge End
Littlejohn James, shopkeeper, Ramshaw
Oliver George, butcher, Bridge End
Oliver John, gamekeeper for the moors
Palliser James, shoemaker, Bridge End
Paul Captain John, agent to the Derwent Lead Mining Company, Ramshaw
Pears Thomas, grocer, Jeffery's Rake
Robinson John, Esq. Well House
SMELT MILLS, Derwent Lead Mining Co.

Farmers.

Bell Matthew
Bell Phœbe (cowkeeper)
Bell William (cowkeeper), Rope Barn
Bullman Joseph (cowkeeper), Bail Hill
Eddy Jonathan, Manor House
Elliott Thomas, Wagtail
Elliott William (cowkeeper)
Hodgson Henry, Drake
Keanleyside Matthew, Buck's Hotel
Lambert John, Gibraltar
Lowdon John, Cross Hill
Lowdon Robert, High House, Whitees
Makepeace M. H. Bolt's Hope
Makepeace Thomas
Murray Elizabeth (cowkeeper)
Price Ann, Townfield
Price Roger
Price William (cowkeeper), Allan Shields
Radshaw Mary (cowkeeper), Level House
Robson Ann, Drake
Robson Thomas, Allan Shields
Routledge Thomas, Deep House
Stephenson Jasper, Nuckton
Vannan Ann (cowkeeper), Jeffery's Rake
Wellin George (cowkeeper), Jeffery's Rake

LANCHESTER PARISH.

Lanchester parish comprises the townships of Burnop and Hamsteels, Helyfield, Homeside, Greencroft, Iveston, Kyo, Lanchester, and Langley. It formerly embraced fifteen townships and four chapelries; but some of the former have been formed into district parishes, and the latter are now nearly independent of the mother church. The ancient parish was bounded on the north by Ryton, and the chapelry of Tanfield; on the north-west and west by Stanhope and Muggleswick; on the south-west and south by Brancepeth and Wolsingham; on the south-east by Wilton Gilbert and St. Oswald; and on the east by Chester-le-Street.

BURNOP AND HAMSTEELS form a joint township, containing 2,027 acres, and the rateable value is £1,024. The population in 1801 was 68; in 1811, 115; in 1821, 127; in 1831, 133; in 1841, 154; and in 1851, 139 souls. At the time of Hatfield's Survey, this township was held by a number of tenants, some of whom were free. The present landowners are the Earl of Durham, Thomas Cookson, Esq., Matthew Kearney, Esq., the heirs of the late Mr. Selby, Mrs. Hedley, John Fawcett, Esq., E. T. Smith, Esq., and others. *Burnop* lies on the Browney, six miles west-by-north of Durham, and is supposed to derive its name from the ridge that rises from the hollow of the Brune or Browney. *Hamsteels* stands farther to the west, and only a short distance from Esh. *Burnopside Hall* is the seat of the Hon. George Liddell. *Biggin* is a hamlet in this township, beautifully situated in the neighbourhood of Esh, to which chapelry it belongs for ecclesiastical purposes.

Hall John, boot and shoemaker, Biggin
Liddell Hon. George, Burnopside Hall
Walker Mr. John, Biggin

Farmers.

Armstrong Ralph, Hamsteels Hall
Arthur John Selby, West House
Blackett William (and yeoman)
Forster Cuthbert (and yeoman), Biggin
Lindley Robert, Hollybush
Mitcheson Robert (and yeoman)
Mitcheson Thomas J. High Burnopside
Moore George, Square House
Towns John, Hamsteels
Turnbull Percival
Walker Edward, Biggin

GREENCROFT township, which adjoins Lanchester on the north-west, comises an area of 3,050 acres, and its rateable value is £2,749. It contained 1801, 184 inhabitants; in 1811, 205; in 1821, 229; in 1831, 235; in 341, 392; and in 1851, 720. When Boldon Book was compiled, Greenoft paid sixteen shillings, carried the lord's wine with a wain of four oxen, id the tenants maintained the twelfth part of Lanchester Mill Pool: the emesne lands were exonerated from this service, but performed the whole rriage of wine. At the time of Hatfield's Survey, Robert de Kellow and ohn Rugheved held the vill of Greencroft under several services, and attendg the bishop's chase with two greyhounds. Other parcels of land were eld by exchequer-rent. Kellow's moiety passed to the Claxtons, and was rfeited by Robert Claxton, who took part in the Northern Rebellion in 1569. he Rugheveds held their moiety till 1423, when we find it in the possession n trust) of Sir Ralph Eure. Thomas Forster conveyed his moiety to the Falls of Stanley, who held the estate for two centuries, and seem to have reuited it. The principal landowners at present are Sir William Clavering, Bart., Jonathan Richardson, Esq., Robert Balleny, Esq., Messrs. Brooksbank nd Allgood, and Henry Shadforth, Esq. This township abounds in coal and reestone. Burnop Colliery, in this township, the property of the Bishop of Durham, is worked by Messrs. Fletcher and Soursby. The shaft is fiftyight fathoms deep, and the main seam, four feet thick. *Greencroft Hall*, he property of Sir William Clavering, Bart., stands on the southern declivity f a hill, about a mile to the north of Lanchester, and is a spacious and legant mansion, commanding excellent views of the neighbouring country. *Little Greencroft*, the seat of Robert Balleny, Esq., J.P., occupies a leasant situation, about three miles north of Lanchester. The Methodists ave a commodious chapel in this township.

Balleny David, clerk to the board of guardians of the Lanchester Union; ho. Little Greencroft
Balleny Robert, Esq. J.P. and chairman to the board of guardians, Little Greencroft
Bolam Robert, vict. *Board*, Maiden Law
Carr Robert, shopkeeper, South Moor
Forster Christopher, shopkeeper, Burnop Colliery
Gray James W. viewer, Burnop Colliery
Gray William, bank agent, Burnop Colliery
Herron Joseph, stonemason
Martin John, vict. and blacksmith, Maiden Law
Mordew Wm. vict. *Board*, Burnop Colliery
Natrass Ralph, vict. *Board*, South Moor
Oxley George, vict. *Board*, South Moor
Walsh Peter, vict. *Board*, South Moor

Farmers.

Ayre John, Moorside
Bean Nicholas, Park Head
Boys John, Maiden Hall
Gibson Thomas (and miller), Low Town
Hodgson Ralph, Stanleyburn
Holmes John, White House
Innis M. Fenn Hall
Liddle Edward, Durham Hill
Robson Joseph, Woodside
Sisson William, New Houses
Turnbull George, Maiden Laws
Turnbull John, Esp Green

HEALYFIELD, a township, about eight miles north of Wolsingham, comprises an area of 1,221 acres, and its rateable value is £1,022. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 145; in 1811, 156; in 1821, 161; in 1831, 159; in 1841, 189; and in 1851, 299. The principal proprietors are the dean and chapter of Durham, John Greenwell, Esq., the University of Durham, Mrs. Emmerson, and Matthew Armstrong, Esq. Here are lead mines, the property of the dean and chapter, and in the occupancy of William Muschamp and Co. The lead mill, however, is situated at the village of Castleside, which is partly in Healyfield township, and partly in the parish of Muggleswick. Bishop Hugh granted the vill of Healy to Alan de Chilton in exchange for Alan's

interest in the bishop's vill of Cornforth. In 1349, Richard de Chilton gave this manor to Sir John Stryveln, who, in 1382, alienated it to John Neville, Lord of Raby, by whom it was granted to William de Lanchester, vicar of St. Oswald's, and William Graystanes, chaplain. The estate was afterwards conveyed to the dean and chapter of Durham, and is now held by the proprietors above-mentioned. Here is a parochial school, which formerly served as a chapel-of-ease to Lanchester, but service has been discontinued for some years. It is endowed with £5 per annum from Lord Crewe's trustees, and from the dean and chapter. John Jack, teacher. *Alansford*, on the Derwent, is supposed to have derived its name from Alan de Chilton, the old lord of Healyfield. The ford has been superseded by a bridge, and the place has long been celebrated for the beauty of its scenery.

Post Office, Castleside: Thomas Readshaw, postmaster.—Letters arrive from Gateshead at 12 45 p.m. and are despatched at 1 p.m.

Coupland Thomas, shopkeeper
Davison Robert, blacksmith, Alansford
Davison William, blacksmith, Castleside
Hutchinson John, boot and shoemaker
James John, tailor
Johnson John, boot and shoemaker
Milner John, vict. *Fleece Inn*
Potts Nicholas, vict. *Smelters' Arms*
Proud John, shopkeeper
Readshaw Thomas, draper, grocer, and postmaster
Rennington John, miller, Alansford
Watson John, draper and grocer
Watson William, agent, Lead Works

Farmers.

Bell Francis, Wharnleyburn
Drummond John, Hole House
Elliott Matthew & John, Dean Head
Fowler Eleanor, White Hall
Graham Edward, Healeyfield
Laybourne Elliott (and overseer)
Ramsay Margaret, Fell Close
Robson John, Healeyfield
Stephenson —, Castle Hill

Homeside township is principally the property of John Faucett, Esq., Mrs. Bewick, Miss Cookson, the heirs of the late Anthony Wilkinson, R. H. Gee, Esq., the heirs of the late William Ellison, Esq., William Well, Esq., the trustees of the late Thomas Fenwick, Esq., Mrs. Allgood, and W. W. Burdon, Esq. Its area is 2,860 acres, and the rateable value £2,749. The population in 1801 was 179; in 1811, 202; in 1821, 228; in 1831, 218; in 1841, 610; and in 1851, in consequence of the opening of new coal mines and ironstone works, it had increased to 1,012 souls. At the period of the compilation of Boldon Book, this estate was held by one mark rent, and the service of watching the bishop's deer for forty days in fence time, and by the carriage of wine with a draught of four oxen. A family, bearing the local name, held Homeside at an early period, and it afterwards became the property of the Umfrevilles, from whom it passed to the Tempests. It was forfeited by the latter family at the time of the rebellion of the north, and was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1573, to Sir Henry Gate, from whose heir it was transferred, in 1595, to the Jackson family. It was subsequently held by the Whittinghams, and is now possessed by the proprietors above-mentioned. There are several extensive collieries in this township. Homeside Colliery, which is worked by Messrs. Thomas Hedley and Brothers, is fifty fathoms deep, the seam being four feet four inches.

The Hamlet of Homeside is about 6 miles north-west of Durham. Here is a national school, a neat stone building, erected by subscription in 18[illegible], and possessing accommodation for eighty children. It is under the patronage of the rector of Lanchester, who, together with the different coal owners, contributes towards its support. William Jackson, teacher.

ɜll Thomas, schoolmaster
edley Thomas (T. Hedley & Brothers), Shaftoe House
edley Thomas & Brothers, coal owners, Homeside Colliery
ckson William, teacher Homeside National School
kley George, joiner and cartwright
ewart Thomas, vict. and shopkeeper, *Punch Bowl*
aylor John, vict. *Wardle Bridge Inn*
urnbull Robert, vict. *Board*

Farmers.
Arthur Fenwick, Warland
Cowell Thomas, Whitside
Emmerson William, Old Hall
Kell William Middles, Low Ousterley
Lumbley John, Ousterley West House
Lumbley Richard, Fawside
Lumbley Richard, Ousterley
Mitchison Thomas, High Burnopside
Pearson William, Burnopside
Taylor George, White House
Turnbull Joseph, Lowacres
Wilkinson John, Morrow Field
Wilkinson William, New Hall

IVESTON township contains 1,925 acres, and its rateable value is £4,444 10s. he principal landowners are Baker Baker, Esq., Edward Richardson, Esq, onathan Richardson, Esq., John Mooro, Esq., Robert Dunn, Esq., Edward . Smith, Esq., and others. The population in 1801 was 251; in 1811, 14; in 1821, 238; in 1831, 212; in 1841, 448; and in 1851, in consequence of the opening of new coal mines and ironstone works, it had attained 2,500 souls. From Boldon Book we learn that Iveston paid two marks, rovided a milch cow, ploughed one acre and a half of the lord's land at anchester, attended the great chase with two greyhounds, and undertook the rriage of wine with a wain of eight oxen. Soon after, the old records elating to this place mention a local family, and previous to Hatfield's Survey, veston became the property of Kepier Hospital. After the suppression of e monastic establishments, John Cockburn sold the manor of Iveston to John Heath, from whom it passed to the Tempest family, with whom it still remains. here are four coal pits in this township.

The Village of Iveston occupies an elevated situation, about three miles orth-west of Lanchester.

High Brooms, in this township, contains a neat Catholic Church, dedicated St. Cuthbert. It is a plain Gothic structure, and, having been enlarged out ten years ago, will now accommodate 240 persons. A larger church is uch needed in consequence of the increasing numbers of the congregation. ev. Francis Kearney, priest.

Crook Hall, formerly the seat of the Bakers, is situated a little to the west f Iveston. By Boldon Book, it was a free manor, and, it appears, belonged the De la Leys, of Witton, who, soon after the date of the record, gave it the church of Durham. It subsequently belonged to the Kirkleys, Thornons, Lumleys, and Shaftoes, coming ultimately to the Bakers, its present roprietors. Here is Crook Hall Iron Works, the property of the Derwent ron Company.

The greater portion of *Leadgate* is in this township. Here is the Leadgate ron and Brass Foundry, worked by J. G. Forster and Co. The Wesleyans nd Primitive Methodists have places of worship in Leadgate Schools, which re in the management of the iron company.

Biography.—Thomas Baker, an eminent antiquary, was a native of this ownship, where he was born 14th September, 1656. Having received his arly education at Durham, he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 674, and became rector of Long Newton in 1687. He refused to read ames II's declaration of liberty of conscience, for which he was disgraced by is bishop; and, having refused to take the oats to William III., he resigned is living in 1690, when he retired to his fellowship at St. John's, Cambridge.

He was subsequently dispossessed of his fellowship, but continued to reside in the college as commoner master till his death, which took place July 2nd, 1740. He was the author of "Reflections on Learning, shewing the insufficiency in its several particulars, in order to evince the Usefulness and Necessity of Revelation, London, 1710:" "The Preface to Bishop Fisher's Funeral Sermon for Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, 1708:" "A History of St. John's College, 1670;" &c., &c.

The Right Rev. Thomas Smith, D.D., Bishop of Bolina, and Vicar Apostolic of the northern district, was born at the Brooms, 21st March, 1763. On the completion of his twelfth year, he was sent to the Catholic Seminary of Sedgely Park, in Staffordshire, where he remained two years, and was then removed to the English College at Douay, where he was ordained priest in his twenty-fifth year. At the commencement of the French revolution, he suffered an imprisonment of sixteen months, after which he was released and permitted to return to England, where he arrived in March 1795. He was soon afterwards appointed to the Durham mission; and on the 11th March, 1810, was consecrated Bishop of Bolina, and appointed coadjutor to Bishop Gibson, Vicar Apostolic of the northern district. On the demise of the latter prelate, in June, 1821, Dr. Smith succeeded to the northern district, over which he presided till his decease on July 30th, 1831. He was a man of great learning and piety, an excellent classical scholar, and a profound theologian.

POST OFFICE, LEADGATE: John Greenson, postmaster.—Letters arrive here from Gateshead at 10 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 7 p.m.

Arnett Thomas, shopkeeper, Leadgate
Barker John, butcher, Leadgate
Batty John, boot and shoemaker, Leadgate
Bellerby Thomas, boot and shoemaker, Leadgate
Burdon Jane, vict. and shopkeeper, *Masons' Arms*, Iveston
Cheeseman William, shopkeeper & furniture broker, Leadgate
Codling John, grocer & draper, Leadgate
Crabtree George, vict. *Board*, Iveston
Davison John, shopkeeper, Leadgate
Dixon William, vict. and brewer and spirit merchant, *Wheat Sheaf*, Leadgate
Elcoat John, boot & shoemaker, Leadgate
Elliott Francis, vict. *Masons' Arms*, Leadgt
Elsdon Thomas, beerhouse, Leadgate
Forster J. G. (J. G. Forster & Co.), ho. Leadgate Cottage
Forster J. G. & Co. iron and brassfounders, Leadgate Foundry
Forster John (J. G. Forster & Co.), and manager at Bradley Iron Works; ho. Leadgate
Forster Thomas, shopkeeper, Leadgate
Forster William, manager Crook Hall Iron Works
Greenson John, postmaster and stationer, Leadgate
Hardy Robert, beerhouse, Leadgate
Henville Edward H. schoolmaster, Leadgt
Hutton Jane, grocer and draper, Leadgate
Mordew Thomas, blacksmith, Leadgate
Kearney Rev. Francis (Catholic priest) The Brooms
Noble John, beerhouse, Leadgate
Noble Joseph, shopkeeper, Leadgate
Parker John, butcher, Leadgate
Parker Thomas, schoolmaster, Iveston
Pearson John, schoolmaster, Leadgate
Postle Atwell, shopkeeper, Leadgate
Reed James, shopkeeper, Iveston
Shearer William, butcher, Iveston
Smith J. & W. drapers & grocers, Leadgate
Todd Wm. shopkeeper & butcher, Leadgate
Watson Joseph, vict. and joiner, *Beer*, Leadgate
Widdrington William, tailor and draper, Iveston
Wilson William, boot and shoemaker, Leadgate
Wilson William, butcher, Leadgate

Farmers.

Bland John, Iveston
Browell Thomas, Carr's House
Brown John, Redwell Hills
Brown Robert, Leadgate Farm
Dunn Mrs. Low Brooms
Harper John, Iveston
Parker John, Crook Hall
Riddell Robert, High Brooms
Rippan John, Iveston
Summerbell Robert, Woody Close
Wilson John, Woodside

LANCHESTER township contains 4,266 acres, and its rateable value is £3,645. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 708; in 1811, 834; in 1821, 659; in 1831, 574; in 1841, 579; and in 1851, 752. The principal landowners are Sir William Clavering, Bart., Eward Taylor Smith, Esq., J. Fawcett, Esq., Matthew Kearney, Esq., R. Balleney Esq., Rev. Joseph Thompson, Mr. William Reed, Mr. Thomas Reed, and Mr. George Walton. Coal and freestone are abundant in this township. Lanchester appears in Boldon Book as one of the great manors of the see of Durham; and contained forty-one oxgangs, each consisting of eight acres. Twenty tenants in villainage paid for each of these oxgangs thirtypence, and, with the help of the cottagers, mowed the whole of the meadows, and won and led the hay, and brought the hogs from the forest; and whilst they mowed, they had a corrody; and when they drove the swine each had one loaf. Four cottagers held eight acres for four shillings; and some held their lands on more honourable services. The meadows and the cow pastures were held by the bishop. At the time of Hatfield's Survey the lands were held by exchequer-rents, free tenants, bond tenants, and cottagers. At present, the greater portion of the lands are held by copy of court-roll under the see of Durham. The manor includes the several vills of Lanchester Broom, Flass, Burnop and Hamsteels, Coldpike Hill, Broomsheels, Satley, Butsfield, Benfieldside, Billingside, Kyo, Rowley, and Roughside. A very extensive division of common lands took place here in 1773.

The Village of Lanchester is about six miles north-west-by-west of Durham; and, though now but a small straggling place, was once of considerable magnitude and importance; for, on an eminence between the river Browney and the Smalhopeburn, a little to the west of the village, are the remains of a Roman station, which, on the authority of the itinerary of Richard of Cirencester, is conceived to be the *Epeiocum* of the Romans. On three sides, the ground falls from the camp; on the west only it is commanded by a high moorland hill, whose prospect ranges from the Cheviots in the north, to the Cleveland hills in the south. This station is one of the largest class, containing an area of about eight acres. The walls may be distinguished on all sides. The south wall, though deprived of its facing stone, stands eight feet high, and shows nine courses of thin rubble stone, arranged edgewise in a leaning direction. On the outside of the south-east angle, a subterranean chamber has been discovered; the descent to it is by steps. It is difficult to conjecture the use to which it has been put. The masonry of some chambers near the south-east corner of the station, which, when first opened, were found to be full of bones, is very perfect. Lanchester seems to have been garrisoned almost throughout the entire period of the Roman occupation; a large proportion of the coins found at it are of the higher empire, but the series extend down to Valentinian. The name of Gordian occurs on two inscriptions, as the restorer of some of the buildings. The destruction of the station was probably owing to some sudden and violent catastrophe. Surtees says: "The red ashes of the basilica and bath, the vitrified flooring, and the metallic substances evidently run by fire, which occur amongst the ruins, form a strong indication that the structure perished in the flames." Two aqueducts appear to have brought water to this station from a distance of several miles. This is remarkable, as several deep wells have been found near the camp, and there are open springs within fifty paces from the south and east wall. The surrounding moor abounds in iron-stone; of this the Romans appear to have availed themselves, for immense heaps of slag, of ancient production, have been found in the neighbourhood.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure of hewn stone and comprises nave, aisle, chancel, tower, and porch. The tower, which is seventy feet in height, is embattled, and strengthened by flying buttresses. The nave is about forty-five feet long, and has an aisle on each side, formed by two rows of handsome pillars, supporting pointed arches, with zig-zag mouldings. The chancel is separated from the nave by a circular arch decorated with zig-zag mouldings and rising from clustered pillars, and is stalled with carved oak seats. Over the vestry door is a group of sculptured figures in bas-relief. In the centre is the Blessed Virgin seated in a chair of state, surrounded by angels, while the old dragon lies prostrated underneath. The eastern window was formerly filled with stained glass; and there are still traces of the adoration of the Magi, with the legend, ECCE MAGI VENIUNT DEUM ADOR. The church contains a recumbent effigy, in Stanhope marble, of an ecclesiastic with elevated hands holding a chalice, and also several mural monuments. Lanchester was rectorial till Bishop Beck, in 1283, made it collegiate for a dean with two assistant vicars, and seven prebendaries, three of whom were to find each a vicar chaplain, and the other four were to support a vicar in holy orders. The dean was also to provide proper chaplains for the several chapels of ease in the parish. After a succession of eighteen deans, the college of Lanchester, in common with the other religious institutions of the country, was dissolved. Its revenues were then valued at £49 3s. 4d., but were valued in the Lincoln taxation at £90 13s. 4d. The following pensions were paid to the surviving members of the collegiate body, 1553:—To Robert Hindmer, dean, £30; William Frankland, prebendary of Iveston, £3; Lancelot Knagge, prebendary of Butsfield, £2; Richard Burncheper, prebendary of Medomsley, £5 6s. 8d.; John Mylner, prebendary of Greencroft, £4 13s. 4d.; William Knagge, prebendary of Esh, £5. Small pensions were also reserved for the perpetual curate of Lanchester, and for the curates of the dependant chapelries of Medomsley, Esh, and Satley. The rest of the collegiate possessions, both land and tithes, were distributed by the crown to various persons. The parish register commences in 1560. The living is now a perpetual curacy, and, not being in charge, pays no first fruits or tenths. It is rated at £14 8s. 4d., returned at £145; gross income, £126. The tithes were commuted in 1773. Patron, the Bishop of Durham; incumbent, the Rev. John F. Feushaw.

The Parsonage House is situated near the church, and has a good garden attached.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a small place of worship, which was erected in 1821.

The Parish School was erected by subscription in 1824, upon the site of a previous structure, and is endowed with £10 per annum, left by the late Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart., the interest of £84, bequeathed by one John Snaith, and £5 a year from the trustees of Lord Crewe's charity.

Petty Sessions are held at the police office, Lanchester, once a fortnight, before John Greenwell, Esq., Robert Balleny, Esq., and Matthew Kearney, Esq., magistrates. Henry Smales, Esq., clerk to the court.

There is an *Agricultural and Cattle Show* held here annually in October, of which E. T. Smith, Esq., is president. There is also a *Floral and Horticultural Show* held in August, the president of which is the Hon. George Liddell; vice-presidents, E. T. Smith, Esq., and Matthew Kearney, Esq.; treasurer, Nicholas Greenwell, Esq.; secretaries, W. A. Newby and F. J. Laycock.

The Lanchester Poor-Law Union comprises an area of 54,543 acres, and its

pulation in 1801 was 20,073 souls. It is divided into the sub-districts of anfield and Lanchester, the former of which embraces Tanfield, Collierly, id Kyo; and the latter, Billingside, Medomsley, Ebchester, Benfieldside, ealyfield, Conside-cum-Knitesley, Iveston, Greencroft, Homeside, Lanester, Burnop and Hamsteels, Langley, Esh, Butsfield, Satley, Cornsey, uggleswick, and Hedley Hope. *The Union Workhouse* is situated in Lanester township, and the board of guardians meet there fortnightly. Robert all, Esq., chairman; Mr. Balleny, clerk to the board; William J. Jackson, rgeon; John Dunn, master; Elizabeth Dunn, matron.

Charities.—Cuthbert Atkinson, in 1681, bequeathed a rent-charge of £3 per nnum, issuing out of his lands at Woodside, to the poor of the parish of anchester, to be paid and distributed at Easter and Christmas, by such ersons as should enjoy his lands at Woodside, and by the curate or parson of anchester for the time being, to the most needy, indigent, helpless poor eople. *George Clavering*, by a codicil to his will, 18th May, 1793, left 265 10s. Four-per-cent Stock upon trust, out of the dividends of which £10 er annum was to be paid to the schoolmaster of Lanchester, for instructing our boys in the English grammar, writing, and arithmetic, until they should e fit to be put out to business, such four boys to be nominated by the person who for the time being should be in possession of his estate at Greencroft. *Old Parish Stock.*—It appears from an old parish book, that from 1732 to 1751, there was a sum of £110 placed out on bond, and the interest thereof added to Wilkinson's charity, hereafter mentioned. It further appears, that in 1752, the parish officers having purchased some land, the payment of interest was discontinued. It seems that, at the period above mentioned, the amount of the poor's stock was laid out in the purchase of a close, called Lint Lands, containing 3a. 2r. 16p., and also a house with out-buildings, and a garth and cottage in Satley, part of which premises have since been re-sold, and the residue now forms part of the estate held by the parish officers, with the lands belonging to Wilkinson's charity. *Rowland Wilkinson*, by his will, dated 20th April, 1674, gave all his freehold lands at Satley in this parish for the use of the poor of the parish of Lanchester and Satley, to be let by the churchwardens and overseers, and the rents to be distributed by them amongst the said poor, with the rest of the parish stock. The estate now consists of a farm-house and several closes of old inclosed land, containing 52a. 1r. 27p., and 32 acres of allotments, set out on an inclosure in 1781, the rent of which is distributed in accordance with the intentions of the donor. *Jane Tempest* left a donation of £6 a year for clothing and teaching a number of poor children of Lanchester parish, and £4 a year for the relief of poor housekeepers. Her sister, *Elizabeth*, by will, in 1785, left £200 upon trust, out of the interest of which £2 2s. in augmentation of the said charities, and the residue to be distributed amongst poor prisoners in the gaol and house of correction at Durham. See also the various chapelries and townships.

The Ford, the seat and property of Matthew Kearney, Esq., is a handsome modern mansion, situated in a beautiful vale, about half a mile from Lanchester, surrounded by rich enclosures, and enlivened by the Browney and Smalhope Beck. The house has been recently much improved, and a neat oratory annexed, by the present proprietor. Previous to Hatfield's Survey, this estate gave name to John de Fenhall and Gamel del Ford.

Coldpike Hall is about half a mile west of the Ford, and is the seat of Edward Taylor Smith, Esq., by whom it has been lately rebuilt. The estate

was, in ancient times, the property of the monks of Durham; but ultimately became a free manor, and at the close of the fourteenth century was the property of the Parke family. In Elizabeth's reign, it was held by the Cocksons, and subsequently by various owners.

Newbiggin is a hamlet in this township, about a mile west of Lanchester, and is chiefly inhabited by farmers.

POST OFFICE, LANCHESTER: Frederick J. Laycock, postmaster.—Letters arrive here from Durham at 10 25 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 2 35 p.m.

Allison Thomas, blacksmith
Buckham Elizabeth, joiner and cartwright, Barrgate
Burrell William, timber merchant
Chaytor John, boot and shoemaker
Clark Mary Jane, vict.
Dickinson Martin, saddler
Dunn John, master of the workhouse
Ennis George, road surveyor
Fenshaw Rev. John F. incumbent
Fenwick George, shopkeeper
Fenwick Thomas, tailor
Foster James, gardener, The Ford
Graham Jacob, coal owner
Greenwell Nicholas, Esq.
Hall William, joiner and cartwright
Hayton William, boot and shoemaker
Henderson John, carrier to Durham on Saturdays
Herron Joseph, jun. builder
Hopper Matthew, saddler
Hutson Ann, vict. and posting house, *Black Bull*
Jackson William John, surgeon, M.R.C.S.E. and L.S.A.L and surgeon to the workhouse
Kearney Matthew, Esq. J.P. The Ford
Kellott John, tailor
Laycock F. J. school and postmaster
Laybourne John, tailor
Laybourne William, tailor
Moon John, boot and shoemaker
Nesbit William, boot and shoemaker
Newby William A., M.D. and agent for the National (fire and life) Insurance Company
Proud George, vict. and collector of rates, *Queen's Head*
Reed John, shopkeeper
Reed Miss Mary
Reed William, draper, grocer, and yeoman
Robinson Ann, dressmaker
Robinson Mary, schoolmistress
Ross John, constable
Sharp George, boot and shoemaker
Sharp John, builder
Sisson William and Hannah, grocers and butchers
Shields Mr. William, Lanchester Cottage
Smith Edward Taylor, Esq. Coldpike Hall
Swalwell John, vict. and blacksmith, *Greyhound*, Barrgate
Thompson John, constable
Thompson William, relieving officer and registrar of births and deaths for the Lanchester district
Toward Robert, carrier to Newcastle on Tuesday and Saturday
Wall Thomas & Jonathan, grocers and butcher
Walton George, jun. vict. and posting-house, *Blue Bell Inn*
Walton John, joiner and builder
Walton Mr. George
Walton William, joiner and builder
Waugh Robert John, builder
Waugh Isaac, stonemason
Wheldon Mr. George
Whenney George, corn miller
Wheatley Timothy, parish clerk

Farmers.

Adamson George (and miller), Coldpike Mill
Angus Robert, Throstle's Nest
Baker John, Low Meadows
Bell William, Newbiggin
Bellerby Brothers, Dogger Bank
Burdon Robert (yeoman), Newbiggin
Cumming John, Manor House
Hardy Thomas & Robert (yeomen), Drover's House
Jopling William, Stobbylee
Laybourne William, Upper Houses
Laybourne Ralph, Hubbuck
Milburn John, Adelphia
Oswald Robert, Greenwell
Pallister John, Ormsby Hill
Pattinson John, Newbiggin
Phillipson William, Hollingside
Reed William (yeoman), Newbiggin
Robinson John, Margery Flat
Sisson William, Peth House
Thompson John, Lizzards
Wheatley Ralph, Coldpike

LANGLEY township is the property of the Earl of Durham, and comprises an area of 2,378 acres. Its population in 1801 was 83; in 1811, 102; in 1821, 97; in 1831, 75; in 1841, 81; and in 1851, 80 souls. At the time

of the compilation of Boldon Book, Arco, the steward of Bishop Pudsey, held Langley, one half of which was presented to him by the bishop, who had purchased it, and the remainder he held under the rent of half a mark. The estate reverted by escheat to the see of Durham, and was granted to Henry de l'Isle, one of the early lords of Wynyard. It, however, again reverted to the see, and was granted by Bishop Beck to Henry Lord Percy. At the time of Hatfield's Survey, it was the property of the Scroops, who continued its possessors for several generations, and is now held by the nobleman above-mentioned.

The Hamlet of Langley is about five miles north-by-west of Durham. The ruins of *Langley Hall* are situated on the southern slope of a hill, which commands a rich and varied view over the vale of the Browney, having the cathedral and the Durham hills in the distance. It is difficult now to trace the ancient arrangements of this old mansion.

Directory.—John Cumming, jun., land agent; John Jefferson, vict. and blacksmith; and the farmers are John Cumming, West House; and Martin Brown, Langley Mill.

MEDOMSLEY CHAPELRY.

This chapelry includes the township of Medomsley, and a portion of the township of Conside-cum-Knitsley.

MEDOMSLEY township is principally the property of Matthew Hunter, Esq., R. S. Surtees, Esq., Henry Jefferson, Esq., W. R. Eddows, Messrs. Brookbank and Allgood, Jonathan Richardson, Esq., Henry Smales, Esq., R. H. Gee, Esq., Rev. James Midgley, Rev. Septimus Greville, and some other small proprietors. The trustees of the late Marquis of Bute are the owners of the common. The area of the township is 4,823 acres, and its rateable value, £4,909 10s. The number of inhabitants in 1801, inclusive of Conside-cum-Knitsley, was 754; in 1811, of Medomsley alone, 391; in 1821, 461; in 1831, 466; in 1841, 796; and in 1851, 840. The Bradley Iron Works and Bradley Brick Works are in this township; the former are in the occupancy of E. O. Tregelles and Co., and the latter of Messrs. Hunter and Co. There is also a steel forge, which is carried on by Charles Cookson and Company. At the time of the compilation of the Boldon Book, Medomsley was a free manor, held by a monied rent. The Feltons are the earliest recorded proprietors, and from them it passed by marriage to the Hastings family, by one of whom it was sold to the Carrs of Cocken. It afterwards became the property of the Hunters, and is now held by the proprietors above-mentioned.

The Village of Medomsley is pleasantly situated on an eminence, about nine miles south-west by west of Newcastle, and is surrounded by rich, well-cultivated lands, which command a fine view of the beautiful vale of the Derwent, and of the bold lands north of the Tyne.

The Church or Chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, occupies an elevated position, and may be seen from a considerable distance. It consists of nave and chancel, without tower or aisles, and contains a few mural monuments. The parish register commences in 1608. The living is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, and pays no first fruits nor procuration; it is rated at £10 3s. 4d., and returned at £110; gross income, £141. Patron, the Bishop of Durham; incumbent, Rev. Edmund J. Midgley, M.A.

The Parochial School is held in the vestry of the church.

Charities.—The commissioners for inquiring concerning charities report that "In the parliamentary returns of 1786, it is stated, that *John Hunter* in 1675, *John Cuming* and *Mary Burton*, gave several sums to the poor of Medomsley, amounting to £80. From an entry in a book containing the overseers' accounts for the township of Medomsley, under the date of 1785, it appears that £20 was then in the hands of John Hunter and Cuthbert Hunter. Cuthbert Hunter was succeeded in his property by his son, General Martin Hunter; and his agent, Cuthbert Surtees, for several years paid 10s. yearly to Miss Hunter, sister of General M. Hunter, residing at Medomsley, by whom the said sum has been distributed to poor women at her discretion. John Hunter died some years ago, leaving two daughters, one of whom married Stamp Brooksbank, Esq.; and since Mr. John Hunter's death, George White, of Medomsley, has frequently received sums of money from Mrs. Brooksbank for distribution, which he has given to poor widows in the village, returning a list of their names, with the sum given to each to Mrs. Brooksbank."

Post Office, Medomsley: Ann Forster, postmistress.—Letters arrive from Gateshead at 11 a.m. and are despatched at 5 30 p.m.

Allison John & William, millers, Hamsterley Mill
Bell Thomas, blacksmith, Pontburn
Brown Thomas, blacksmith
Cawthorne William, brick and tile manufacturer, Southfield
Charlton John, vict. *Commercial Inn*, Leadgate
Charlton William, shopkeeper, Broom Hill,
Cookson Charles & Co. steel manufacturers Derwent Coat
Cuthbertson Thos. & Son, timber merchants
Cuthbertson William, timber merchant, Pit House
Dearham John, vict. *Buck's Head*
Dent Jacob, grocer and draper
Eltringham Robert, quarry owner, Derwent Coat
Forster Ann, shopkeeper and postmistress
Gibson Jacob, tailor
Gibson Peter, shoemaker
Hatherington Thomas, vict. Leadgate
Hardy Joseph, vict. *Queen's Head*, Leadgt
Hunter Mary, vict. *Jolly Drover*, Redwell Hill
Midgley Rev. Edward James, B.A. perpetual curate
Mento William, constable
Nicholson & Hunter, brick manufacturers, Bradley Brick Works
Pyle Thomas, blacksmith and farrier
Robson Matthew, joiner and cartwright
Simpson Edward, viewer, Manor House
Thompson Anthony, vict. and mas. *Royal Oak*
Thompson John, shopkeeper, Leadgate
Ward Davison, cartwright

Farmers.

Armstrong Robert, Bunker's Hill
Bell Joseph, Derwent Coat
Black Ralph, West Wood
Charlton Michael, Pont House
Cookson Charles, Derwent Coat
Davison Edward, Byreside
Dixon Robert, High Bradley
Eddows William King (yeoman), Derwent Coat House
Hunter James, Grange
Hunter Thomas, Medomsley
Mandling Sarah, Medomsley
Milburn John & Thomas, Low Bradley
Robinson Peter, Pit House
Shotton Edward, Pont Head
Simpson Edward (viewer)
Slater Joseph, Meadows
Smith Francis, Meadows
Smith John, Allendale
Spencer Matthew, Carribbees
Wheatley William, Medomsley
Williams Elizabeth, Waggon Hill
Welley John, Colt Park

Consider-cum-Knitsley township contains 2,617 acres, and its rateable value is £4,513. The principal proprietors are the Countess of Coventry, Jonathan Richardson, Esq., Robert Taylor, Esq., George Baker, Esq., the heirs of the late John Layburne, Esq., and the heirs of the late John G. Blacke, Esq. The population in 1801 was returned with that of Medomsley; in 1811 it was 139; in 1821, 141; in 1831, 146; in 1841, 195; and in 1851, 2,777 souls. This township includes the greater portion of the village

of Berry Edge, which is densely peopled, as also extensive iron works, fire-brick and tile manufactories, saw mills, collieries, &c. There are two goods stations here; one on the North-Eastern line, situated at Leadgate, and the other on the Stockton and Darlington line. *Conside* stands on the edge of the Derwent Vale, about twelve miles north-west of Durham; and, at the time of the compilation of Boldon Book, was held by Arnold Pistor, under 24s. rent. In 1370, Thomas Grey died seised of half the manor of Conside; but the whole was possessed by Sir Thomas Grey, who was attainted in the reign of Henry V. The family estates were subsequently restored to Sir Thomas Grey, by Bishop Neville. In 1481, the Middletons held half the manor, which passed from them to the Andersons. We afterwards find the Blenkinsops, Halls, Wilkinsons, and others, recorded as possessors. *Knitsley*, a joint township with Conside, was anciently the property of a family bearing the local name; but at the time of Hatfield's Survey it was free land. It was subsequently held by the Surtees family, and afterwards by the Claxtons and Eures.

Berry Edge, a village in this township, contains two Methodist Chapels, and a commodious school belonging to the Conside Iron Works. A news-room has been recently established, which is well supplied with the various papers and periodicals. W. J. Scott, secretary.

The Conside Iron Works, the property of the Derwent Iron Company, were established about the year 1841, and are now the largest in the kingdom, employing upwards of 5,000 persons. Iron in its different varieties, from pig iron to finished bar iron, is manufactured here; there are extensive rolling mills, for rolling plates for boilers, shipbuilding, and other purposes; George Forster, head manager. In connection with these works there are several collieries, the property of the iron company.

Lady Londonderry's Infirmary, situated in Tempest-place, is a handsome building, in the Gothic style, erected in 1844, at a cost of £800, and will accommodate thirteen patients.

POST OFFICE, BERRY EDGE: John Gladstone, postmaster.—Letters arrive from Gateshead at 10 10 a.m. and are despatched thereto at 6 50 p.m.

Those not otherwise marked reside in the village of Berry Edge.

Almond Robert, shopkeeper
Blades William, tailor and hairdresser
Bowe George, boot and shoemaker
Brown Henry, draper and auctioneer
Clark John, schoolmaster
Collinson John, boot and shoemaker
Davidson Robert, vict. brewer, and blacksmith, Four Lane Ends
Dodds Joseph, draper
Fletcher John, grocer and furniture broker
Forster George, manager iron works, Conside Hall
Forster J. G. & Joseph, butchers
Gladstone John, shopkeeper and postmaster
Godley George, steward of iron works
Godley William, engineer
Haggerston John, beerhouse
Hardy John, shopkeeper
Jackson Robert, beerhouse
Kells Jasper, beerhouse
Kinleside Mary, beerhouse
Maughan Mary, bookseller and stationer
Modlin Thomas, draper
Mowbray George, boot and shoemaker
Murray John, shopkeeper, coach owner, and carrier
Potts Thomas, tailor and draper
Renwick John, tailor
Ross Edward, tailor
Routledge John, joiner and cartwright
Seymour John, vict. and brewer, *Puddlers' Arms*
Shipperd William, joiner and cartwright
Smith William, draper and grocer
Starling Charles, beerhouse
Stephenson Ann, confectioner
Suddes Joseph, beerhouse
Suddes Patrick, vict. *Black Bull*
Surtees Robert, grocer and provision dealer
Telford Robert, butcher
Temperley Joseph, agent iron works
Tilly Gilbert, vict. and tailor

Turner Mary Ann, schoolmistress
Vasey Robert, boot and shoemaker
Ward Dorothy, beerhouse
Waugh Thomas, vict. *Black Horse*
White John, shopkeeper
Whitfield Robert, hardware and groceries
Wrightson John, shopkeeper

Farmers.

Barnsley Samuel, Bell's Allotment
Forster George, East Conside
Gibson Matthew, Knitsley Grange
Hall Jonathan, Dyke Nook
Hardy Robert, High Knitsley
Jackson John (yeoman), Bell's Allotment
Reed Thomas (yeoman), Knitsley
Robinson Ralph
Scott John, High Alder Head
Shipperd Thomas (and miller), Knitsley Mill
Stephenson John, Todd Hill
Surtees Anthony, Delves
Taylor Robert (yeoman), West Conside
Temperley George, Conside Park
Turnbull Joseph, Staniford Dam

CONVEYANCES.—Coaches, omnibuses, and vans leave Berry Edge, for the conveyance of passengers, &c. to Newcastle, at 5, 6, 7, and 7 30 a.m., and return from 6 to 8 p.m. The mail, carrying passengers, &c. leaves Berry Edge at 6 50 p.m. and returns at 10 30 a.m.

MUGGLESWICK PARISH.

This parish, which possesses no dependant townships, is bounded on the north by the Derwent, on the west by Hunstonworth and Edmundbyers, on the south by Wolsingham, on the south-east and east by Lanchester, and on the north-east by the Derwent. Its area is 7,098 acres, and its rateable value, £1,774. It contained in 1801, 201 inhabitants; in 1811, 224; in 1821, 278; in 1831, 298; in 1841, 421; and in 1851, 688. The earliest notice of this place occurs in the time of Bishop Pudsey, who gave it to the convent of Durham in exchange for Hardwick. About the middle of the thirteenth century, the priors of Durham had a park here, some vestiges of the old wall of which, as well as a small portion of a building thought to have been the lodge, still remain. Bishop Bainbridge granted to the convent of Durham a confirmatory charter of Muggleswick, and also 216 acres of wood and waste lands at Horsleyhope, given to them by Bishop Kirkham. The southern portion of this and the neighbouring parishes of Edmondbyers and Hunstonworth, which stretch westward along the banks of the Derwent, form a continuous region of rugged hills, which, though repulsive in their aspect, are rich in minerals. The landowners are the dean and chapter of Durham, who are also the possessors of the manorial rights.

The Village of Muggleswick is situated at the foot of a steep hill, nine miles north-by-east of Stanhope, and eighteen miles west-south-west of Newcastle.

The Church is a plain stone structure, which was rebuilt about the year 1728, on the site of the former church, whose materials were chiefly used in the construction of the present edifice. The parish register commences in 1730. The living is a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Durham, and pays no first fruits nor tenths. The parish is free of tithes, except a portion of Cold Rowley and Muggleswick, which produces about £34 per annum; the remainder of the income of the living is derived from farm-rents in the parish. Patrons, the dean and chapter; incumbent, the Rev.—Cundill.

The Parsonage House, lately erected, is a neat stone building, situated near the church.

There is a *Wesleyan Chapel* at Watergate Castleside, which was erected in 1805, and will accommodate about 250 persons; a Sunday-school, attended by about 100 scholars, is held in the chapel. At Cold Rowley, there is a Particular Baptist Chapel, rebuilt in 1823, and containing 160 sittings. A

Sunday-school is also held here. Rev. George Whitehead, minister, who resides at Shotley Bridge, where he also officiates.

The Parish School is a neat building, erected in 1852, and is supported by subscription.

There is a smelting mill at Watergate Castleside, which belongs to the firm of Matthew Byers and Co. Matthew Elliott, agent

Letters arrive at Muggleswick Village every day, Sundays excepted, at two p.m.

Charlton Ambrose, shoemaker, Castleside
Cundill Rev. —, Parsonage
Jacks John, grocer, Castleside
Marshall M. grocer, Castleside
Martindale John, grocer & tallow chandler
Mayer Ann, vict. *Railway Tavern*, and farmer, Fern House
Mole John, shoemaker, Castleside
Nattress Mary, dressmaker, Castleside
Rain Jane, miller, Horsleyhope
Robson Robert, joiner and grocer, Horsley hope Mill
Routledge Nicholas, draper and grocer, Castleside
Siddle George, butcher, Castleside
Smart Joseph, shoemaker, Castleside
Soulsby William, teacher
STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY JUNCTION, Waskerley
STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY JUNCTION, Rowley
Towenson John, blacksmith, Rowley
Walton John, tailor, Castleside
Watson William, agent to the Healyfield Lead Mines
Willis Robert, quarry owner, Dean Bridge, Rowley
Wright John, rural police, Castleside

Farmers.

Angus William, Horsleyhope West
Bainbridge Robert, Court House West
Bowey William, Middle Heads
Bulman William, Shield
Chatt John, Cornfield House
Collingwood John & Brother
Copeland John, Coalgate
Craggs James (and mason), Dyke House
Errington Mary, Rowley
Fleming Attwell (and cowkeeper), Grangeside
Forster George, Middles
Garthwaite Thomas, Lindisfarne
Gibson Keziah, Mainsfield, Rowley
Hunter Matthew (and miller), Hillsbridge
Kirton Edward, Lyerdean, Rowley
Leybourn William, Horsleyhope
Makepeace Joseph, Cushot Leazes
Oliver Ann, Calf Hall
Pattinson Thomas (and cowkeeper)
Rain Forster, Lamb Shield
Ritson Thomas, Elm Park
Robson William
Rutherford Andrew, Birkhott
Sherlock John, Gold Hill
Stephenson William, Deans
Surtees Robert, Horsleyhope
Thompson James, Gold Hill
Timperley George, Rowley
Walker John (and cowkeeper), Rowley
Walton Robert, Red House
Weddle Thomas, Harhope Hall
Whaley Thomas, Court House
Wilkinson Abigail, Spring House

RYTON PARISH.

This parish embraces the townships of Crawcrook, Ryton, and Ryton Woodside, the other townships which were formerly included in this parish having been formed into separate parishes.

CRAWCROOK township is chiefly the property of Lord Ravensworth, Archdeacon Croft, J. C. Lamb, Esq., Robert Surtees, Esq., Joseph Cowen, Esq., and others. Its area is 1,302 acres, and its rateable value £2,257. The population in 1801 was 325; in 1811, 268; in 1821, 308; in 1831, 340; in 1841, 290; and in 1851, 320 souls. At the time of the compilation of Boldon Book, Crawcrook was on lease with the villain service; but before the time of Hatfield's Survey, it had become a free manor, and it is stated, "Robert Horsley holds half the vill of Crawcrok, by knight's service and ten shillings (and a toft and forty acres, called Bradley, by one penny rent, on St. Cuthbert's day, in September)." In 1544, Crawcrook was transferred by marriage to the family of Carnaby, who, after the lapse of a few generations, sold the estate in small parcels. The other portion of Crawcrook was the

property of St. Giles' Hospital, and, after the dissolution of the religious houses, bore the name of Little Keyper, which John Watson, of Newcastle, acquired in 1587, by purchase of John Heath, Esq. The estate was afterwards held by the Delavel, Sander, Jollie, and other families; and is now the property of the gentlemen abovementioned.

The Village of Crawcrook is about a mile west of Ryton, and contains chapels belonging to the Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, and a free school which was erected in 1844, and is supported by Lord Ravensworth: it is attended by eighty children of both sexes. There is a library in connexion with the school. John A. Craiggy, teacher.

Bradley Hall, the seat of James Crawhall, Esq., a mile to the west of Crawcrook, is a neat mansion, sheltered by fine woods, which extend to the Tyne, and add much to the beauty of the place. It was formerly the property of the Simpsons, but came by marriage into the Ravensworth family.

Barron John, tailor
Brown Robert, vict. and butcher
Clark Thomas, clockmaker
Colling John, cartwright and grocer
Colling George, joiner
Craiggy John Alexander, master of Free School
Crawhall Isaac, Esq. Bradley Hall
Forster Sarah, shopkeeper
Harrison William, vict. *Lamb Arms*
Lawson Henry, vict. and blacksmith
Lawson John, shoemaker
Marshall Robert, miller, Bradley Mill
Rochester Shield, shopkeeper
Tweddle Edward, clothier

Farmers.

Anderson Charles, Castle Hill
Clark Robert, Crawcrook House
Glendinning George (and miller), Crawcrook Mill
Green R. East Farm
Green Ralph, Crawcrook
Jolly William
Laws William
Taylor George (and toll contractor), Stanner House

RYTON township comprises an area of 1,302 acres, and its rateable value is £4,298 5s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 432; in 1811, 462; in 1821, 445; in 1831, 590; in 1841, 677; and in 1851, 739. Charles Towneley, Esq., Joseph C. Lamb, Esq., the Venerable Archdeacon Thorp, Lady Kinlock, Matthew W. Dunn, Esq., Joseph Cowen, Esq., and others, are the landowners. The manor of Ryton belongs to the see of Durham, under which the greater portion of the lands are held by lease or copy of court roll. From Boldon Book we learn that "The men of Ryton hold the vill on lease, with the demesne, the assize rents, the mill and the service due (from the villains), with a stock of one draught and two harrows, and twenty chalders of oats of the bishop's measure, and the fisheries; they pay £14 rent, make ladings like the men of Whickham, and, jointly with Crawcrook, provide the carriage of one tun of wine. The punder has five acres and the thraves like other punders, and renders thirty hens and two hundred eggs. The villains pay twenty-four hens and two hundred eggs." In Hatfield's Survey it is recorded that the prior of Brinkburn held two ox-gangs of land here, and a fishery in the river The common belonging to the manor of Ryton was very extensive; it was divided in 1638, and again in 1669. Here is an extensive colliery, worked by the Stella Coal Company, and known as the Towneley and Whitfield Colliery.

The Village of Ryton is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Tyne 7 miles west of Newcastle, and has a beautiful and interesting prospect to the east and north. During the summer months it is much resorted to by invalids and others on account of its salubrity. Ryton has frequently suffered from the incursions of the Scottish armies. In 1297, it was burned by the

Scots under Wallace; and in 1640, it was the scene of panic and confusion, when Leslie, Montrose, and other leaders marched the Scottish troops to the banks of the Tyne opposite to Stella, where the English for some time impeded their progress. The village is remarkably well built and contains some excellent villa residences; at its west end there is a stone cross, which was erected in 1795. Hirings for servants take place here, annually, on the Friday before the 12th May and the Friday before the 22nd November.

The Church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a handsome regular structure, consisting of nave, aisles, chancel, and western tower; the latter is surmounted by an octangular spire, covered with lead, which rises to the height of upwards of a hundred feet. The interior of the church is very neat; the nave is well pewed, and is separated from the chancel by an old oaken screen, beautifully carved; and several stained glass windows shed a "dim religious light" through the venerable edifice. On the floor of the chancel, lies the recumbent effigy of a Benedictine monk, carved in Stanhope marble; there are also several mural monuments and inscriptions in different parts of the church. On the north side of the churchyard is a large barrow, twenty feet high, and covered with trees, which forms a beautiful object from the opposite side of the Tyne. The prospect from the cemetery is very picturesque, and embraces a variety of interesting objects. Ryton church formerly possessed an endowed chantry, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The living is a rectory, valued in the Liber Regis at £42 10s.; gross income, £1,144. The parish register commences in 1581; and the tithes were commuted in 1823. Patron, the Bishop of Durham; rector, the Ven. Archdeacon Thorp, D.D.; curate, Rev. David Akenhead, B.A.

The Rectory occupies a secluded situation, and possesses beautiful grounds, in which several Roman antiquities, brough from the Wall, are carefully preserved.

The Congregationalists have a room for worship here, with a residence for the minister, the Rev. D. Wilson, who also attends the chapel at Crawcrook. Each of these places is the private property of J. C. Lamb, Esq. It is purposed to erect, during the year 1856, an a site between Ryton and Crawcrook, a new chapel, which will be vested in trustees for the use of the Congregation, after which the Crawcrook Chapel will be converted into a school.

The Parish School is a good stone building, erected in 1792, and is attended by about eighty children of both sexes. It is supported by subscriptions and the following endowments, viz:—£5 per annum from Lord Crewe's trustees; £1 16s. a year from a small legacy, bequeathed by the late Walker Lawson, Esq.; £4 yearly, the rent of a portion of land; £6 12s. 8d. the interest of £210 in the Three-one-Fourth-per-Cents for the benefit of Royton School, being a donation from various subscribers to the Guarantee Fund of the Ryton Savings Bank, on the dissolution of that institution. In the vestry of the parish church there is a library for the use of the parishioners, which has been established principally by the contributions of the rector. George Lightfoot, schoolmaster and librarian.

Charities.—The following are the charities belonging to this parish as they now stand, viz:—The late Walker Lawson, Esq., of Ryton, £160; several small charities put together, £465 1s. 8d.; total, £625 1s. 8d. This sum was invested in the Three-per Cent Consols in 1804 and 1832, and now produces an interest of £18 15s., which, since the division of the ancient parish of Ryton, has been divided in the following manner: to Ryton, £12 10s. 5d., the

remainder, £6 4s. 9d., to Winlaton parish. In 1826, the late Mrs. Cox invested the sum of £50 in the New-Four-per-Cents: and directed that the interest, now amounting to £1 15s. per annum, should be distributed among poor widows of the townships of Ryton, Ryton Woodside, and Crawcrook, on the 23rd December in each year. There is also a bequest of £100 of the late Alderman Simpson, the interest of which is distributed by the rector at Candlemas; and a bequest of £50 by the late John Simpson, Esq.; the interest of which is distributed by the rector on the 23rd December. The following, although in the Ryton books, goes to Blaydon. A bequest of £102 7s. 7d. by the late Mr. Mulcaster, to the Blaydon School.

Post Office, Ryton: Robert Forster, postmaster.—Letters arrive here at 9 a.m. and are despatched at 3 30 p.m.

Akenhead Rev. David, curate of Ryton
Anderson Mrs. Catharine
Armstrong Thomas, gardener
Belt Jacob, Esq.
Burn Miss Ann
Brown Robert, Barmoor
Clark Robert, shoemaker, West Ryton
Dodds William, tailor, Grange
Evans William, beerhouse and chainmaker
Ferguson C. Esq. F.R.C.S. Ryton Grove
Forster Robert, vict. and postmaster
Gibson John, farm bailiff for the Venerable Archdeacon Thorp, Ryton Cottage
Hall John, shopkeeper and shoemaker
Harrison C. butcher
Henderson James, tailor, Barmoor
Hymers J. A. Esq.
Lamb J. C. Esq. Ryton House
Leadbitter Robt. Esq. solicitor, Ryton Grove
Liddle John, cartwright
Lightfoot George, master of Parish School and parish clerk
M'Kay John, postman
Matthewson Ann, victualler
Mohitt William, shopkeeper, West Ryton
Mundle William, Esq., colliery viewer, Ryton grove
Murray John, grocer
Newbigin Alice
Newbigin Edward
Newbigin Joseph, coal agent
Potts Thomas, grocer
Ramsey John, shoemaker
Reynolds Charles, vict. *Joiners' Arms*, Ryton lane End
Rogers Richard, policeman
Sewell William, tailor
Shippen Stephen, joiner, Barmoor
Simpson Robert, colliery viewer, Barmoor
Softley Robert, vict. *Half Moon*
Steavenson Mrs. J.
Tate Elizabeth, blacksmith
Taylor John, tailor
Thorp D.D. Venerable Archdeacon, Rector
Towneley and Whitfield Collieries—Stella Coal Company, proprietors
Vermehran Hermann, Esq. Crook Hall
Wallace Henry, joiner
Wallace Joseph, shopkeeper and butcher
Wardell Edward, tailor and draper
Wilson Rev. D. (Congregational)

Farmers.

Dodd Hannah, Runhead
Mundle William, Esq
Newbigin John, Ryton Grange
Weeks Richard M. Ryton Park

Ryton Woodside township, situated to the south of Ryton, contains 2,8[illegible] acres, and its rateable value is £2,924. It contained in 1801, 885 inhabitants; in 1811, 838; in 1821, 1,057; in 1831, 951; in 1841, 1,059; and in 1851, 1,133. The landowners are Lord Ravensworth, Henry Silverton, Esq., and a number of small proprietors. In 1592, Robert Hedworth died seised of his messuage of Ryton Woodside; but, in 1691, it passed to Henry Jenison, Esq., of Newcastle, and, six years later, it became the property of the Surtees family. A new church is now in course of erection in this township, and, when completed, will serve as a chapel-of-ease to the mother church of Ryton.

Greenside is a village in this township, and contains a place of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Reformers; a school, erected in 1813, which is supported by subscription, and a donation of £5 per annum from the trustees of Lord Crewe's charity; a library and reading room—the latter in connec-

with Stawgate Colliery; and is well supplied with the various newspapers, .odicals, &c.

ter James, Greenside Cottage
e Elizabeth, dressmaker, Greenside
ender John, surgeon, Greenside
lson Sarah, dressmaker, Greenside
:en Joseph & Co. fire-brick manufactu-
ers, Blaydonburn
'ison John, carrier, Greenside
.on Ann, vict. Greenside
ld T. A. H. surgeon, Low Greenside
vcett Thomas, shoemaker
:ster Matthew, miller, Blaydonburn
ɔson Robert, grocer
nderson John, timber dealer, Greenside
ndmarsh Edward, tailor, Greenside
ng James, master of Parish School
nnox John, blacksmith, Greenside
ırshall Matthew, vict. and farmer
ırshall Robert, watch and clockmaker
:sbitt George U. grocer, Greenside
le Matthew, grocer, &c. Greenside
ımshaw William, vict. Greenside
chardson Henry, shoemaker, Greenside
.chardson Robert, vict. Blaydonburn
ɔbson Henry, travelling draper
ıowdon Michael, blacksmith, Greenside
ıowdon William, joiner and cartwright, Greenside
ɔencer James & Son, tailors and drapers, Greenside
'alker George, sawmill, Blaydonburn
Wilkinson John, vict. *Black Horse*, and farmer, Greenside
Wilson Thomas, draper, Greenside

Farmers.

Anderson Joseph, New Kyo
Bowman William
Burn William
Cowen Joseph, Stephen Hall
Dodd T. A. H. Woodhouse
Gray Joseph, Greenside
Greener Edward, Burn Hill
Humble Joseph, Low Greenside
Johnson George, West Wood
Johnson Thomas, Bradley Fell
Johnson William, Sourmires
Laws William Daniel
Lawson John, Frenches Close
March Robt. agent for Jos. Angers, Esq.
Millburn John, Dent's Hall
Nicholson Geo. agent for Jas. Miller, Esq.
Robinson Joseph, Greenwell House
Robinson Robert, Sealburn
Robson John, Rockwood Hill
Scott John, Reeleymires
Todd Thomas (and agent for H. C. Silvertop, Esq.) Kyo
Todd William, Greenside
Watson James, Stephen Hall
Wood William, Rickless

SATLEY CHAPELRY.

This chapelry includes the townships of Butsfield, Cornsey, Hedleyhope, nd Satley, with parts, or allotments of commons belonging to Collierly, Kyo, Iedomsley, Greencroft, Adamsley, Homeside, and Ebchester.

Butsfield township comprises an area of 1,422 acres, and its rateable alue is £1,671. The population in 1801 and 1811 was returned with Lan-:hester township; in 1821, it was 226; in 1831, 285; in 1841, 252; and in 851, 318 souls. The landowners are Jonathan Richardson, Esq., John Greenwell, Esq., John Burrell, Esq., E. T. Smith, Esq., Rev. T. C. Greville, Mrs. Pemberton, Sir William Clavering, Bart., the heirs of the late Thomas Emmerson, and the heirs of the late Mr. Dunn. The Ushaw Colliery Company also possess property in this township. At the time of Hatfield's Survey, this estate was held by a family bearing the local name. Sixty-nine acres were held of the bishop *in capite*, by homage and foreign service, and thirty-three shillings rent, for the non-performance of which the lands were seized by the lord, and it does not appear that they were ever restored.

The Village of Butsfield is pleasantly situated, about four-and-a-half miles west of Lanchester, in the midst of beautiful and picturesque scenery. Here is a saw-mill, worked by Cuthbert Richardson and John and Robert Hedley.

Woodlands, in this township, affords a pleasing instance of the triumphs of art and industry over the most difficult and discouraging obstacles to improvement. "Before and after the act for enclosing the moors and wastes within

Lanchester parish was obtained," says a recent writer, "much discussion took place respecting the prudence of such a measure. Many considered the attempt as utterly hopeless; and the commissioners sold 1551 acres for about £8,174. Another allotment of 300 acres was sold, subject to a rent-charge of £30 a-year. Thomas White, Esq., of Retford, in the county of Nottingham, was the principal purchaser. He planted one half of the parcel of 300 acres with forest trees; and, under the shelter of another plantation of 211 acres he planted sixteen acres with fruit-trees, which continue to flourish. Thus, by this gentleman's spirited exertions, a vast, lofty, and barren expanse of country, where the perplexed traveller wandered in ambiguous tracts, is now enclosed and clothed with rising plantations. His example has been successfully followed; and the barren fells are intersected with good roads; innumerable buildings are scattered over a dreary prospect; merchandise has now an expeditious passage to the villages, which were previous to this inclosure and cultivation, almost inaccessible except in summer; and the inhabitants, greatly increased in numbers, obtain with facility the principal comforts of life."

Baker David, land agent, **Broadwood**
Batson Joseph, tailor
Burlinson George, blacksmith
Reed Mr. John
Rippin Bessy, shopkeeper
Thompson Luke, miller, **Partridge Close**

Farmers.

Bainbridge Richard
Buddle Thomas, **Ragpeth Side**
Forster John
Hall Ann
Harling Thomas, yeoman, **Partridge Close**
Herron Sarah, **West Butsfield**
Mitcheson James
Nicholson Henry
Ridley John, **Stobbville**
Shotton George, **Hall Hill**
Suddees William, yeoman
Willis John, **High House**
Willis Joseph, **High House**

Cornsey township is principally the property of Sir William Chavering, Bart., the trustees of Ushaw College, William Cummings, Esq., Mrs. Pemberton, the executors of the late John Taylor, the executors of the late Hannah Longstaff, and Viscount Boyne. Its area is 3,404 acres. Its population in 1801 was 234; in 1811, 254; in 1821, 249; in 1831, 230; in 1841, 201; and in 1851, 370 souls. Here are several iron-stone drifts, collieries, and brick-works. This township and that of Hedleyhope were included in the north-west division of Darlington Ward until they were annexed to the west division of Chester Ward by an order of the Easter Sessions, 1830. At the time of the compilation of Boldon Book, Walter the Chamberlain held Cornsey and Hedleyhope by the payment of two marks, carrying wine with a draught of twelve oxen, and providing five cords at the bishop's great chase. In 1350, William de Raw died seised of half the manor of Cornsey. This moiety was afterwards held by the Earls of Westmorland, and continued so till the confiscation of their estates. The proprietors at present are those above-mentioned.

The Village of Cornsey is about five miles north-west-by-west of Wolsingham. Here are almshouses for six poor men and six poor women, erected and endowed in 1811, by William Russell, Esq., of Brancepeth; and a school, which possesses an endowment of £20 per annum for the instruction of twenty poor children, and £15 a-year from Lord Crewe's charity.

Alder Ann, shopkeeper and farmer
Brownridge John, boot and shoemaker
Buckham George, joiner and cartwright
Galloway Charles, boot and shoemaker
Gascoigne John, blacksmith
Marley Matthew, boot and shoemaker
Shaw Anthony, vict. *Beard*
Thompson Septimus, miller, **Low Mill**
Wall George, tailor

Farmers.

Satey William, Lane Foot
Cumming John, Cornsey
Hibson William, Low Mill
Johnson William, Cornsey
Pickering Thomas, Low Row
Starforth Thomas, Low Row
Story John, Cowaley
Story William, Low House
Suddes William, Click-him-in
Thompson Robert, Cornsey

HEDLEYHOPE township contains 1,506 acres, the property of Edward Taylor Smith, Esq., Henry Pickering, Esq., the executors of the late Thomas Fenwick, Esq., and Sir Henry Smythe, Bart., and its rateable value is £1,271. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 47; in 1811, 48; in 1821, 51; in 1831, 72; in 1841, 48; and in 1851, 91. The township has unlimited right of common upon Cornsey and Hedleyhope common. Here is a colliery in the occupancy of Joseph Pease, Esq. Hedleyhope was severed from Cornsey previous to Hatfield's Survey, and belonged to the family of Delisle, of whom it was held by the Nevilles; and after the seizure of their estates by the crown, this township seems to have been purchased by the Sandersons.

The Hamlet of Hedleyhope is about nine miles west of Durham.

Scott William, vict. *Board*
Robinson George, blacksmith

Farmers.

Brownless George, Hedleyhope Hill
Elliott Thomas, High Hedleyhope
Hall Joseph, Low West House
Harrison Robert, Bell's House
Laws Nicholas, Hedleyhope Hall
Pickering Henry, yeoman, Hedleyhope Cottage
Sanderson George, Middle Hedleyhope
Willey Robert, High West House

SATLEY township comprises an area of 901 acres, and its rateable value is £512 10s. The population in 1801 was 78; in 1811, 88; in 1821, 103; in 1831, 112; in 1841, 132; and in 1851, 287 souls. In 1324, Robert de Greenwell held the vill of Satley of the see of Durham in chief, by 40s. rent, and 13s. 4d. in addition for the manor mill. Subsequently, the families of Merely, Chambre, Hesswell, Millot, and Rippon, held lands here. The present proprietors are Sir William Clavering, Bart., John Greenwell, Esq., William Rippon, Esq., and Mrs. Pemberton.

The Village of Satley occupies a pleasant situation in a narrow vale, about five miles north-east of Wolsingham.

The Church or *Chapel* is a neat stone edifice, consisting of nave, chancel, and square tower, and contains 150 sittings, many of which are free. In 1291, Philip de St. Helena, rector of Lanchester, granted to this chapelry a general release of all tithes, oblations, and altarage, within Satley and Butsfield. Satley afterwards became a mere chapel-of-ease to Lanchester parish, from which it was again severed on receiving an augmentation from Queen Anne's bounty in 1768. The parish register commences in 1797. The living is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, of the certified value of £11 4s., returned at £80; gross income, £68. Patron, the Bishop of Durham; incumbent, the Rev. Joseph Thompson.

The Parsonage is a handsome stone house, situated near the church.

The Parochial School is a neat stone building, which serves also as a post-office, and has an endowment of £10 per annum, given by Miss Greenwell, of Broomshields. It will accommodate sixty children. John M'Ewan, teacher.

Broomshields is an estate in this township, which has been held by the Greenwell family for upwards of four centuries, Peter Greenwell of

Bromsheles, occurring as early as 1488. *Broomshields House* is a neat and convenient mansion, occupying a pleasant situation.

POST OFFICE, SATLEY: John M'Ewan, postmaster.—Letters arrive here from Darlington at 11 30 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 2 p.m.

Buckham Michael, joiner and cartwright
Buckham Michael, jun. shopkeeper
Craggs John, stonemason
Craggs Robert, stonemason, Satley grove
Emmerson Mrs. Satley green
Greenwell John, Esq. Broomshields
Greenwell Miss, Broomshields Cottage
Herron George, vict. *Red Lion*
Kirkley Joseph, boot and shoemaker
Littlefair George, boot and shoemaker
Littlefair William, boot and shoemaker
M'Ewan John, schoolmaster, parish clerk, and postmaster
Richardson John, vict. *Wheat Sheaf*, Dean House Allotments
Thompson Rev. Joseph, incumbent, Parsonage House
Towson William, blacksmith
Wall Jane, vict. *Punch Bowl*

Farmers.

Brown James, Allotments
Buddle Thomas, Ragpethside
Chambers Thomas, Allotments
Foscett Robert, Hill Top
Green Jonathan
Hodgson Anthony, Hermitage Allotments
Nicholson Ann, West Broomshields
Nicholson Edward, East Broomshields
Potts John (yeoman), Satley Grange
Richardson Cuthbert (& timber merchant), Dean House Allotments
Turnbull John (and miller), Satley Mill
Walker George
Wall Robert (and overseer)

STELLA DISTRICT PARISH.

This district parish, formed by an order in council, bearing date 8th August, 1845, comprises the township of Stella, formerly in Ryton parish, and the whole of Blaydon and Derwenthaugh, formerly in the parish of Winlaton. Its population in 1851 was 2,479 persons, of whom 1,245 were males and 1,234 females; there were at the same period 385 inhabited houses, 3 uninhabited, and 9 in course of erection. The population, &c. have, however, much increased since the period just mentioned.

STELLA township comprises an area of 319 acres, and its rateable value is £1,337 5s. Charles Towneley, Esq., of Towneley, is lord of the manor and land owner. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 314; in 1811, 38[illegible]; in 1821, 421; in 1831, 482; in 1841, 563; and in 1851, 565. At the time when Boldon Book was compiled, Stella was held by the son of William the Moneyer, or master of the bishop's mint, as the landed pension of his services. Between 1143 and 1149, Stella was granted by Bishop William de Sancta Barbara, to the community of St. Bartholomew's Convent, in Newcastle, who seem to have remained its possessors till the period of the suppression of the religious houses. Shortly after the dissolution, Stella became the property and residence of the Tempests of Newcastle, a mercantile branch of the ancient house of Homeside. It subsequently passed by marriage to the Widdringtons, from whom it has descended to the present proprietor.

The Village of Stella is pleasantly situated on the Tyne, and on the west side of the rivulet which divides it from Blaydon, about 6 miles west of Newcastle. It is well situated for manufactures, and contains a wharf, belonging to the London Lead Company.

Stella Hall, once the seat of the Tempests, and now the residence of John D. Lambton, Esq., is a fine old mansion, with the Towneley arms over the principal entrance. It stands near the Tyne, and its north front overlooks Stella Haugh, which is intersected by branches of the river, and famous as being the scene of the defeat of the English army by the Scottish Presbyterians.

The domestic Catholic chapel belonging to the hall having become too mall for its increasing congregation, a handsome stone church, in the Gothic tyle, was erected at a short distance from the mansion house in 1829, and vas considerably enlarged in 1849. It is now a very handsome structure, ledicated to St. Mary and St. Thomas Aquinas, and contains a richly ornanented high altar; a Lady Chapel, with a beautiful statue of the Blessed Virgin; and some richly stained glass windows. One of the latter is a morruary window, in memory of the late Rev. Thomas Parker, sometime pastor of this congregation. A burial ground is attached, in the centre of which is handsome carved stone cross. The presbytery, or priest's house, adjoins the church, and is in the same style of architecture. Very Rev. Canon Platt s the present priest.

Schools have been erected at the head of the burial ground, and comprise eparate apartments for boys and girls, with class rooms, &c., all of which are itted up in a superior manner. An old building at the back serves as an nfant school. The average number of children in attendance is eighty. Richard W. Heaphy and Mary Skaife, teachers.

Aitman Thomas, grocer
Dunn M. W. Hedgefield House
Edington Miss E. Holme House
Heaphy R.W. teacher Catholic School
Hudson John, grocer
Humble Edward, vict.
Lambton John D. Esq. Stella Hall
Laycock R. J. & R. ironfounders
Mason John, Esq. High Hedgefield
Parker John, brewer
Platt Very Rev. Ralph (Catholic), canon of Hexham
Skaife Mary, teacher Catholic School
Softley John, vict. and blacksmith

Blaydon is a considerable village in this parish, formerly in that of Winlaton, about five and a half miles west of Newcastle, where there are extensive chain and chain cable manufactories, chemical works, collieries, oke ovens, engine works, fire-brick works, bottle works, iron works, &c. This village has rapidly increased in size and population, and bids fair to become, at no distant period, a place of considerable importance. In 1828, joint-stock company was formed for constructing a suspension bridge over he Tyne, from the township of Winlaton to Scotswood, in the county of Northumberland, and for making convenient roads and approaches thereto. By an act of parliament, which received the royal assent 13th April, 1829, he company was incorporated under the name of "The Scotswood Bridge Company." The spot chosen for the erection of this bridge was about 300 ards west of the hamlet of Derwenthaugh. It was begun in August, 1829, nd opened, with great ceremony, on the 12th April, 1831. The design was urnished by Mr. Green, architect, of Newcastle, under whose superintendence he works were conducted. The two piers are built in the Norman style, nd, together with the land abutments, are constructed of solid ashlar masonry. The distance between the points of suspension is 370 feet, with wo half arches of 130 feet each, making the total length of the bridge 670 eet. There are four suspending chains, each consisting of four flat bars, in en-feet lengths (four inches by one inch), coupled together with five plates, ight inches broad and one inch thick, with strong connecting bolts. The roadway, twenty-two feet in width, is constructed of Memel timber, having strong longitudinal beam on each side, with transverse joints bolted on to the same, and overlaid with strong planks, upon which is spread a composition of prepared tar and gravel, which renders it impervious to water. The masonry work was executed per contract by Messrs. Welch and Sons, of Gateshead, and the chains by Messrs. Walker and Yates, at their iron works,

near Birmingham. The total cost of the bridge was about £15,000. A situation more picturesque than the one occupied by this bridge can scarcely be imagined. The country on each side is a chosen spot for pleasure excursions, and is enriched "with all the attractive charms which nature yields," while the river itself adds an exhaustless variety of feature to the landscape.

The Parish Church, which is situated at Blaydon, and dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a neat stone structure, in the early English style, consisting of nave, chancel, and south porch, but possesses neither tower nor spire. It was erected in 1844, at an expense of about £800, and was consecrated in the following year by the Bishop of Durham. It contains 332 sittings, 170 of which are free and unappropriated. The tithes were commuted in 1845 for £27. The patronage is vested in the crown and the Bishop of Durham, who present alternately. Incumbent, the Rev. William Brown, B.A.

Here are Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists Chapels. The former is a good stone building, erected by subscription in 1854, at a cost of £500, and will seat about 400 persons. The Wesleyan Methodist Reformers meet for worship in the Mechanics' Institute.

St. Cuthbert's National School is an elegant stone structure, erected by subscription and by government grants, in 1858, at an expense of about £1,400. The school, which is under government inspection, is conducted by highly efficient teachers, both of whom are certificated, and is attended by upwards of 250 children of both sexes. The Infant School, now in course of erection, will, when completed, be capable of accommodating 120 pupils. There is a good library, containing upwards of 400 volumes, in connection with the school. J. J. Moses and Mrs. Moses, teachers.

The Blaydon and Stella Mechanics' Institute was erected by subscription, in 1852, at a cost of upwards of £600. It is a handsome and commodious structure, in a modern style of architecture, and comprises reading room, library, and large lecture hall; the latter of which serves as a school during the week, and as a place of worship for the Wesleyan Reformers on Sundays. The newsroom is well supplied with the various metropolitan and provincial journals, periodicals, &c., and the library contains upwards of 700 volumes. The institution now numbers about 130 members. President, Joseph Cowen, Esq.; vice-president, Mr. Thomas Valans; secretary, Mr. Oliver; librarian, Mr. William Elder.

In the village there is a Building Society and a Sick Benefit Society, both of which are in a flourishing condition.

Blaydon Gas Works were established in 1853 by Joseph Cowen, Esq., of Blaydon Burn, and comprise one gasometer, capable of containing 14,000 cubic feet of gas, which is supplied to the public at 6s. per 1,000 cubic feet.

Post Office, Blaydon: John P. Dalton, postmaster.—Letters arrive from Newcastle at 8 a.m., and from Gateshead at 10 30 a.m.; they are despatched at 4 p.m., and at 8 35 p.m.

Beaumont W. B. Esq. lead manufacturer
Brown Mr. Jeremiah, Victoria terrace
Brown Philip, M.D., and surgeon, Blaydon House
Brown Rev. William, B.A., incumbent, Victoria terrace
Carr William Cochrane, fire-brick and gas retort manufacturer, and at Low Benwell
Charlton John, tallow chandler
Cowen Joseph, jun. fire-brick, &c. manufacturer (Joseph Cowen and Co.), ho. Victoria terrace
Dalton John Palmer, postmaster & station master
Emmerson R. H. chain, &c. manufacturer (R. Hall & Co.)
Emmerson Thomas, lead agent to W. B. Beaumont, Esq.

Forrest William, civil engineer
Hall Robert & Co. chain, nail, and edged tool manufacturers
Hall Thomas J. chain, &c. manufacturer (R. Hall & Co.)
Harriman William, fire-brick, &c. manufacturer (W. Harriman & Co.), ho. Bell's Close
Harriman William & Co. manufacturers of fire-bricks, sanitary tubes, water, gas, and chemical pipes, fountains, and ornamental vases, Blaydon Firebrick and Sanitary Tube Works
Hawdon John E. iron and brass founder, &c. (W. G. Hawdon & Sons)
Hawdon Michael, iron and brass founder, &c. (W. G. Hawdon & Sons)
Hawdon W. G. and Sons, iron and brass founders, and millwrights
Hawdon W. G. jun. iron & brass founder, &c. (W. G. Hawdon & Sons)
Hardine Gilbert, manager of Blaydon Chemical Works
Johnson Cornelius, gardener and surveyor of Highways, Quarry Houses
Lynn Robert, lamp black manufacturer
Makepeace Joseph, news agent
March John, builder and farmer, Blaydon Bank
Martinson Miss Mary
Mason J. Heron, managing partner of North Durham Bottle Company, ho. High Edgefield
Nicholson John, sen. saw mill owner and timber merchant, ho. Winlaton
Poole Henry, agent for Anthony Thatcher, glass bottle manufacturer
Ramsay William, viewer, Blaydon Burn
Scott John, agent
Stoddart Luke, refreshment rooms
Stokoe Bartholomew, skinner
Thatcher Anthony, glass bottle manufacturer, Blaydon Bottle Works; Henry Poole, manager
Watson Alexander, fire-brick, sanitary tube, &c. manufacturer (William Harriman and Co.), ho. Blaydon
Watson Alexander, jun. fire-brick, sanitary tube, &c. manufacturer (William Harriman and Co.), ho. Ryton
Wright George, agent

Academies.

NATIONAL SCHOOL — J. J. Moses and Mrs. Moses, teachers
Oliver Thomas G. (day and boarding)

Boot and Shoemakers.

Anderson William
Lamb William
Liddell Robert
Rutherford John

Butchers.

Aiston William
Boyd Ann
March Joseph
Parker John
Peacock Henry
Turner Isaac

Cartwright and Joiner.

Walker John, Blaydon Burn

Chain and Chain Cable Manufacturers.

Hall Edward
Hall Robert and Company, Blaydon Iron Works

Chemists—Manufacturing.

BLAYDON CHEMICAL COMPANY (and prepared bone manure), office 13 Half Moon Court, Bigg Market, Newcastle; Anthony Harrison, agent
Ramsay G. H. Derwenthaugh

Coal Owners & Merchants.

Cowen Joseph and Co. Blaydon Burn
Ramsay G. H. Blaydon Main

Coke Manufacturers.

Bute Marquis of, Derwenthaugh
Ramsay G. H. Derwenthaugh
STELLA COAL COMPANY

Engine Builders.

Hawdon G. W. and Sons

Fire-brick and Gas Retort Manufacturers.

Carr W. Cochrane, and at Low Benwell
Cowen Joseph and Co. Blaydon Burn
Harriman W. & Co. Blaydon
Ramsay G. H. Derwenthaugh

Glass Bottle Manufacturers.

NORTH DURHAM BOTTLE COMPANY—J. Heron Mason, managing partner
Thatcher Anthony, Blaydon Bottle Works; Henry Poole, manager

Grocers & Provision Dealers.

Aydon Edward
Hopper Thomas
Marshall John
Parker Henry
Robinson Robert
Stobbs Joseph
Tench William
Thompson John
Urwin Thomas
Wilson James

Hinge Manufacturers.

Hall Edward
Hall R. and Co.

Inns, Hotels, and Taverns.

Bee Hive, Robert Walker
Black Bull, Eleanor Birkett
Board, Jane Hymers
Glass House Tavern, Thomas Falkons
New Inn, Joseph Taylor
Railway Inn, John Young
Red Lion, John Wintrip
Royal Oak, Simon Hood

Beer Retailers.

Hawdon William
Robson Joseph
Wilson James

Iron and Brass Founders.

Hawdon G. W. and Sons, Blaydon Foundry

Joiners.

Mitford James
Robinson Robert
Walker John

Nail Manufacturers.

Hall Robert & Co.

Painters and Glaziers.

Robson Cuthbert
Smith William

Saw Mill Owner.
Nicholson John

Stone Merchants.
Gardener Cuthbert, Blaydon Bank
March Thos. Blaydon Bank

Surgeon.
Brown Philip, M.D. Blaydon House

Tailors.
Birch John
Lilley William
Stobbs Thomas
Walker Robert

Tallow Chandler.
Charlton John

Timber Merchant.
Nicholson John

WHICKHAM PARISH.

This parish, which contains the townships of Fellside, Lowside, Swalwell and Whickham, is bounded on the north by the Tyne, on the west by Ryton, on the south-west and south by the chapelries of Lamesley and Tanfield, and on the east by the parish of Gateshead. The area of the parish is 5,[illegible] acres, and its rateable value, £14,646. The principal landowners are Lord Ravensworth, Sir William Clavering, Bart., John Bowes, Esq., Ralph Carr, Esq., and a number of freeholders. The population in 1801 was 3,659; in 1811, 3,746; in 1821, 3,713; in 1831, 3,848; in 1841, 4,319; and in 1851, 5,565 souls.

FELLSIDE township contains Gibside estate and several small hamlets; its area and rateable value are included in the parish returns. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was returned with the parish; in 1811, it was 501; in 1821, 455; in 1831, 419; in 1841, 593; and in 1851, in consequence of the opening of a new colliery and other works, it had increased to 1,608.

The Hamlet of Fellside is about five-and-a-half miles south-west of Newcastle.

Gibside is situated on the river Derwent, six miles south-west of Gateshead. "It is difficult," says a recent topographer, "to convey any adequate idea of the beautiful and magnificent scenery of this place. The visitor enters these enchanting grounds by a serpentine road, which, for upwards of a mile, winds through the bosom of a thick forest; sometimes on the brink of a deep ravine, and at intervals descending on the easy inclinations of a hill, but still embowered with venerable oaks. On issuing from this forest-road, the Banquetting House appears seated upon a noble elevation, at the termination of a spacious avenue. This erection is in the florid Gothic style, garnished with pinnacles. After passing a beautiful piece of water, a delightful landscape bursts upon the view. To the right rises a noble sylvan scene of great extent, hanging on inclining woods from a lofty summit to the very skirts of the vale. Rising over the woods, as a terminating object to the grand visita, appears a fine Doric stone pillar, one hundred and forty feet in height, surmounted by a colossal figure of British liberty. Turning to the left, and looking westward, you behold a broad walk or terrace, which, at the distance of a mile, leads to a handsome chapel, with a rich portico and dome. The hall is delightfully situated on the Derwent, in a retired situation, and is in that style of architecture which prevailed about the commencement of the seventeen century. Nearly the whole of the south front was rebuilt some years ago, with a strict regard to its original form, being embattled with deep bay windows, divided by stone mullions and transoms. Over the entrance porch are the royal arms of James I., and beneath those of Blakiston quartering Marley. In the interior, the old drawing-room remains entire; and the house contains some excellent pictures." Gibside and Marley Hill, the ancient estates of the Marleys, were held of the see of Durham, in the time of Bishop Bury, by homage, fealty, and suit of court, and one mark exchequer rent. They were possessed by the same family until 1538, when they passed by marriage to the Blakistons, from

om it was afterwards transferred in a similar manner to the Bowes family. ry Eleanor, only daughter and heiress of George Bowes, Esq., of Streatlam stle and Gibside, married, in 1767, John Lyon, ninth earl of Strathmore, o, after his marriage, assumed the surname of Bowes. The earl died in 76; and his lady subsequently married the notorious Andrew Robinson oney, Esq., who also assumed the name of Bowes.* The latter died in 10, and on the 16th March, 1831, the Countess of Strathmore was arried to William Hutt, Esq., M.P., the present occupier of Gibside.

Marley Hill is a hamlet in this township, five-and-three-quarter miles uth-west of Newcastle, where there are extensive collieries and coke ovens, the occupancy of John Bowes, Esq., and Partners. Here is a Methodist hapel and School, erected in 1840. Marley Hill was held by a family bearg the local name till about 1539, when it passed by marriage to the lakistons.

Sunnyside is another hamlet in this township, five miles south-west of Newastle. Here is a chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Mary.

LOWSIDE township includes the country on the west of the Team to the orders of Lamesley chapelry, and also Dunston Hill. Its rateable value, creage, &c., are included in the parish returns. Its population in 1801 was eturned with the other townships of the parish; in 1811, it was 1,094; in 821, 1,150; in 1831, 1,184; in 1841, 1,192; and in 1851, 1,618 souls. This increase is attributed to the opening of a new colliery and other works. The Dunston Lodge Lunatic Asylum, containing eighty-four persons in 1841. and 157 in 1851, is in this township. Here is situated the pleasant villa and nanor of *Farnacres*, which anciently gave name to a resident family, and was, n Bishop Hatfield's time, held by Robert de Umfraville, who, in 1428, obtained license to found a chantry in a chapel here, to which the hospital of Frereside was annexed in 1439. After the suppression of the religious houses, Farnacres was annexed by purchase to the Ravensworth estate, to which it still belongs.

Dunston is a village in this township, situated on the river Team, two miles west of Gateshead, where there are several coal-staiths, belonging to different collieries. Here are chapels belonging to the Primitive, Wesleyan, and New Connexion Methodists. There is also a National School, and a Mechanics' Institute. At Dunston Hill, a little to the south of the village, is *Carr Villa*, the seat of Cuthbert Carr, Esq., which commands a fine view of Newcastle and the adjacent country. *Dunston Lodge*, situated near the river, now serves as a lunatic asylum, and is under the management of Mr. Cornelius Garbutt.

SWALWELL township is situated near the junction of the Tyne and Derwent; and was formerly held by a family bearing the local name, who continued its possessors until about the year 1412, when it passed to the Thorntons, and afterwards to the Lumleys. The number of its inhabitants in 1081 was included in the parish returns; in 1811, it was 1,393; in 1821, 1,320; in 1831, 1,372; in 1841, 1,611; and in 1851, 1,429. This decrease of population is ascribed to the closing of the large iron-works which formerly existed here.

The Village of Swalwell is about four miles west-by-south of Gateshead, and possesses chapels belonging to the Presbyterians, Primitive, Wesleyan, and Wesleyan New Connexion Methodists, and Wesleyan Methodist Reformers; a Charity School, and a Mechanics' Institute and Library. There is a good bridge, of three arches, over the Derwent, near Swalwell.

* See Page 435.

Whickham township contained in 1811, 758 inhabitants; in 1821, 758; in 1831, 873; in 1841, 923; and in 1851, 910. Its acreage, rateable value, and population in 1801 are included in the parish returns. The manor of Whickham, according to Boldon Book, was held by the Bishop of Durham, who had here thirty-five villain tenants, each of whom held an ox-gang of land, consisting of fifteen acres at sixteenpence rent, exclusive of services which were severe. Each villain wrought for the lord three days each week in the year, besides the labour of harvest and ploughing; they were bound to erect a cottage; and carry and fetch from Bedlington the bishop's baggage, &c., when required. They also paid 9s. cornage rent, and provided a milch cow for the lord, and for every ox-gang of land they found a hen and ten eggs, and served in the lord's fishery in the Tyne. The head-boroughman had twenty-four acres of land allotted to him in recompense for the duties of his office. The punder had land assigned him, besides an acknowledgment from every tillage farm by the threave; and he provided the bishop with 40 hens and 300 eggs. In Bishop Hatfield's Survey, the tenures and services are detailed at great length. The tenants are divided into bond and free: but the actual services were converted into monied rents; whilst the service of villainage was changing into the mild tenure of "at the will of the lord by copy of court-roll;" and the manor of Whickham still continues to be held under the Bishop of Durham, either by lease or by copy of court-roll. A court-leet is held in the village every alternate year, in the month of October. The North Fields of Whickham were divided in 1667, pursuant to an agreement amongst the proprietors, for quieting whose claims an injunction was issued from the Court of Chancery, at Durham, under which the highways were set out, and ordered to be repaired by the parishioners.

The Village of Whickham, which is situated about four miles west-south-west of Gateshead, is well built; and some of the houses stand on the brink of a steep descent, which commands a beautiful prospect of the vale of the Tyne from Newburn to Newcastle. Near the village is a stratum of burnt earth, consisting chiefly of clay and stone, which tradition says was caused by the English army setting fire to their tents previous to their hasty retreat when the Scottish forces crossed the Tyne from Newburn in 1640. The burning camp communicated with a seam of coal, which is said to have burnt for many years with great fury; the calcined stones and earth are now made useful in forming garden-walks, &c. Cromwell's army, or some considerable portion of it, lay here on their march to Scotland in 1648.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, still retains many evidences of its antiquity, but possesses few pretensions to architectural elegance. It consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and western tower, and contains a few mural monuments. The churchyard, which is very spacious, was enlarged in 1812, when an acre of ground was added to it. The parish register commences in 1573. The living is a rectory, valued in the Liber Regis at £20 8s. 11½d.; gross income, £803. Patron, the Bishop of Durham; rector, the Rev. Henry B. Carr, M.A.; curate, Rev. Richard Skinner.

The Rectory House stands at some distance from the church; the glebe consists of the garden, orchard, and about forty-five acres of land.

The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship here.

The Parish School was originally founded by the Rev. Robert Thomlinson, D.D., about the year 1714, who applied to this purpose a legacy of £100, left by Jane Blackiston, for teaching poor children of the parish; and who also himself, by his will, bearing date 16th November, 1745, left the school and

velling-house for the master, with certain galleries and pews in the parish urch of Whickham, and also the sum of £100 in addition to the like sum ven by Mrs. Blackiston, to the archdeacon of Northumberland, the vicar of ewcastle, and the librarian of the testator's library in Newcastle. The pews id galleries are now let at £11 or £12 per annum. The two sums of £100 ich were laid out in 1751, in the purchase of £200 South Sea Annuities, ow producing £6; and an allotment of three-quarters of an acre set out to ie school, is let for £1 per annum. From these sources the whole of the ermanent income of the school is now derived, amounting to about £19 per nnum. In the year 1825 the national system was adopted in the school, nd a house for the mistress was built by private subscription. The establishment is now supported partly by the income above mentioned, but rincipally by voluntary contributions; and is under the management of a ommittee of subscribers, who act with the trustees under Dr. Thomlinson's rill. The school contains two apartments, each of which possess sufficient ccommodation for 120 children, 36 of whom receive a gratuitous education. ohn Johnstone Robinson and Elizabeth Crozier, teachers.

A Library was established here in 1854, which now contains about 200 olumes. J. J. Robinson, librarian.

Charities.—*John Hewett*, who died 3rd December, 1738, bequeathed £100, he interest of which was to be distributed yearly on Easter Tuesday, or as oon after as convenient, in the following manner, viz:—£30 to be laid out n Bibles, Common Prayer Books, &c., to be given to such of the charity scholars of Whickham as should best deserve the same, as a reward for their diligence, and the remainder towards binding out yearly one or more boys apprentices out of the charity school at Whickham. Of late years £1 per annum has been brought to the account of this charity from Marshall's Charity, hereafter mentioned.—By the will of *Robert Marshall*, the sum of £20 was bequeathed to the churchwardens and overseers of Whickham, to be placed out at interest, and the produce applied to the clothing of one of the poorest boys in the Whickham Charity School. On account of this charity £1 per annum is added to the produce of Hewett's Charity, as above mentioned.—*Ralph Harrison*, by will, 26th March, 1687, left £100 to the poor of this parish.—*Lady Clavering*, 18th May, 1726, gave £100 to the poor of Whickham, to which *Thomas Bowes, Esq.*, added £20 more. The latter bequest is lost. The two former produce £10 per annum, which is added to the produce of Bishop Wood's Charity, hereafter mentioned; and the whole amount, £18 11s. 3d., is divided amongst the four quarters of the parish, according to the number of applicants in each.—*Thomas Wood*, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, in 1690, left £100 to the town of Whickham, in addition to £100 previously given by him to the said place. The interest is applied as above mentioned.—*Sir James Clavering*, by will, December 6th, 1697, left a rent charge out of his messuage and lands at Crook Bank; out of which £12 he appointed there should be distributed every Sunday morning, after service in Whickham Church, by the overseers, twenty-four penny loaves of wheaten bread, to twenty-four poor people of the said parish; and that twenty-four coats, petticoats, and waistcoats of grey russet, should be yearly given to twenty-four poor men, women, or children, born and living within the parish of Whickham, on St. Andrew's Day.—On a table of benefactions in the church it is stated that *Sir John Clavering, Bart.*, left to the poor of this parish £50. Nothing is now known of this bequest.—The late *Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart.*, in 1854, left £100 in trust of the rector, for the use of the

poor, or the schools of Lanchester and Winlaton respectively. There are also charities which are applied to the repairs of the church, and seven charities are returned as lost.

POST OFFICE, WHICKHAM.—Letters arrive here from Gateshead at 9 15 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 8 20 p.m.

Those not otherwise described reside at Whickham.

Adamson John A. provision dlr. Swalwell
Adamson Thomas, builder, &c.
Aiston Edward, vict. *Pack Horse*, Crookgate
Arthur Thomas, vict. *Elephant*, Swalwell
Arkless Benjamin, vict. *Royal Oak*
Armstrong Charles, land agent, Axwell Park
Armstrong John, grocer and farmer, Swalwell
Armstrong Joseph, shovel handle maker, Swalwell
Atkinson George, grocer and tallow chandler
Atkinson Henry, tailor
Atkinson Jonathan, carrier to Newcastle
Atkinson Joseph, teacher, Dunston
Atkinson Ralph, butcher
Atkinson Richd. draper & grocer, Dunston
Atkinson Thomas, boot and shoemaker, Dunston
Battingsby John, joiner
Baty Isabella, beerhouse
Bell James, shopkeeper
Berkley Cuthbert, viewer, Marley Hill
Brown Robert, vict. *Mason's Arms*
Browne William, vict. *Bay Horse*
Brocket William Edward, solicitor
Brown Mr. Thomas
Bruce Edward, butcher, Swalwell
Burnett Miss Ellen, Dunston
Burnop Isabella, vict. *Woodman's Arms*, Fellside
Carr Rev. Henry, rector
Clavering J. C. solicitor
Clark John, shopkeeper, Swalwell
Colling John, stone mason
Cook John, civil engineer
Crawford Thomas, shopkeeper, Sunnyside
Dand John, agent, Hill Head
Dixon John, blacksmith
Elliott Thomas, shopkeeper, Swalwell
Errington Roger, miller, Swalwell
Foreman George, vict. *New Inn*
Forster Anthy. vict. *Nag's Head*, Swalwell
Forster Edward, vict. *Sun Inn*
Forster Elizabeth, shopkeeper
Forster Miss Elizabeth
Forster Ralph, baker
Forster Thomas, vict. *Three Tuns*
Gardner Jos. vict. *Queen's Head*, Swalwell
Gillinder William, Forge Works, Swalwell
Gladders George, shopkeeper
Golightly John, shopkeeper
Golightly Henry, shoemaker
Gramesley Mrs. Jane, Bird Hill
Hall Thomas, butcher
Hannington George and Co. brick and tile makers, Swalwell
Harbottle John, tailor, Swalwell
Harrison Mr. John
Hawks Henry, butcher
Hedley William, blacksmith, Sunnyside
Hedworth Anthony, spade handle maker, Dunston
Hedworth Thomas, joiner and cartwright, Sunnyside
Hewitt Thomas, Esq. Hunter's Hill
Hodgson Thomas, butcher, Swalwell
Hunter Miss, Whickham
Hutt William, Esq. M.P. Gibside
Ismay Ellison, gardener
Ismay John, shopkeeper and gardener
Ismay Thomas, vict. & mason, *Three Tuns*
Jobling Lancelot, vict. and saw mill, *Hollander*, Swalwell
Lamb John, shoemaker
Leatherd Thomas, vict. *Rose and Crown*, Swalwell
Liddell Joseph, joiner
Lumbley Robert, tailor, Swalwell
Maggison Thomas N., M.D
Masterman George, tailor
Milburn Edward, vict. and joiner, *Rose and Crown*
Milburn William, gardener
Mitfort Joseph, tailor
Murray Brothers, Chemical Manufactory, Swalwell
Murray John, vict. *Waterloo Hotel*
Myers Christopher, manufacturing chemist, Dunston
Murray John (Murray Brothers), ha. Burnop Field
Murray Michael (Murray Brothers), ha. Swalwell
Murray Thomas (Murray Brothers), ha. Burnop Field
Nicholson Jonathan, boot and shoemaker
Nowell Forster, vict. *Wherry Inn*
Oswald William, relieving officer and registrar of births, deaths, and marriages for Whickham district
Oxsley Samuel, shopkeeper, Swalwell
Palmer Messrs. timber merchants, Dunston
Parker Henry, Esq. Dunston Hall
Pyle George, shoemaker
Pyle Ralph, boot and shoemaker
Pyle Robert, blacksmith, &c. Sunnyside
Richardson Edw. Esq., Whickham House
Rutherford Wm. vict. *Sun Inn*, Sunnyside
Shaw Mr. Frederick
Simons Miss, boarding school

nner Rev. Richard, curate
ith Ann, shopkeeper
rk John, tailor
phenson John H. surgeon
aker Mrs. Isabella
rtees Robert, blacksmith
ylor Matthew, brewer
ylor Mr. Thomas, Dockerdale Hall
ompson John, vict. *Dun Cow*
ompson John, engineer, Marley Hill
illace Mrs.
alter Miss Catharine
eatherit Mr. James

Farmers.

mstrong John, Wood House
illie Timothy, Byre Moor lane
arras John, Esq. J.P. and brewer, Farn Acres
rown William, Shatford Farm, Teams
arnop George and William (yeomen), Lane House
urnop Michael, Byre Moor
rummond Robert, Riding Farm
lliott N. Cut Thorns
rrington Roger, Swalwell
Gibson John, Swalwell
Hall George, Longfield
Hall Joseph, Marshall Lands
Harrison J. and C. Swalwell
Hodgson Thomas (and butcher), Swalwell
Hopper John, Old Axwell
Mawbray J. and T. Whickham
Mordew John W. South Field
Newton Thomas, Mount House
Nixon and Brocket, Ravensworth Hill
Oxley Robert, Whickham Thorns
Pattison John M. Norwood
Pescot Lancelot and Joseph, Dunston
Richardson Ralph, Hollingside
Robson Mrs. Lobley Hill
Rutherforth Robert, Green Farm
Sanderson Henry, Swalwell
Shotton Robert, Sunnyside
Taylor John, Market lane
Taylor William (yeoman), the Grange
Turbit Robert, Swalwell
Twiddell John and Robert, Dunston West Farm
Twiddell William, Dunston East Farm
Wardell George (& overseer), Whickham
Wilkinson John Etridge, Whickham Hill

WINLATON PARISH.

This parish, comprising the townships of Chopwell and Winlaton, was ormed from the parish of Ryton, by an order in council, dated November 6th, 832, and created a separate and distinct parish.

CHOPWELL township comprises an area of 3,150 acres, and its rateable alue is £2,540. Its population in 801 was 346; in 1811, 291; in 1821, 37; in 1831, 254; in 1841, 320; and in 1851, 458 souls. This township nciently comprised the south-western angle of the parish of Ryton; but the state has now been divided into several distinct portions. Chopwell was a part of the property of Newminster Abbey; and Surtees conjectures that he Swinburnes, who were already tenants of Chopwell under the abbey, obtained at the dissolution the fee simple of the crown or its grantees. It continued in the possession of the Swinburne family till the time of the Northern Rebellion, when John Swinburne, being implicated in that unfortunate affair, was obliged to quit England; and his estates were seized upon by the crown. The manor of Chopwell was subsequently granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Robert Constable, from whose family it was purchased by the Archers. It afterwards became the property of the Dudleys and Claverings, from the latter of whom it passed by marriage to William Earl Cowper, who sold Chopwell Hall, Horsgate, and Broomfield House to Dr. Thorpe, rector of Ryton, and to his son, Robert Thorp, Esq. The present landowners are the Marquis of Bute (who is also the principal owner of the royalties), Robert Surtees, Esq., Aubone Surtees, Esq., John Cookson, Esq., Archdeacon Thorp, Mr. James Fewster, Mr. William Cochrane Carr, Mr. Thomas E. Ward, Mr. Mark Snowdon, the executors of Thomas Thorp, Esq., Mr. James Annandale, Mrs. Herdman, and others. There are some extensive plantations in this township, which are held by government. *Almonside*, *Hukergate*, and *Blackhall*, are the names of estates in this township.

The Hamlet of Chopwell is about 11 miles west-south-west of Newcastle. Here is a chapel-of-ease to Winlaton, in which the minister of the parish church officiates on Sundays. *Lead Gate, High Spen*, and *Horse Gate*, are also hamlets in this township.

Gainsfield Colliery, situated at High Spen, is the property of the Marquis of Bute, and affords employment to a considerable number of men and boys. Mr. John Gray, of Gainsfield House, is viewer and manager.

Armstrong John, vict. *Ship Inn*, Black Hall Mill
Bates John, overman, High Spen Colliery
Burnet Mrs. Ann Elizabeth, Beda Lodge
Bute The Marquis of, colliery owner, Gainsfield Colliery, High Spen
Cawthorn Michael & Mark, tile manufacturers, Arminside
Clues William, foreman of the plantations, Chopwell
Errington John, vict. farmer, wood bailiff to Lord Ravensworth and to the lords of the manor of Winlaton, *The Board*, High Spen
Hunter Joseph, blacksmith, Leadgate
Hunter Thomas, vict. *The Board*, Leadgate
Thompson William, superintendent of Chopwell Plantations, Chopwell Cottage

Farmers.

Burton Richard & Thomas, Arminside
Bulman Thomas & William, Ravenside and Milkwell Burn
Brown John, Bowsers Hall
Coulson Robert, Horsegate
Errington John, High Spen
Fewster James, New House
Hedley Gabriel, Ash Tree
Hopper Peter, High Spen
Hunter Thomas, Leadgate
Jewitt Robert, Chopwell Hall
Kirsopp John, Heavygate
Laws George, Bucks Nook
Lawson Margaret, Green Head
Mason Thomas, Black Hall
Ridley John, Chopwell Mill
Roxby John, Pear Tree
Willey John, Broomfield
Wood Michael, Tongue Burn
Wood Robert, Strothers

WINLATON township contains 5,111 acres, and its rateable value is £10,9[illegible]. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 3,021; in 1811, 3,063; in 1821, 3,532; in 1831, 3,951; in 1841, 5,006; and in 1851, 5,627. The principal landowners are Charles Towneley, Esq., Sir William Clavering, Bart., the Marquis of Bute, Lord Ravensworth, Joseph Cowen, Esq., and John Bowes, Esq., the last four of whom also exercise the manorial rights and privileges. In Boldon Book, Wynlakton and Berley are described as being on lease with the demesne and villain service, and with the farm stock, under £15 rent. Besides, the tenants in villainage mowed the lord's meadows, and they received their corrody, and won and led the hay. The marsh, the meadow, and the wood, were reserved to the lord. The mill paid five marks-and-a-half. In 1368, Sir Ralph Neville died seised of the manor, which was then held by twenty marks exchequer rent. Winlaton continued in the Neville family till the reign of Elizabeth, when, just before the forfeiture, Charles Earl of Westmoreland, on the 19th July, 1569, conveyed it for £2,000, to Richard Hodgson and William Selby, who held it in equal moieties. The families of Selby and Hodgson held Winlaton for several generations, but it is now possessed by the proprietors above mentioned. This township contains extensive iron works, in which anchors, even of the largest size, anvils, chain cables, cylinders, edge tools, nail-rods, files, &c., are manufactured; collieries, engine building establishments, fire-brick and gas retort manufactories, saw mills, &c.

The Village of Winlaton occupies an elevated situation, on the west side of the Derwent, about six miles west of Newcastle. About the year 1690, Sir Ambrose Crowley removed his iron works from Sunderland to this place, which then consisted of only a few cottages. In the following year, Wm.

›n corn mill was converted into an iron forge, and the works were quickly ended to Swalwell and other places in the vicinity. In 1705, a chapel, ›able of holding 300 persons, was built at Winlaton, for the use of the :kmen; schools too were established, and a code of laws drawn up, which a great measure superseded the laws of the land, and became locally ablished. Sir John Anvil, in the *Spectator*, No. 299, is said to be Sir ıbrose Crowley. The principal manufacturers here still retain the name Crowley (Crowley, Millington, and Co.), and employ a considerable number workmen.

The Church, dedicated to St. Paul, is an elegant Gothic structure, erected 1828, at a cost of £2,500, from a design by Ignatius Bonomi, Esq. It com- ıses nave, aisles, chancel, south porch, and square tower, the latter of which surmounted by four pinnacles; and contains 800 sittings, 400 of which are :e and unappropriated. The tower contains a peal of five bells, and there an excellent organ in the west gallery. The interior of the church is very at, and the softened light which streams through its richly stained windows ds much to the general impressiveness of its appearance. The chancel ndow is occupied by figures of the Redeemer, the four Evangelists, and gels bearing scrolls; the other windows are filled with suitable representa- ›ns of Scripture subjects. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the ishop of Durham, of the yearly value of £356. Rector, Rev. Henry 'ardell, M.A.; curate, Rev. H. J. Wardell, B.A.

The Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and resbyterians, have places of worship here.

St. Paul's National School is a stone building, formerly used as a church- ıapel for Winlaton, and is attended by about eighty children of both sexes. ; is under government inspection, and is conducted by Mr. Whitfield omilly.

Winlaton Mechanics' Institute and Reading Room was established on the th September, 1847, and now numbers about forty members; the library ›ntains about 180 volumes. John M'Olvin, secretary. There is also a *ubscription Library*, containing upwards of 1,000 volumes in the various epartments of literature, which is well supported. John Burrell, librarian.

Axwell is a manor in this township, which, in 1362, was held of the see of)urham by William de Birtley. At the time of Hatfield's Survey it was eld by the heirs of Hugh del Redheugh, by knight's service and a payment f 15s. 4d. It was afterwards held by the Thornton family, from whom it 'as transferred by marriage to the Lumleys, coming subsequently to the)gles and Clavering, with the latter of whom it still remains. Serlo de Burgh, he ancestor of the Claverings, came into England with the Conqueror, and Edward I. conferred upon his descendants the name of Clavering, from their ›arony in Essex. They first settled here in the reign of Elizabeth. *Axwell Park*, the modern seat of the Claverings, is situated north of the Derwent. The house was erected by the late Sir Thomas Clavering, from a design by Payne, and is considered to be one of the happiest efforts of that architect. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence, and commands beautiful and nteresting views of the woods of Gibside and the vale of the Tyne. The ›resent resident is Joseph Lamb, Esq.

Barlow, formerly Berley, is a hamlet, in this township, seven miles west by south of Newcastle, where there is a Methodist Chapel and an endowed school, which is attended by about seventy children.

Derwenthaugh, a hamlet, in Stella parish, but in Winlaton township, is

situated on the bank of the Tyne, about four miles west of Newcastle, where there are a number of coke ovens, belonging to the Marquis of Bute, and a large fire brick manufactory and coke ovens, belonging to George Heppell Ramsay, Esq. *Charles Nesbit*, a celebrated wood engraver, of the last century, was a native of this place.

Winlaton Mill, another hamlet, in this township, five-and-a-half miles south west of Newcastle, is principally inhabited by the workmen in the adjoining iron works.

POST OFFICE, WINLATON: Isaac Haydon, postmaster.—Letters arrive here at 8 30 a.m. and are despatched at 3 30 p.m. and 8 15 p.m.

Armstrong Chas. land agent, Axwell Park
Aydon Isaac, postmaster
Bagnall Henry A. chain, nail, &c. manufacturer (R. S. Bagnall, Son, & Co.)
Bagnall Isaiah, chain, nail, &c. manufacturer (R. S. Bagnall, Son, & Co.)
Bagnall Isaiah, draper
Bagnall R. S. chain, nail, &c. manufacturer (R. S. Bagnall, Son, & Co.)
Bagnall R. S. jun. agent for R. S. Bagnall, Son & Co.)
Bagnall R. S., Son, & Co. chain, nail, spade, shovel, and hinge manufacturers, and engine work in all its branches, Winlaton and High Forge, Swalwell
Bell George, dealer in hardware
Belt & Whitfield, grocers, drapers, and corn millers
Belt Robert, brewer and farmer
Bennett Richard, agent
Bourn George & Co. chain & nailmakers
Boyd Henry P. chain, nail, screw-bolt, and hinge manufacturer, and iron merchant
Chambers John, engineer, Gainsfield
Codling John, millwright, joiner, cartwright, and agricultural implement maker, Barlow
Cowen Miss Ann
Cowen Joseph, firebrick &c. manufacturer (Joseph Cowen & Co.), ho. Blaydon Burn House
Cowen Joseph & Co. firebrick and gas retort manufacturers, Blaydon Burn
Forster John, agent
Goodfellow J. P. accountant
Gray John, brewer, maltster, and viewer of collieries, Gairsfield House
Hall Thomas, registrar of births & deaths for Winlaton district
Hancock Miss Ann, Snook Hill
Hancock Miss Margaret, Snook Hill
Henderson Robert, foreman smith, Gainsfield Colliery
Home Robert, baker
Jeffrey John, grocer, provision and flour dealer
Lamb Joseph, Esq. Axwell Park
Laycock Joseph, chain, iron, &c. manufacturer (R. J. & R. Laycock), ho. Hallgarth House
Laycock Richard, chain, iron, &c. manufacturer (R. J. & R. Laycock)
Laycock Robert, chain, iron, &c. manufacturer (R. J. & R. Laycock)
Laycock Robert, Joseph, and Richard, chain, hinge, screwbolt, and iron manufacturers, Winlaton, and railway waggon builders, Stella Forge
Marshall Mr. Richard
Nicholson John, saw mill owner & timber merchant
Nicholson John, jun. joiner and builder
Nixon Jared, chain, nail, hinge, screwbolt, and sail thimble manufacturer
Oliver Robert, hinge and screwbolt manufacturer
Parker George, assistant overseer
Parker Jane, vict. and nail and chain manufacturer, *Crown and Cannon Inn*
Ramsay George Heppell, colliery owner, Blaydon Main, coke manufacturer, Derwenthaugh, and firebrick manufacturer, Saltwell; ho. Derwent Villa
Ramsay Thomas, general manager, Derwenthaugh
Renwick John & Son, nail and chain manufacturers
Romilly Whirfield, schoolmaster
Smith John, brewer, maltster, and farmer
Thompson Andrew, engine, chain, &c. manufacturer (G. C. & A. Thompson)
Thompson Cuthbert, engine, chain, &c. manufacturer (G. C. & A. Thompson)
Thompson Cuthbert, jun. agent
Thompson G. C. & A. engine, nail, chain, and iron manufacturers, Winlaton, and of the firm of Thompson Brothers, Dunston
Thompson George, engine, chain, &c. manufacturer (G. C. & A. Thompson)
Wardell Rev. H. J., B.A. curate, Rectory
Wardell Rev. Henry, M.A. rector, Rectory
Watson William, chain, nail, screwbolt, and cramp manufacturer; ho. Longridge
Whitfield James, grocer, draper, and corn miller (Belt & Whirfield)
Whitfield Joshua, chain, nail, heel and toe platemaker, and smith
Wintrip W. & J. flint grinders, Blaydon Burn

Academies.

NATIONAL SCHOOL — Whitfield Romilly, master
PRIMITIVE METHODIST — Ann Walters, mistress
Haswell Mrs. Hannah
Robson Elizabeth

Anchor Manufacturers.

Crowley, Millington, and Co. Winlaton Mill

Boot and Shoemakers.

Dodd Nicholas
Fawcitt John
Graham John
Snowball Aubone
Stobbs Joseph
Turner Robert

Brewers and Maltsters.

Belt Robert
Smith Anthony
Smith John

Butchers.

Armstrong Henry
Bagnall John
Heavens Robert
Lighter Jacob
Renwick William
Wailes Anthony
Watson James

Cartwrights.

Codling John (and machine maker), Barlow
Richardson Thomas

Chain and Chain-Cable Manufacturers.

Bagnall R. S. Son and Co.
Bourn George and Co.
Boyd Henry P.
Cowen John
Hurst William
Laycock R. J. & R.
Miller Thomas
Nixon Jared
Parker Jane
Renwick John & Son
Thompson G. C. & A.
Watson William

Coal Owners & Merchants.

Cowen J. and Co. Blaydon Burn
Ramsay G. H. Blaydon Main

Engine Builders.

Thompson G. C. & A.

Farmers.

Anderson Robert, Low Spen
Anderson William, Ash Tree
Armstrong Joseph, Low Spen
Atkinson John, Winlaton
Belt Robert, Winlaton
Charlton Robert, Hollin Hill
Dodd Jos. Sherburn green
Dodd Martin, Pawston Birks
Hancock Ralph, Snook Hill
Howdon Thomas, Winlaton
Irwin Thomas, High Spen
Lawson Thomas
March Thos. Blaydon bank
Martinson Edward, Shibdon
Nixon Mary, Barlow
Ramsay G. H. Derwent Villa
Reed Thomas, Spen banks
Robinson John, West Thorneley
Robinson Joseph, Smeales
Robinson Sarah, Norman's Riding
Robinson Thomas, East Thorneley
Shotton Anthony, Smeales
Smith John, Winlaton and Gainsfield
Swinburne Hannah, Lintz Ford
Thompson John, Low Thorneley
Watson James, Winlaton

Fire-brick and Gas Retort Manufacturers.

Cowen Joseph & Co. Blaydon Burn
Ramsay G. H. Derwenthaugh

Grocers & Provision Dealers.

Armstrong Michael
Belt and Whitfield
Fawcitt John
Forster Elizabeth
Forster Joseph
Hall Jane
Howdon Thomas
Hurst Ann
Hurst William
Jeffrey John
Miller Frances (& druggist)
Marshall William
Patterson William
Reed James
Reed John
Renwick John
Scott Watson
Tench John
Wailes Anthony

Hinge Manufacturers.

Bagnall R. S. Son, & Co
Bell George
Boyd Henry P.
Laycock R. J. & R
Nixon Jared
Oliver Robert
Reed John
Renwick & Son
Watson William

Inns, Hotels, and Public Houses.

Black Boy, Jane Rayne
Black Horse, Matthew Atkinson, Barlow
Board, George Fenwick, Derwenthaugh
Coach and Horses, John Bendin
Corner House, Robt. Forster
Crown and Cannon, Jane Parker
Green Tree, John Roddam, Barlow
Highlander, George Robson
New Inn, John Soulsby
Red Lion, Margaret Hunter, Winlaton Mill
Royal Oak, Bryce Lockey, Winlaton Mill
Rose and Crown, Charles Dixon
Smiths' Arms, Robt. Forster
Swan, Richard Swan
Skiff-boat, James Nasbitt, Derwenthaugh
Thorneley Arms, Martha Robson, Rowlands Gill
Vulcan, Mary Smith

Beerhouses.

Evans Joseph
Layburn Wm. Winlaton Mill
Pace John, High Thorneley
Robson Lockey, Winlaton Mill
Shields James
Smith Anthony

Iron Manufacturers.

Crowley, Millington, & Co. Winlaton Mill
Martindale John & Co. Blaydon Burn
Thompson G. C. & A.

Iron Merchants.

Bagnall R. S. Son, & Co
Bourn George & Co
Boyd Henry P.
Laycock R. J. & R.
Thompson G. C. & A.

Joiners.

Codling John, Barlow
Nicholson John, jun
Richardson Thomas

Nail Makers.

Bagnall R. S. Son & Co
Bell George
Boyd Henry P.
Cowen John

Hurst William
Laycock R. J. & R.
Miller Thomas
Nixon Jared
Parker Jane
Renwick J. & Son
Thompson G. C. & A.
Watson William
Whitfield Joshua (and heel and toe plates)

Patten Ring Manufacturers.

Ayre Thomas & Co
Bagnall John
Bagnall R. S. Son, & Co
Miller Thomas
Renwick J. & Son
Thompson J. C. & A.

Saw Mill Owner.

Nicholson John

Smiths.

Armstrong George
Bagnall John
Forster Robert
Howston Wm. Bate Houses
Hurst William
Laidler Michael
Lawson Henry, Barlow
Renwick James
Whitfield Joshua

Surgeons.

Brown Francis S.
Callender Edward
Dodd Henry

Tailors.

Brown John
Gilhespy Robert
Heppel Joseph
Howdon Thomas
Phillips William

Timber Merchants.

Nicholson John
Robson George

Carriers.

John Atkinson and Anthony Tench to Newcastle on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday

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MUNICIPAL

CORPORATIONS OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

CORPORATION OF DURHAM FOR 1855-56.

(Under 5 and 6 Wm. 4, cap. 76).

Mayor

JOHN HENRY FORSTER, ESQUIRE

Recorder

HENRY STAPYLTON, ESQUIRE

Town Clerk

JOHN TIPLADY, ESQUIRE

Aldermen

	Retires
HENRY JOHN MARSHALL	1856
ROBERT HOGGETT	1856
RICHARD THOMPSON	1856
MARK STORY	[illegible]
JOHN BRAMWELL	[illegible]
ROBERT THWAITES	[illegible]

Councillors

North Ward

	Retires
SAMUEL MONKHOUSE	1856
JOHN COLPITTS	1856
JOHN WATSON	1857
JOHN FORSTER	1857
ROBERT STAFFORD	1858
WILLIAM BOYD	1858

South Ward

	Retires
EDWARD PEELE	1856
GEORGE BROWN	1856
JOHN HENRY FORSTER	1857
JOHN WARD	[illegible]
GEORGE SHAW	[illegible]
EDWARD SHAFTO	[illegible]

St. Nicholas' Ward

	Retires
ROBERT ROBSON	[illegible]
JOHN WHEELDON BARNES	[illegible]
ROBERT SUTHERLAND	[illegible]
THOMAS HUTTON	[illegible]
GEORGE ROBSON	[illegible]
JAMES MONKS	[illegible]

Auditors

WILLIAM TRUEMAN and JOHN BREWSTER CHAPMAN.

GEORGE WALKER, Treasurer—JOHN DICKINSON, Collector—JOHN CHISMAN, Pastmaster

Superintendent ROBISON, Billetmaster—

THOMAS WHITE and WILLIAM TINDALE, Sergeants-at-Mace

RALPH THWAITES, Bellman

Borough Magistrates

THE MAYOR OF DURHAM
MARK STORY, Esq
VEN. ARCHDEACON THORP, D.D
JOHN HENDERSON, Esq
WILLIAM SHIELDS, Esq
JOHN SHIELDS, Esq
ROBERT HOGGETT, Esq
WILLIAM HENDERSON, Esq
HENRY STAPYLTON, Esq

WILLIAM MARSHALL, solicitor, Clerk—WILLIAM ROBISON, High Constable

BOROUGH AND CORPORATE DISTRICT OF GATESHEAD.

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 1, 1856.

Mayor

JAMES SMITH, ESQUIRE

Town Clerk

GEORGE JOHNSON KENMIR, ESQUIRE

LIST OF THE COUNCIL

Acting as the local board of health for the corporate district of the said borough

Aldermen

1 JAMES SMITH, Esq. (Mayor)
2 JOHN LISTER, Esq
3 JOSEPH ROBSON, Esq
4 GEORGE HAWKS, Esq
5 CHARLES JOHN PEARSON, Esq
6 DAVID HAGGIE, Esq

Councillors

East Ward

GEORGE BRINTON
JOSEPH ABBOT HYMERS
JAMES HEWITT
WILLIAM DINGWALL
JOHN SKELTON
JONATHAN ROBSON

West Ward

WILLIAM COOK
JOHN WOOLSTON
B. J. PROCKTER
GEORGE CRAWSHAY
PETER HAGGIE
DAVID GADDY

South Ward

GEORGE PATTERSON
JAMES WILSON
R. W. HODGSON
THOMAS WELFORD
ALEXANDER GEORGE GRAY
CHRISTIAN ALLHUSEN

Treasurer, Mr. SAMUEL ELLISON PEARSE
Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. JOHN LAMB
High Constable and Superintendent of Police, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY SCHOREY
Quarterly Meeting Days—February 6th, May 7th, and August 6th, at two o'clock p.m.

CORPORATION OF HARTLEPOOL FOR 1855-56.

Mayor

THOMAS ROBSON, ESQUIRE (also an alderman)

Town Clerk

(And clerk to the Board of Health)

THOMAS BELK, ESQUIRE

Mr. ALDERMAN TURNBULL
" " TODD
" " GORDON
Mr. COUNCILLOR BROWN
" " GROVES
" " HALL
" " JOBSON
" " MOWBRAY
Mr. COUNCILLOR CARTER
" " WETHERELL
" " HUNTER
" " DRYSDALE
" " MERRYWEATHER
" " GREY
" " GRAHAM

The above also form the local board of health

Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. F. G. MORRIS
Officer of Health, GEORGE GREEN, M.D—Treasurer, WILLIAM HODGSON
Superintendent of Police—JAMES WATERS

CORPORATION OF SOUTH SHIELDS FOR 1855-56.

Mayor
THOMAS STAINTON, ESQUIRE

Town Clerk
THOMAS SALMON, ESQUIRE

LIST OF THE COUNCIL

(Acting as the local board of health, for the year ending 1st November, 1856)

Aldermen

South Shields Ward
1 GEORGE POTTS, presiding alderman
2 JAMES YOUNG
3 TERROT GLOVER

Westoe Ward
1 THOMAS FORSYTH, presiding alderman
2 JOHN ROBINSON

Jarrow Ward
1 MATTHEW STAINTON, presiding alderman
2 JOHN TOSHACH
3 THOMAS STAINTON

Councillors

South Shields Ward
1 RICHARD BATY RIDLEY
2 JOHN BRODRICK DALE
3 ROBERT CHAPMAN
4 ROBERT WALLIS
5 SOLOMON SUTHERLAND
6 JOSEPH LOGAN THOMPSON
7 MATTHEW AISBITT
8 JOHN CARNABY
9 MATTHEW HUTCHINSON

Westoe Ward
1 WILLIAM ALDERSON
2 FREDERICK CORDER
3 JOHN FENWICK
4 THOMAS MOFFETT
5 ROBERT DAWSON
6 CHRISTOPHER TATE

Jarrow Ward
1 WILLIAM LAWSON
2 JOHN HESLOP
3 JOHN WALKER LAMB
4 ELI KAY
5 WILLIAM JAMES
6 JOHN ARMSTRONG
7 GEORGE HUDSON
7 GEORGE DENHAM
9 CHRISTOPHER AKENHEAD WAWN

Borough Surveyor, CHRISTOPHER THOMPSON—Treasurer, THOMAS SCOTT

Rate Collector, JOHN PEARSON ELLIOTT — Superintendent of Police, JOSEPH HEDINGTON

High Constable, Inspector of Nuisances, Inspector of Common Lodgings, Collector of Market and Fair Tolls—all vacant

Quarterly Meetings of the Council - Wednesday, 6th February; Wednesday, 7th May; Wednesday, 6th August; and Monday, 10th November, 1856, at 12 o'clock noon

Monthly Meetings of the Council — Wednesday, 5th December, 1855; Wednesday, 2nd January; Wednesday, 5th March; Wednesday, 2nd April; Wednesday, 4th June; Wednesday, 2nd July; Wednesday, 3rd September; Wednesday, 1st October; Wednesday, 3rd December, 1856, at 12 o'clock noon

Borough Magistrates

THOMAS STAINTON, Esq. Mayor
JOHN TOSHACH, Esq. Dean-street
JOHN TWIZELL WAWN, Esq. West Boldon
GEORGE POTTS, Esq. King-street
JAMES STEVENSON, Esq
JAMES YOUNG, Esq. Ogle-terrace
THOMAS FORSYTH, Esq. Wellington-terrace
JOHN ROBINSON, Esq. East King-street

JAMES LAMB BARKER, Esq. Clerk

County Magistrates

RICHARD SHORTRIDGE, Esq. Chairman
SIR HEDWORTH WILLIAMSON, Bart. Whitburn
JOSEPH SIMPSON, Esq. West House
JOHN TWIZELL WAWN, Esq. West Boldon
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq. Bent House
THOMAS FORSYTH, Esq. Wellington-terrace
CHARLES MILNER, Esq. Biddick
CAPTAIN DALE, Whitburn
HEDWORTH WILLIAMSON, Esq. Whitburn

JAMES LAMB BARKER, Esq. Clerk

Member of Parliament
ROBERT INGHAM, Esq. M.P. Westoe

CORPORATION OF STOCKTON FOR 1855-56.

Mayor

JOSHUA BYERS, ESQUIRE

Town Clerk

J. R. WILSON, ESQUIRE

Aldermen

	RETIRES		RETIRES
ROBERT THOMPSON	1856	RICHARD JACKSON	1859
WILLIAM SKINNER	1856	THOMAS WREN	1859
JOSHUA BYERS	1856	ROBERT CRAGGS	1859
R. H. KEENLYSIDE, M.D	1856	R. ORD, Jun	1859

Councillors

South-West Ward	RETIRES	North-West Ward	RETIRES
WILLIAN WELDON	1856	S. BRAITHWAITE	1856
THOMAS GARBUTT	1856	PORTER DENNES	1856
JOHN SETTLE	1857	RICHARD THOMAS HALL	1857
JOHN ROBINSON	1857	GEORGE BROWN	1857
CHARLES TROTTER	1858	J. H. WREN	1858
JOHN MAINWARING	1858	WILLIAM BENNINGTON	1858
South-East Ward		**North-East Ward**	
PETER ROMYN	1856	W. C. NEWBY	1856
ROBERT CASS	1856	SILVESTER INGLEDEW	1856
JOHN B. CLEPHAN	1857	THOMAS WREN, Jun	1857
WILLIAM GRAHAM	1857	THOMAS CLOSE	1857
WILLIAM RICHARDSON	1858	THOMAS RICHMOND	1858
MILES CADLE	1858	JOSEPH DODDS	1858

Presiding Aldermen

SOUTH-WEST WARD	Mr. ALDERMAN ORD
SOUTH-EAST WARD	Mr. ALDERMAN WREN
NORTH-EAST WARD	Mr. ALDERMAN CRAGGS
NORTH-WEST WARD	Mr. ALDERMAN THOMPSON

Printer, Mr. W. ROBINSON — Town Sergeant, Mr. JOHN ATKINSON— Bellman, Mr. WILLIAM WEBBER

Assessors

South-West Ward	North-West Ward
CHRISTOPHER SMITH BOOTH	JAMES TROWSDALE
WILLIAM ADAMSON	JAMES SMITH
South-East Ward	**Revising Assessors**
WILLIAM B. BRAYSHAY	EDWARD HODGSON
JAMES RENDER COWLING	THOMAS SMITH
North-East Ward	**Auditors**
THOMAS PYBUS	JOSEPH HOLT SKINNER
THOMAS HARRISON	JOHN KIRTLEY

Quarterly Meetings — First Friday in February, first Friday in May, first Friday in August, at ten o'clock a.m. and on the 9th of November, at 12 o'clock at noon

Borough Magistrates

JOSHUA BYERS, Esq. Mayor	WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq
ROBERT CRAGGS, Esq	R. H. KEENLYSIDE, M.D
CHARLES TROTTER, Esq	S. BRAITHWAITE, Esq
THOMAS RICHMOND, Esq	P. ROMYN, Esq.

Tees Conservancy Commissioners

ADMIRALTY COMMISSIONERS	MIDDLESBRO' COMMISSIONERS
JOSEPH PEASE, Esq	Mr. HENRY BOLCKOW
MARSHALL FOWLER, Esq	Mr. JOHN VAUGHAN
THOMAS ROBINSON GREY, Esq	Mr. ISAAC WILSON
	Mr. JAMES HARRIS
STOCKTON COMMISSIONERS	Mr. WILLIAM FALLOWS
CHARLES TROTTER, Esq	Auditor—Mr. JOSEPH GIBSON
JOSHUA BYERS, Esq	
ROBERT CRAGGS, Esq	YARM COMMISSIONERS
Mr. WILLIAM BENNINGTON	THOMAS MEYNELL, Esq
Mr. JOHN HANSELL WREN	Mr. BENJAMIN WREN
Auditor—Mr. JOHN ROBINSON	Auditor—Mr. ROBERT WILSON

CORPORATION OF SUNDERLAND FOR 1855-56.

Mayor
ANTHONY JOHN MOORE, ESQUIRE

Town Clerk
WILLIAM SNOWBALL, ESQUIRE

Aldermen

East Ward
ALDERMAN REED †
ALDERMAN A. J. MOORE

Sunderland Ward
ALDERMAN ALCOCK †
ALDERMAN RANSON

Bishopwearmouth Ward
ALDERMAN BROWN
ALDERMAN ORD

Bridge Ward
ALDERMAN HUTCHINSON
ALDERMAN LINDSAY

St. Michael's Ward
ALDERMAN HARTLEY †
ALDERMAN CROZIER †

West Ward
ALDERMAN WILSON
ALDERMAN MORDEY †

Monkwearmouth Ward
ALDERMAN SIR HEDWORTH WILLIAMSON, Bart
ALDERMAN ALLISON

† Principals of the Orphan Asylum

Councillors

East Ward
WILLIAM THOMPSON
ROBERT DIXON
JOSEPH CULLIFORD
JOHN MARTIN COOPER
THOMAS REED
JOHN JACOBS

Sunderland Ward
MARTIN MOORE
WILLIAM KYLE
JOHN CROSSBY
SANDERSON JOHN HOWE
WILLIAM DIXON
ROBERT FAIRCLOUGH

Bishopwearmouth Ward
JOSEPH POTTS
R. A. JOHNSON
JAMES DANNATT
JAMES STOKOE
GEORGE SPARK
JOHN KIDSON

Bridge Ward
JAMES WILLIAMS
SAMUEL PETER AUSTIN
JOHN DOXFORD
GEORGE A. MIDDLEMISS
JAMES LINDSAY
ANTHONY WARDROPPER

St. Michael's Ward
GILBERT HODGSON
JOHN BOWEY
THOMAS RIPPON
GEORGE SCURFIELD
JOHN SIDGWICK
A. H. ROSS

West Ward
JOHN DOUGLAS
GEORGE PRESTON
JOHN POTTS
SIMPSON S. HODGSON
JOHN WRIGHT
JOHN CANDLISH

Monkwearmouth Ward
WILLIAM GIVENS
JOSEPH MICHAEL SMITH
WILLIAM HETHERINGTON
JAMES WAKINSHAW
ANDREW KIRKBRIDE
GEORGE BARKER

Officers of the Corporation

Treasurer, Mr. HENRY ARMSTRONG—Auditors, Mr. JOHN RANSON and Mr. ROBERT SHARP—Accountant, Mr. J. H. BROWN—Engineer, Mr. WILLIAM CROZIER
Assistant Surveyor, Mr. THOMAS YOUNGER—Bridge Surveyor, Mr. THOMAS MOORE
Inspector of Lamps, Hydrants, and Fire-plugs, Mr. MICHAEL USHER
Superintendent of Police and High Constable, Mr. ROBERT GIFFORD
Police Surgeon, Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS—Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. WILLIAM BANKS
Inspector of Hackney Carriages, Mr. THOMAS TEMPLE

Collectors

Bishopwearmouth East District, Mr. JOHN ATTEY, Jun—Bishopwearmouth West District, Mr. MATTHIAS BOWEY—Monkwearmouth District, Mr. THOMAS HETHERINGTON
Sunderland District, Mr. JOHN SANDERSON

Borough Magistrates.

ANTHONY JOHN MOORE, Esq. Mayor
SIR HEDWORTH WILLIAMSON, Bart
JOSEPH BROWN, Esq. M.D
EDWARD BACKHOUSE, Esq
WILLIAM BELL, Esq
WALKER FEATHERSTONHAUGH, Esq
RALPH CARR, Esq
JAMES HARTLEY, Esq
NATHAN HORN, Esq
GEORGE HUDSON, Esq
JOSEPH SIMPSON, Esq
WILLIAM ORD, Esq
HENRY TANNER, Esq
WILLIAM MORDEY, Esq
WILLIAM SEDLEY BURN, Esq. M D
JAMES LAING, Esq
JOHN LINDSAY, Esq

Clerk to the Magistrates, Mr. CHRISTOPHER THOMAS POTTS

GENERAL HISTORY

AND

DESCRIPTION OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

This ancient and interesting town—the last great centre of enterprise towards the northern margin of England—is situated on the left bank of the Tyne, opposite to Gateshead, which bears a similar relation to Newcastle as Southwark does to London, or Salford to Manchester, 15 miles north-west of Durham, 56 east of Carlisle, 76 north-west by west of York, 117 south-east of Edinburgh, and 273 north-west of London. Its population in 1801 was 33,048; in 1811, 32,537; in 1821, 41,794; in 1831, 53,613; in 1841, 70,337; and in 1851, it had increased to 87,748 souls. At the latter period, it contained 10,441 inhabited houses, 311 uninhabited, and 163 in process of erection. The town occupies the steep slopes, which, rising from the banks of the Tyne, stretch away into suburbs that have little need of distance to lend them charms. The lower portion of Newcastle, next the river, has crept along, east and west, year after year, until it now extends almost three miles in length; while on the edge of the stream are closely crowded warehouses and workshops, with thronged approaches to the ships and barges, which make another town upon the river. There is, perhaps, no town in England whose present state and appearance are more in contrast with its earlier condition and character than Newcastle, which owes its origin to war, its establishment to the spirit of religion, and its increase to the spirit of commerce. Its old castle and churches indicate its connection with antiquity, while its ranges of houses and shops, such as no other town in England can excel, and few can equal, prove the spirit of modern activity which animates its people.

One of the strangest things in connection with Newcastle, and one which most particularly arrests the attention of the stranger, is the absence of any main line of thoroughfare in continuation of the bridge, which connects Newcastle and Gateshead. The visitor sees before him a steep, absolutely insurmountable by streets or vehicles of any kind. This was the portion first built upon, and it subsequently became a dense mass of courts and alleys—"a vast hanging field," as it has been called by one topographer, "of sombre and cheerless houses, huddled mobbishly into a confused and pent-up mass, packed and squeezed by mutual pressure into panic retreat from the approach of wheeled carriages." In the absence of streets, the only manner in which the upper part of the town can be reached, is by means of interminable flights of steps, which seem to climb the face of the hill. In order, therefore, to surmount this ascent, a detour to the east is necessary. Passing on a little in this direction, we arrive at an open space of ground, called the Sandhill, where the Exchange is situated. The houses in this neighbourhood are many of them highly picturesque, having survived the many changes which have occurred since the days of the half-timbered and carved-gable houses. Turning out of the Sandhill at its northern extremity, we come to the Side, a street running in a north-westerly direction, and whose house-architecture is rather remarkable. On

reaching the head of the Side, we soon emerge into the open space which contains St. Nicholas's Church. But it is in going along the river's bank to the east, that we become immersed amongst the oldest, densest, and dirtiest part of the town, where ships and coals leave their commercial impress on the houses of the Quayside. The long roadway upon which we walk, presents us with the river and its shipping upon our right hand, and the Custom House, warehouses, and offices, on our left. No good streets are to be found here; but we may see a great number of steep alleys, called *chares*, by means of which we can arrive at Butcher Bank and Dog Bank, in the former of which Akenside, the author of "The Pleasures of Imagination," resided. Passing beyond the Quayside, we come to another densely-built parallelogram of chares and houses, having for its boundaries the new road to Shields and the New Quay; parallel, and between these two is Sandgate, a narrow lane, and one of the oldest entrances into Newcastle from the east.

Previous to the construction of Grey-street, Pilgrim-street was the main highway through Newcastle; and its name is said to have been derived from the number of pilgrims, who, in ancient times, passed along it on their way to the shrine at Jesus's Mount, now Jesmond, in the north-east vicinity of the town. Our northern margin brings us up to the open country, where Jesmond, with its beautiful cemetery, the extensive Town Moor, the Castle Leazes, the Nuns' Moor, the Westgate Cemetery, and the numerous streets of well-built private houses, and the churches and chapels all erected within the last few years, all tend to show that it is in this direction we must principally look for the private residences of the principal inhabitants of Newcastle. To the west and south-west of the centre of the town, we find more buildings connected with the early history of Newcastle than in any other quarter. As in the eastern division, we will begin at the river, and ascend to the higher parts of the town. First, then, for the *Close* which runs from Sandhill to the Forth Bank. It is a narrow street crowded with all kinds of manufactories, warehouses, and wharfs. Yet this street was formerly the dwelling place of the leading inhabitants of the town, among whom were the Earl of Northumberland and Sir William Blackett. One of the large buildings on the south side, now occupied as a warehouse, was for many generations the Mansion House, in which civic festivities ran their career of glory. Immediately north of the Close, and forming the most conspicuous objects from the two bridges, are the Castle and the County Courts, crowning the summit of the ascent. The two buildings are very near each other, and the open space of ground between and around them is called the Castle Garth. The County Court comprises the Moot Hall for Northumberland, where the assizes are held. It is a fine commodious building, erected about forty years ago, on the site of a Roman station. Not far from the castle is St. Nicholas's Church, by far the most remarkable in Newcastle. If there were nothing else about it to attract attention, its delicately supported spire, would be an object of interest, but in addition to this it has the claims of antiquity in its favour. This church lies at the southern extremity of a wide line of street, which probably formed, at one period, the main thoroughfare of the town, and the names of Great Market, Cloth Market, and Bigg Market, applied to different portions of its length, seem to indicate that the markets of Newcastle were once held here. To the west of the castle lies an irregular mass of streets occupied partly by factories, and partly by poor dwellings. Nothing picturesque need be looked for, until we pass the Forth Field and Forth Bank, which, in the middle of the last century, were the principal promenades of

ewcastle. But brick and stone, population and industry, have, by little and tle, crept up and over the Forth, until scarcely a vestige of it now remains. ne portion of it has been converted into a Cattle Market; the Infirmary is tuated upon another; while a third has been swallowed up by the Central ailway Station.

"Newcastle," says a writer in 'The Land We Live in,' "owes no small are of the beauty which marks some of its streets, to one single individual, ssessing a bold original mind, which could think and plan for itself, and nquer, one by one, the difficulties which would have crushed a less vigorous an. If we were to regard this as a matter simply of pounds, shillings, d pence, we would have to place it on a lower level than many a building terprise: it is not every one that, in enriching his native town, can also rich himself,—the town retains the adornment for ages, whether the author it dies a rich or a poor man. Let us see what has been done by Mr. rainger, and how it has been done, at Newcastle. It is necessary to know hat the town was at the early part of the present century, before we can rm an estimate of the amount of boldness, courage, and perseverance ecessary to work out the subsequent changes. In bygone ages the Francis- n convent and the nunnery were surrounded by twelve acres of ground, the heart of the town—but these were, in latter days, replaced by an old ansion, the temporary prison of Charles I., with its gardens and plantations. own to Grainger's time this garden and plantation remained,—unproductive, account of the smoke which for so many ages has enveloped the town, and seless to the town in many other ways. He watched the ill-ordered empty pace with a longing eye, he thought of the excellent building-stone in the uarries near at hand, he built up in his mind imaginary terraces, and squares, nd sumptuous streets, and resolved to bide his time.

"Mr. Grainger entered upon various works, as a builder, for other parties, nd, in the course of a few years, built many portions of new streets, such as arliol, Blackett, and New Bridge streets. Then came the rather ambitious roject of Eldon Square, with its handsome rows of stone-fronted houses. very enterprise successfully brought to completion, acted as a stepping-stone o something higher. Grainger had advanced greatly and rapidly, and he ext conceived the plan of building about a hundred and thirty stone-fronted ouses, of a more ornamental character than any yet seen in the town, in the orthern part of Newcastle, near the Town Moor; the plan was fully carried ut, and the town has unquestionably gained a great ornament by it. His ext enterprise was the erection of a building which, under the name of the rcade, and opening into Pilgrim-street, presents to view a fine stone front, xtending nearly a hundred feet in length, and an interior extending two undred feet in depth. The whole building affords offices for two Banking- ouses, Post-office, Stamp-office, Excise and Permit-office, and other esta- lishments.

"Up to this date, say about the year 1832, Mr. Grainger's operations ithin the town had given new buildings to the value of £200,000, nearly l of them stone-fronted, and far above the standard of street-architecture in ther towns. But his great work, the development of his vast schemes, was et to come. The twelve acres of unemployed, or ill-employed, vacant ground the heart of the town, on which his thoughts had been centred for many year, at length came into possession of Mr. Grainger, at a purchase price f £50,000, and about the same time he appropriated another sum, of nearly qual amount, to the purchase of some old property in the immediate vicinity.

What was to come out of this, nobody knew but himself, the plans were wholly developed in his own mind before his fellow-townsmen knew anything concerning them. Something notable was expected, but this something was vague and conjectural. The first feature was the construction of a fine central street in continuation of Dean-street. No ram's horn, however proverbially crooked, can be more tortuous than the entrance into Newcastle from the old bridge, and it was to lessen this crookedness, on approaching the heart of the town, that the new street was planned. A butcher-market and a theatre stood in the way of the improvement, but the improver was not to be deterred by such obstacles. The Corporation gave up the old market, and agreed to the plan for a new one, and on the price to be paid for effecting the change. Works were commenced immediately, and in October, 1835, was opened the finest market in the kingdom, nay, it is even said to be the finest in Europe. The theatre was the next point — a few difficulties arose in this matter, but the theatre was a neat and convenient one, but Mr. Grainger cut the matter short by offering to build a new and handsomer one, and to present a good round sum of money into the bargain; this was accepted, and the theatre was built. In all these matters, and others of a similar kind, Mr. Grainger's promptness became conspicuous, and the townsmen began to look for something bold and decisive whenever he took a matter in hand. When the whole of the property for the new central street was purchased, then arose Grainger's greatest mechanical difficulties — the levelling of the ground. Such was the alternation of hill and hollow, that the formation of a fine and regular street in the planned direction struck many with amazement and many more with doubt. In some parts the ground had to be excavated to a depth of 25 feet, to form the basement of houses—in other parts valleys had to be filled to a height of 35 feet, and houses to be built thereupon, in order to form a street of uniform level. There were instances in which masonry was buried under ground than appeared in the whole elevation of the house above. The lowering of hillocks and ridges was so much less considerable than the filling up of hollows and trenches, that nearly a million cubic feet of earth were carried away from time to time, during the progress of the various improvements, after filling up the valleys, making mortar with some of the sand, and making bricks with some of the clay.

"This arduous but most necessary operation of levelling being completed, there arose, one by one, those splendid streets, which have no parallel in England. Instances may be met with, in some of our larger towns, of isolated portions of street equal to those in beauty, but it may be doubted whether, as a group, these creations of Grainger's are equalled. Edinburgh could do more than either London or Liverpool in producing a parallel. The builder was, for the most part, his own architect, and as his new streets are mainly streets of shops, he was not bound down by precedent to such a degree as to cramp his invention. Grey-street, Grainger-street, Market-street, Clayton-street West, Nun-street, Nelson-street, Wood-street, and Shakspere-street, rose in succession—all situated in the very heart of the town, all occupied by houses presenting fronts of dressed and polished stone, altogether presenting a length of a mile and a quarter of street, from fifty to eighty feet wide, and all erected in about five years. It is not merely a list of new streets thus presented by the improvements, but public buildings of a notable character have been reared as parts of the general design. Thus, there are the new Market, the new Central Exchange, the new Theatre, the new Dispensary, the new Music Hall, the new Lecture

m, two new Chapels, the Incorporated Companies' Hall, two auction-
ts, ten inns, and twelve public-houses,—besides about forty private-houses,
the three or four hundred shops which form the leading idea of the
ign. It has been estimated that the total value of the buildings thus
ined and constructed by one man, in five years, at a fair rental, is about
illion sterling, and that about two thousand persons were regularly
aged on them for many years. Let us now, shortly, see what are the
earances which this new world of buildings present. First for the Market.
is sumptuous building occupies an oblong parallelogram, bounded by
ainger, Clayton, Nelson, and Nun-streets, and having twelve openings to
se streets from its interior area. It lies in the very heart of Mr. Grainger's
ne of improvements, and is worthy of them. The market is about three
ndred and forty feet long by two hundred and fifty wide, covering an area
more than nine thousand square yards, or nearly two acres. Neither
ndon, Birkenhead, Birmingham, nor Liverpool, can present such an area
covered market as this. The area is divided into a number of avenues, or
zaars, appropriated as meat, vegetable, poultry, and butter markets. The
eat Market consists of four long avenues, crossed by four shorter ones,
stly with arched ceilings, and well ventilated. The Vegetable Market is
e noble apartment, larger than Westminster Hall, having a carved oaken
of, supported by two rows of iron pillars, and a lantern-light running along
e centre. The length is 318 feet, the width 57, and the height 40—and
e whole appearance is so far beyond the general characteristics of such
ildings, that a local guide-book claims for it the designation of 'a gorgeous
ll, of vast extent, rather resembling the nave of some mighty cathedral than
market for the sale of the fruits of the earth.' Without soaring to so lofty
height as this, we can well imagine how Newcastle may well be proud of
ch a market—and of the mind that planned it.

"But Grey-street is the great work. This street is, by the crossing of
her smaller streets, divided into sections, each of which is made to comprise
distinct architectural design, worthy of study, independent of the rest. All,
owever, agree in this—that the front and entire decorations of the houses
e of solid stone; that the stone is of a warm, rich colour—that the ranges
cel those of Edinburgh, in being more ornate—and that they excel those
Regent-street, in London, as truly as good stone excels shabby stucco.
aking the west side of Grey-street, we find it divided into three compart-
ent by the crossing of High Bridge and Market-streets. The south com-
artment comprises a Corinthian design in the centre, with two wings,
erived, in many of its details, from the interior of the Pantheon, at Rome.
he entablature of the centre front rests on eleven lofty Corinthian columns,
nd the whole is surmounted by a double range of balustrades. This central
ortion is occupied by the offices of two banking companies. The next group,
r compartment, about half the length of the southern, presents an Ionic
esign, after the temple of the Ilyssus at Athens—the middle portion is
ccupied by a large inn. The northern compartment, the shortest of the
hree, comprises one side of a triangle of houses, the area of which triangle
s occupied by the Central Exchange. This spot is, perhaps, the most central
nd the most magnificent in the whole group of new buildings. The Exchange
s a rich and beautiful semicircular building, imbedded in a triangle of noble
ouses, whose fronts are in Grey-street, Grainger-street, and Market-street.
Seven entrances lead from these streets to the Exchange. It is a semicircle,
about a hundred and fifty feet long by a hundred in width, wholly lighted

from above, as the building is encased in a triangle of houses. The roof is supported by fourteen Ionic columns, twelve of which form a semicircle, and within the columned area of this semicircle is the News room—on the outside of the semicircle are the corridors, entrances, and staircases leading to the Coffee-room and other apartments. Above the entablature, round the top of the semicircle, spring a series of curved ribs, one over each column, and these ribs form the skeleton for a magnificent glass dome, through which descends ample light into the area of the room. In an upper part of the building are apartments for the School of Design. The triangle of houses, within which the Exchange is thus singularly placed, are of uniform design—the fronts presented towards the three streets are each an adaptation of the design of the Corinthian Temple of Vesta, at Tivoli—and the three points of the triangle are each finished by a dome springing from a nearly circular range of Corinthian columns.

"Next taking a glance at the east side of Grey-street, we find the entire length distributed into five architectural compartments, separated by the crossing of other streets. The first or southern compartment, from Market-street to Shakspere-street, has in the centre a colonnade of lofty Corinthian columns, with wings having pilasters and balustrades. The second compartment, from Shakspere-street to Market-street, is almost wholly occupied by the front of the new theatre. This theatre is one of the largest and most beautiful out of London; as the portico projects completely over the foot pavement, and is formed wholly of highly enriched stone-work, it constitutes one of the great st ornaments of Grey-street. Continuing our route up this street, we come to the third architectural compartment, lying between Market-street and Hood-street. Here, according to Mr. Grainger's original plan, would have been a splendid range of buildings, occupied by the Town and County Courts, Council Chamber, Town Clerk's and other corporate offices and chambers, and a residence for the mayor; but difficulties interfered with the carrying out of the plan, and Mr. Grainger has made a portion of his architectural design available for other purposes. The centre of this compartment, as now completed, is occupied by a banking company; it presents a highly enriched façade in the upper storeys, supported by more sober Doric pilasters beneath. The fourth compartment, occupying the space between Hood-street and High Friar Lane, is of the Ionic order, with recessed columns in the centre, and pilastered wings. The fifth and last compartment, ending at Blackett-street, is more simple than all the others. Such then is Grey-street; and this detailed view of its architectural features will serve as a general representative of all Mr. Grainger's beautiful streets. A somewhat less ornate version of this magnificent street will serve to describe each of the others. At the point where three of them meet, at the top of Grey-street, is Bailey's statue of Earl Grey, on a lofty column."

Early History.—It is now agreed by antiquarians, that Newcastle occupies the site of the Roman station Pons Ælii, but of its history during the time this country was under the imperial dominion, nothing is known with any degree of certainty. Subsequent to the withdrawal of the Roman legions, and during the Saxon period, it was known by the name of Monkchester, which orginated in the number of religious establishments that were situated in the town and neighbourhood. These, however, disappeared during the Danish invasions, and at the commencement of the Norman period, religious institutions of every kind had almost totally disappeared from Northumbria. The Conqueror had scarcely established himself in his newly acquired dominions

›re Monkchester experienced his severity. Malcolm, King of Scotland, and ;ar the Etheling, having invaded England, were met and totally defeated William on Gateshead Fell; and, in order that they might not find an lum in the town, he caused Monkchester to be almost entirely demolished. ,vas not long before Malcolm was again in arms and renewed his ravages Northumberland. The Conquerer sent Robert, his eldest son, to chastise perfidy of the Scot, but the two princes did not meet, and the only result ›he expedition was the erection of a fortress at Monkchester, which hence- h bore the name of Newcastle. As this stronghold protected the passage he Tyne at this point, it has always been a place of great importance, and, the completion of the castle and fortifications, the town rapidly increased size and population, receiving many immunities from William and his cessors. So early as the reign of Rufus, it was completely enclosed with all and fosse, and endowed with all the privileges of a free borough. As castle was erected by one son of the Conqueror, it is a singular circum- nce, that another son was the first to employ force against it. In 1095, it s seized by the adherents of Robert Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, and l not surrender to Rufus until after a short siege, when several of the earl's lowers fell into the hands of the monarch.

Nothing of any importance transpired in Newcastle till the reign of ephen, when we find it occupied by David, the Scottish King, who had rried across the borders, reduced Carlisle, Norham, Alnwick, and Newcastle, d made war upon Stephen in support of the Empress Matilda, his niece, by ›ose desire a treaty of peace was concluded in 1139. By the terms of this ›aty it was agreed that the town should remain in the hands of the Scots, who ld it for sixteen years, after which period it was restored to the English own.

William the Lion, King of Scotland, having joined the league against enry II., burst into England in 1174, bringing ruin and desolation wherever appeared, but while tilting in careless security in the neighbourhood of lnwick, he was surprised and made prisoner, with many of his principal irons. He was afterwards ransomed, and on his return to Scotland, a rious conflict took place on Tyne Bridge between the inhabitants of New- stle and the royal attendants. Enraged at seeing their old enemy once ore at liberty, the people attacked the royal cortege, and William was bliged to cut his way through the exasperated masses by which he was sur- nded. Sir John Perth and others of the royal escort were slain in the fray. Newcastle was several times visited by King John, who seems to have ad a great predilection for the old town. He repaired and strengthened the rtifications of the castle, and instituted a Society of Free Merchants, the embers of which were exempted by him from pleading anywhere beyond the alls of the town, to any plea, save that of foreign tenures—he also released em from the duties of toll, lastage, pontage, and passage, in all the seaports f his dominions both at home and abroad, empowering the Mayor of New- astle, or Sheriff of Northumberland, to give them reparation for any injury hey might sustain. The succeeding sovereigns, Henry III., Edward II., and dward III. confirmed this charter and added to it new privileges. In 1235, Henry III. granted a special charter to the men of this town, by which all ews were prohibited from residing in it, and in 1238, he gave the townsmen he lands called "the Forth and the Castle Field," with permission to dig oals there. About this period, Newcastle suffered severely from pestilence nd famine, to which great numbers of the inhabitants fell victims.

In consequence of a dispute about the possession of the northern counties Alexander of Scotland and Henry III. of England met in Newcastle, where a conference was held in 1236. The dispute not having been settled the English army assembled here in 1244, but hostilities were prevented by the mediation of the Archbishop of York. Shortly afterwards the town suffered severely from fire, the greater portion of the buildings, and the bridge over the Tyne being destroyed by the conflagration. We find Edward I. here in 1290, when, in consequence of the manner in which Englishmen had been treated at the Scottish court, Edward summoned Baliol to meet him at Newcastle, on the first of March, on which day the English king arrived accompanied by an army of 30,000 foot and 4,000 horse. Having waited some time for Baliol's appearance, Edward advanced with his army to Haddington, where he also delayed and repeated his summons. The destruction of a Scottish detachment, in attempting to surprise the Castle of Wark was the signal for war. While the town of Berwick was stormed by the English, Corbridge and Hexham were destroyed by the Scots. Edward, however, was not to be deterred from his plan, but pushing forward the war with vigour in the short period of two months, captured all the principal strongholds of Scotland. This was followed by the submission of Baliol, who did homage to the King of England at Berwick. The following year, Wallace, the Scottish leader, entered Northumberland, ravaging and laying waste the country to the very walls of Newcastle, but when he came near the town finding that the inhabitants had made all necessary preparations for defence, he changed his route and shortly afterwards returned to Scotland. After the death of Wallace, the cause of Scottish independence was espoused by Bruce, who defeated the English in several encounters. Edward, being determined to reduce the Scots to obedience, collected a large army at Newcastle, and advanced into Scotland, where he was totally defeated at the Battle of Bannockburn.

Subsequent to the events above narrated, the inhabitants of Newcastle suffered severely from famine and pestilence, and their misery was so great that they were compelled to eat horses and dogs. The old historians inform us that "for very hunger the thieves in the prisons devoured the newcomers, nay, even that parents did eat their own children." These miseries were increased by an invasion of the Scots, who were so numerous in Newcastle that, it is said, "they wist not where to lodge."

Immediately after the accession of Edward III., the dissatisfaction of some English barons, who had been deprived of their lands in Scotland, kindled a new war between the two countries. After various successes the Scots were completely overthrown at the battle of Halidon Hill, and the Scottish monarch performed homage for his crown and kingdom, in the Dominican Church, Newcastle, binding himself by oath to hold his kingdom of the King of England, for himself and successors for ever, transferring at the same time to the English monarch the five Scottish counties bordering upon England, to be annexed to that crown for ever. This state of thing did not long continue, for, the French king being defeated at Cressy, lost no time in urging David of Scotland to invade England. The Scottish monarch assembled thirty-three thousand horse, and intending to create a diversion in favour of the King of France, entered England. Passing by Hexham, he vigorously but vainly, attempted to take Newcastle by storm, and marching into Durham laid the whole county waste. Thinking that the country was utterly defenceless, he talked of nothing less than marching to London, but the bishops at

barons of the north had collected a small but resolute band, and went in est of the invader. The skill of the English archers prevailed over iron noply, the men at arms charged the Scottish host, and the infantry com-:ted the rout. Fifteen thousand Scots lay dead, and David himself, with e flower of his nobility, remained in the hands of the conquerors. The oken shaft of Neville's Cross still marks the scene of carnage. After the ttle of Poictiers the Scots ransomed their king, and concluded a peace for e and twenty years. Henry IV. having ascended the throne, upon the depo-ion and murder of the unfortunate Richard II., granted to Newcastle a arter, by which the town and its suburbs were separated from the county Northumberland and made into a county of itself, under the title of the unty of Newcastle.

Among the great days of this ancient town was that on which, in 1503, e Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., passed through Newcastle ı her way to Scotland, where she was to become the bride of James IV. eland, who gives a detailed description of the journey of the princess, tells ;, that Margaret and her splendid retinue were met about three miles from ewcastle, by the Prior of Tynemouth and Sir Richard Harbottle, the former tended by thirty, and the latter by forty, richly attired horsemen. Upon ıtering the bridge the procession was joined by the Earl of Northumberland ıd his retinue, the collegiates, the Carmelite friars, the mayor, the sheriff, ıd the aldermen, clad in their several modes, Then, as Old Leland tells s, "at the bryge, upon the gatt, was many children, revested of surpeliz, ;nggyng mellodiously hympnes, and playing on instruments of many sortes." Within the town all the houses of the burgesses were decorated, and the streets, ouse-tops, and rigging of the shipping, were filled with spectators, including gentylmen and gentylwomen in so grett number that it was a pleasure for) see."

The annals of Newcastle in past ages are chiefly filled up with accounts f wranglings and fightings between the English and Scotch in times of nmity, processions and feastings in times of peace, and terrible visitations of ıe plague, which seems to have been more frequent here than in almost any ther town in the kingdom. In 1603, King James spent four days here, on is way to London, to become crowned King of England. He was received t the gates of the town by the mayor, aldermen, and councillors, who pre-ented the burghal keys and sword, together with a purse of gold, to his ıajesty, who graciously returned the former, and as graciously retained the ıtter. On the Sunday, the king attended divine service at the church, where he Bishop of Durham preached before him, and on the Monday he visited he whole of the town, releasing all prisoners "except for treason, murther, nd papistrie." The townsmen of Newcastle were so elated at the royal visit, hat "they thankfully bare all the charges of the king's household during the ime of his abode with them," and, if we are to believe history, James must ıave been anything but displeased to let his new subjects take this honour to hemselves. On the occasion of a temporary visit to Scotland, fourteen years ıfter, James again visited Newcastle, and again was he presented with a ɔurse of gold by the municipality.

We find Newcastle much involved in the turmoils of the civil war, and here seems to have been a strange mixture of loyalty and republicanism ıfloat at that period in the town and neighbourhood; for Charles I., in 1646, having fled from his enemies in the midland and southern counties, took refuge at Newcastle, and placed himself under the protection of the Scottish

army, by whom he was kept in a sort of honourable confinement. Bourne tells us, "that upon his majesty's entrance into Newcastle, he was entertained with bonfires and ringing of bells, drums and trumpets, and peals of ordnance; but guarded by 300 of the Scottish horse, those near him bareheaded." We are also further informed "that the king and his train had liberty every day to go and play goff, in the Shield-field, without the walls." The people, on one occasion, took a singular mode of showing their sympathy for him. "A little while after the king's coming to Newcastle," says Whitelock, "a Scottish minister preached boldly before him, and, when his sermon was done, called for the fifty-second Psalm, which begins—

> 'Why dost thou, tyrant, boast thyself,
> Thy wicked works to praise?'

Whereupon his majesty stood up, and called for the fifty-sixth Psalm, which begins—

> 'Have mercy, Lord, on me, I pray,
> For men would me devour.'

The people waived the minister's psalm, and sang that which the king had called for."

Charles, however, was imprudent enough to attempt an escape from Newcastle, under circumstances which presented very little prospect of success, and a consequence of his failure was, that the remainder of his residence in the town was rendered more irksome. The troops, Bourne tells us, discomfited the fallen monarch:—"The king, having an antipathy against tobacco, was much disturbed by their bold and continual smoking in his presence." At length, in the next following year, the Scots gave Charles up to the English, and the unfortunate monarch was marched off to London. The historical proceedings of Newcastle, after the termination of the civil war, settled down into mere annals, disturbed only in two instances—the rebellions of 1715 and 1745—on both which occasions Newcastle appeared among the defenders of the Hanoverian line.*

Extinct Monastic Edifices.—The early monasteries and religious houses of Monkchester having been destroyed during the Danish invasions, were restored shortly after the Norman conquest, when a convent for Benedictine nuns was founded by Baron Hylton, of Hylton Castle, in the county of Durham. This convent, which was dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was munificently endowed, and among its benefactors we find the names of the most eminent personages in England and Scotland. In addition to this, old Newcastle possessed a Dominican convent, a Carmelite convent, a Franciscan convent, an Augustinian convent, St. Michael's Priory, Our Lady's Hospital, a Maison de Dieu, and five chapels, dedicated respectively to the Blessed Virgin, St. John, St. James, St. Lawrence, and St. Thomas the Martyr, all which were swept away at the period of the dissolution of the religious houses.

Fortifications, &c.—Among the fortifications of Newcastle, the Castle, from which the town derives its name, claims pre-eminence. This edifice, as has been previously remarked, stands in an irregular open area, called the Castle Garth, north-west of the Sandhill, south of the Side, and is accessible by many crooked alleys. Is was erected by Robert Curthose, the eldest son of the Conqueror, and was formerly surrounded by two strong and high walls, which enclosed an area of more than three acres. The keep covers an area

* See also Gateshead, page 782.

76 feet, by 66 feet, is from 14 to 17 feet thick in its walls, and its height n the surface of the ground to the top of the lowest battlement of the er, is upwards of 97 feet. A flight of nineteen steps within the inner wall ch encloses the keep, conducts to an exceedingly strong portal, the rance to the outer tower; another flight of twenty-four steps conducts to a rd-room of 13 feet by 12, the interior of which appears to have been hly embellished, and a third and short flight of eight steps leads thence, a lofty and imposing portal, to the state apartments, which are marked by ch antique grandeur. A winding staircase from the ground floor to the mmit of the castle, and galleries communicating with each other, exist in thickness of the walls. Near the grand entrance is the chapel, an apartment ut 46 feet wide by 20, now shorn of its beauty, but evidently once a hly-adorned Norman edifice. This castle maintained its place among the ifications of the north till the latter part of the fifteenth century, when its s of degradation commenced. It was farmed by the Company of Tailors m 1605 to 1615. For what purpose the tailors required it does not ear to be known; but they paid for it an annual rent of one pound sterling. was granted by James I., in 1618, to Alexander Stevenson, one of the ges of the bedchamber, for fifty years, at a rental of forty shillings per um. The subsequent history of the castle is anything but a feudal one, bright days of the old structure were long departed. In 1808, it became property of John Turner, Esq., of London, who sold it to the corporation 900 guineas. Upon its coming into the possession of the municipality, y instantly set about its restoration, and, in 1848, they let it at a nominal t to the Newcastle Antiquarian Society, and the two bodies have agreed to end a certain sum on the restoration of the interior. An Antiquarian ciety could hardly possess a more fitting locale.

The walls, gates, and military towers of Newcastle, aided by the Tyne on south, and the deep glens of Ouseburn and Pandon Dean on the west, sed this town, in Leland's time, to be regarded as one of the most strongly tified places in Europe. But since 1745, advancing population and comerce have ground most of these fortifications to dust, yet enough still mains to show what they have been. The town wall was upwards of two les in circuit, from twelve to twenty feet high, and eight feet thick. It s perforated by six or seven strongly embattled gates, and defended by merous towers. All the gates were in existence about sixty or seventy ars ago, and of the numerous towers, about a dozen still survive. They are paired and kept in order, and applied to various useful purposes—very burghal d commercial, but very anti-feudal. One is the Shipwrights' Hall, one the asons' Hall, while the weavers, the colliers, the glaziers, the plumbers, the mourers, the felt makers, the curriers, and other trades, have all succeeded obtaining halls for their meetings, in some or other of these old towers. uring the period that walls and towers were needed, the inhabitants of ewcastle were divided into twenty-four wards, or divisions, for the better fence of the town. To each of these wards a portion of the walls, and a rtain number of towers were assigned, so that in the event of any attack ere might be no confusion, but that each ward might march to its proper ace, and there defend the town against its assailants.

Churches and Chapels.—All the town and county of Newcastle-upon-yne is included in the parish of St. Nicholas, with the parochial chapelries All Saints, St. Andrew, St. John, and St. Ann, whose churches we shall ow proceed to describe.

St. Nicholas's Church occupies a fine position on the top of a eminence, which rises abruptly from the river nearly to the centre of town. It was erected by Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, in the year subsequent to which it was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt in 1359. S this latter period it has undergone many extensive alterations and repa and, as it stands, is at once the most conspicuous, as well as the antiquely beautiful and imposing of all the town's rich assemblage of e It is a cruciform structure, in the decorated style of English archite consisting of nave and aisles, transepts, choir and aisles, and a steeple has been described by almost every writer who has spoken of N This steeple is upwards of 200 feet in height. From the ground battlements it is divided into three stages, or architectural designs, the one being pierced by the principal entrance and a noble window. At corners of the tower are bold buttresses, surmounted by octagonal turrets crocketted pinnacles. From the basis of these turrets spring four buttresses, of very graceful form, with crocketted edges, and from their of intersection, near the centre, rises a very light and elegant square with a crocketted pyramidal spire at its summit and crocketted pinna its angles. The whole appearance of this crowning termination is sing grac ful. The tower contains a peal of eight very musical bells, the of which was placed in the tower in December 1833. The extreme di sions of this church are, from east to west, 245 feet, and from north to in the transepts, 128 feet. The grand entrance is in the west front, un deep pointed arch over which is a fine large window of five lights, ornam with tracery. The north side of the nave was, some time ago, newly fi and, with the exception of its windows, the style of the original has strictly preserved. The north transept is enclosed with an iron railing is remarkable for the beauty of its windows, especially the northern one, w is an exquisite piece of workmanship, consisting of five lights, separated lofty mullions, and ornamented with elegant tracery. The east end con a splendid seven-light window with flowing tracery, which lights the char The south transept, usually called St. Mary's porch, contains a very window of five lights, similar in style to that at the eastern end of church. Having now taken a hasty survey of the exterior, let us amine the interior of this venerable edifice; and, on entering the great door, the stranger will immediately notice its cathedral-like appearance. boldness of the elevated groined roof, and the massy pillars by which lofty fabric of the tower is supported—the solemn effect of the light shade presented through the arches by which the aisles are divided— combine to produce mingled sensations of awe and gratification. The is situated near the western entrance. It is a plain octagonal ma vase, supported by a fluted octahedral stone column rising from a s larly formed base, elevated on a broad stone pedestal two steps high, its eight faces are each sculptured with a shield of arms. Suspended the font by four light pillars resting on its rim is a rich and lofty can which, as a specimen of carved work, is a masterpiece of its kind. south transept is handsomely stalled with a portion of the old oak furnish which adorned the choir previous to the innovations of 1783. The cha exhibits much of the character of the nave, except in its windows, which considerably larger. The organ, a magnificent instrument, containing two two stops, is placed over the principal entrance to the choir. The princ feature in this part of the church is the great east window, already mention

centre compartment is occupied by a fine figure of the Redeemer bearing cross, with the sponge and other adjuncts of the passion annexed. eath this window there is a valuable altar-piece, by Tintoretto, presented by Matthew White Ridley, Bart., in 1818. The subject of this painting is s washing the feet of his disciples. This church contains several fine imens of sculpture, and a great variety of sepulchral monuments, which amply repay a careful inspection. Of all the northern churches this is ed to have been the richest in the number and beauty of its chantries, ch, at the time of the dissolution, amounted to nine or ten. These ntries were endowed with lands and other revenues for the support of chaplains. The parish register commences in 1558. The living is now carage, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Newcastle, ed at £50; gross income, £833. Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. Adjoin- the church on the south side is St. Nicholas's and Dr. Tomlinson's rary, containing many valuable and curious works. It is open to the lic gratuitously every day (Sundays and holidays excepted) from ten to lve.

St. Andrew's Church is situated on the west side of Newgate-street, and raditionally asserted to be the oldest church in Newcastle; its erection ng ascribed to David, the church and abbey building monarch of Scotland. style of architecture seems to have been originally Norman, but, as a ole, the building has been much modified by frequent alterations and airs. There is a fine painting of the "Last Supper," by Giardino, in s church, which also possesses a splendid service of plate, and a fine organ, taining twenty-nine stops. St. Andrew's formerly possessed three chan- es, which were dissolved at the suppression of the religious houses. The rish register commences in 1597. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the tronage of the Vicar of Newcastle.

All Saints' Church is situated on the brow of a steep bank, on the south le of Silver-street, at the foot of Pilgrim-street. It was erected in 1796, a cost of £27,000, on the site of the former church of All Saints, which s erected previous to the year 1824, but the precise date is not known. is an elliptical structure of 86 feet by 72, and is in Grecian style of chitecture, the spire having an elevation of 202 feet. This elegant edifice constructed of freestone, and the pews are all formed of mahogany. The ring is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Newcastle; gross come, £330. The register commences in 1600.

St. John's Church, situated on the west side of Westgate-street, is a large uciform structure, probably of the age of Edward I., and chiefly of the rly English character, but greatly affected by comparatively modern altera- ous and enlargements. It is surmounted by a quadrangular embattled wer, and contains a font venerable for its antiquity, several ancient monu- ents, an altarpiece, and a painted window, by Mr. Gibson, of Newcastle. This hurch, anterior to the Reformation, possessed three chantries, which under- ent the fate of the other religious establishments at that period. The egister commences in 1587. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage f the vicar of Newcastle; gross income, £259.

St. Anne's Chapel is situated on the north side of the New-road. It was rected by the corporation, on the site of an old chapel dedicated to the same aint, and is a neat and commodious structure, erected with materials taken from that part of the town's wall which extended along the quay. This chapel

was licensed as a district church, for baptisms, marriages, and deaths, in 1[illegible]. It will accommodate about 490 persons. The living is a curacy; gross incom[illegible] £110.

St. Peter's Church, Oxford-street, was erected in 1843, as a chapel of ease to St. Andrew's. It is in the Gothic style, from a design by Mr. Dobson, and is capable of accommodating 1,131 persons. The chancel is ornamented with beautiful stained glass windows, and a painting of the Crucifixion, by Reed. It was formed into a separate ecclesiastical district in 1844. The patronage of this church is vested in the crown and Bishop of Durham alternately.

St. Thomas's Chapel and St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital is situated at Barras Bridge. This beautiful structure was erected in 1830, from a design by Mr. Dobson, at a cost of £6,000. Since its opening its accommodation has been increased by the erection of galleries—a new organ has also been added. This church will accommodate 1,500 persons. Patrons, the corporation of Newcastle.

CATHOLICS.—*The Catholic Cathedral of St. Mary* is situated on an eligible site in West Clayton-street, close to the Central Railway Station, and is a most successful revival of the old ecclesiastical structures of our country. It was erected from designs furnished by the celebrated architect, A. W. Pugin, Esq., and is a good specimen of the style of architecture which flourished during the fourteenth century. It is in the form of a parallellogram, and consists of a nave and aisles, with deep chancel and lateral chapels. Its external dimensions are — from east to west, 135 feet, from north to south, 60 feet [illegible] inches, and the tower and spire, when completed, will be 200 feet in height. The grand entrance is in the west front, which is splendidly decorated. The entrance doorway is deeply recessed and richly moulded, over which is the great west window, consisting of five lights, with tracery above. At the sides of this fine window are two canopied niches—the left hand one contains a statue of Venerable Bede, and the right hand one a figure of St. Cuthbert, both carved in Caen stone. The tower is at the south end, its lower part is made to serve as a south porch. At present, for want of funds to complete it, a temporary roof has been put on it at the height of its first stage. The door leading into the church from the porch is ornamented with rich mouldings, and in a niche over the doorway is a beautifully carved figure of the Blessed Virgin, with the infant Saviour, and angels bearing torches. The interior of the church is characterised by an elegance of arrangement which bespeaks the master-hand by which it was designed, and reminds you on entering, of some of the best efforts of the ancient church builders in this country; the nave is divided into four bays, the piers are clustered, with plain capitals, and are ten feet in height, supporting equilateral arches, with mouldings belonging to the decorated style. The roof of the nave is open, and is supported by beautifully carved corbels. The pulpit, which is constructed of Caen stone, is of very elegant design, and is placed on the north side of the nave, against the first pillar. The font, which is situated at the west end of the south aisle, is of octagonal form, in Caen stone, and is finely carved, with the figure of a lamb, and the symbols of the four evangelists. The chancel is thirty seven feet long, and consists of two parts; the choir, raised one step above the nave, where the stalls for the chapter, choristers, &c., are placed; and the sanctuary, which is one step higher than the choir. The chancel and side chapels are laid with encaustic tiles of various patterns. The rood-screen is not yet erected, but if the design of the architect be carried out, it will consist of open tracery work in stone, surmounted by a large crucifix and figures

e Blessed Virgin and Beloved Disciple. The high altar is of Caen stone, its front is handsomely carved, with representations of the principal events ıe life of the Blessed Virgin. Over the altar is a magnificent window of ɑ lights, occupying the whole eastern extremity of the chancel. It is what mmonly called a "Jesse window," and represents the genealogy of Christ, rding to St. Matthew. On the north side of the chancel is the chapel of Blessed Sacrament, which contains a beautifully carved altar and reredos, ther with a fine stained glass window, whose centre light is filled with a length figure of the "Good Shepherd," the side lights representing ıphim. The north side of this chapel has two windows filled with stained s, bearing inscriptions having reference to the Blessed Sacrament. On the :h side of the chancel is the chapel of our Lady, which contains a beautiful r and reredos of Caen stone, ornamented with some exquisite carvings. ; east window of this chapel has, in its centre light, a figure of the Blessed gin, and in the side lights figures of St. George and St. John the Evan- ıst. Over the door in this chapel which leads into the cloister, is a small gle light window, with a figure of St. Helena. Besides the windows above cribed, the church contains a mortuary window to the memory of the Rev. nes Worswick, who was for many years the senior priest of Newcastle; and ıther to the memory of the Rev. J. L. Eyre. In addition to these there is ; "Bede Window — in the centre light of which is a full-length figure of nerable Bede, in his monastic habit, holding his various works in his ht hand, and in the side lights the chief incidents of his life are represented. ch is a slight description of this splendid edifice, which occupied two years building. It was opened on the 21st of August, 1844, on which occasion ne bishops and above seventy priests assisted at the solemn dedication. ıke the structure altogether, with its massive columns, lofty arches, vaulted of, and cloistered aisles, and it must be acknowledged that it is a credit to e body to whom it belongs, and an ornament to the town.

St. Andrew's Church, Pilgrim-street, was opened in 1798. It is a brick lifice, ninety feet in length by thirty-six in width, and having undergone :tensive alterations in 1830, will now accommodate upwards of 1,500 persons. ; contains two side galleries, and a very fine-toned organ. The altar is laced in an alcove, which is surmounted by a beautiful painting of the rucifixion, by Maria Cosway.

St. Patrick's Church, Wall Knoll, was erected in 1765 by a Presbyterian ɔngregation, who gave it up in 1841. It was afterwards used as a Sunday-chool, and, having been recently purchased by the Catholics, was opened ccording to the rites of their religion in June, 1852.

Baptists.—The Baptists have five places of worship in Newcastle, viz:— *Brandling Place Chapel*, a small building, erected in 1838; *Bewick-street Chapel*, a handsome stone structure, built in 1853; *New Bridge-street Chapel*, which was erected in 1839; *New Court Chapel*, situated in Westgate street; and *Westgate Chapel*.

Friends.—The Friends' Meeting House, situated in Pilgrim-street, was erected in 1805, upon a site which had been purchased in 1798. It was enarged in 1812, and since that time has undergone several alterations, possessing at present ample acccommodation for 500 persons. Adjoining the building, on the side next the Manors, there is a burialground, a school-room, and a large room which is used occasionally for meetings.

Independents.—The Independents have three chapels here. *St. James's*, Blackett-street, is a plain but well-built stone edifice, with a massive portico,

of the Doric order, and was erected in 1826, from a design by John Dobson, Esq., at a cost of £2,218; the interior is well arranged, and contains sittings for 500 persons. *West Clayton-street Chapel* (Congregationalist) is a commodious structure in the Roman style, and contains sittings for persons. There is also *St. Paul's* (Congregationalist) at Arthur's Hill.

METHODISTS (New Connexion).—This section of the Methodist body has two places of worship in the town, viz:—*Salem Chapel*, situated in Eldon-street, which was erected in 1835, at a cost of £3,700, and will accommodate 900 persons. It is in the Grecian style, and has a recessed portico of four fluted Doric columns; the pilasters and entablature are enriched with wreaths, &c. The other chapel is at St. Peter's Quay.

METHODISTS (Primitive).—The Primitive Methodists have six chapels in Newcastle, the principal of which is *Nelson-street Chapel*, a fine commodious structure, in the Roman style, which contains sittings for nearly 1,[illegible] persons. The other chapels are situated at Ballast-hills, Byker-hill, Brewery-bank, Dent's hole, and William-street.

METHODISTS (Wesleyan).—The chapels belonging to the Wesleyans are *Brunswick-place Chapel*, a fine structure, one of the most commodious in the north of England; *Blenheim-street Chapel*, *New-road Chapel*; besides those at Arthur's hill, Byker-hill, and St. Lawrence. *The Wesleyan Methodist Reformers* have chapels in New Bridge-street, and in Brunswick-street.

PRESBYTERIANS.—Newcastle possesses eight places of worship belonging to the various sections of the Presbyterian body. *The Caledonian Chapel*, Argyle-street, is a fine brick edifice, erected in 1841, and will accommodate 800 persons. *The John Knox Church*, situated in West Clayton-street, is a handsome and substantial stone structure, in the Gothic style, erected by subscription in 1851, at a cost of upwards of £2,043, and will accommodate 500 persons. *High Bridge Chapel* belongs to the Scotch Presbyterians, and was erected in 1766. *Trinity Church*, New Bridge-street, is a neat building in the early English style of architecture, and was erected in 1847. The *United Secession Chapel*, Blackett-street, was erected in 1821, at a cost of £1,350, and contains 576 sittings. *Carliol-street Chapel*, which also belongs to the United Secession body, is a neat edifice, with an ashlar stone front, erected in 1823, at an expense of £1,430. It will seat about 600 persons. *Clavering-place Chapel*, also the property of the Secession body, is a fine commodious structure, capable of accommodating 700 persons. It was erected in 1822, and cost £1,020. *Zion-court Chapel*, situated in Westgate-street, is also the property of the same section of the Presbyterians.

UNITARIANS.—The Unitarians possess two places of worship here, viz. *Glass House-street Chapel*, St. Peter's, and the *Church of the Divine Unity*, New Bridge-street. The latter building was erected in 1854, and is in the decorated style of architecture.

Besides the places of worship just mentioned, there is a *Glassite Chapel* in the Wall Knoll; a *Jews' Synagogue*, in Temple-street; a *Latter Day Saints' Meeting Room*, in Nelson-street; a *New Jerusalem Temple*, in Percy-street; and a *Sailors' Bethel*, on the Quay. For ministers, &c., see churches and chapels in the directory.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—*The Royal Free Grammar School*, situated in Charlotte-square, was founded by Thomas Horsley, mayor of Newcastle, in 15[illegible]; Queen Elizabeth incorporated it in 1599, from which period until the year 1844 the business of the school was transacted in the old chapel of St. Mary's Hospital, Westgate-street. By the above-mentioned charter of

orporation, it is enacted that the masters and scholars shall be a body cor-
ate in law, with perpetual succession, common seal, and power to purchase
ds to themselves, and successors in fee-simple, or for a term of years,
vided they exceed not the yearly value of £40. It is also enacted that the
tin and Greek languages are to be taught gratuitously. This school has
ained considerably celebrity from the respectability and attainments of its
chers, and the many distinguished persons who have been educated within
walls. Among its eminent scholars, we find the names of Bishop Ridley,
ark Akenside, Lord Collingwood, Lord Eldon, and Lord Stowell.

The Royal Jubilee School is situated in the new road, east of the Keel-
en's Hospital, and was erected in 1810, at an expense of £2,194, to com-
emorate the fiftieth year of the reign of George III. It is supported by
luntary contributions and donations.

The Girls' Jubilee School, Croft-street, was erected in 1814, at a cost of
1,000, and was founded by the Duchess of Northumberland, assisted by
committee of ladies. Like the former school, it is supported by sub-
ription.

The Clergy Jubilee School, situated on the east side of Carliol-square, was
ected in 1826, at an expense of £2,300, in commemoration of Shute
arrington, Bishop of Durham, having attained the fiftieth year of his prelacy.
n the same building, the scholars of *St. Nicholas' Charity School* are
lucated. This charity was established in 1705, and now embraces forty
oys and the same number of girls, who are gratuitously clothed and educated.
he boys on their leaving school to become apprentices, receive 20s. with a
Bible, a Prayer Book, and a copy of "The Whole Duty of Man." The
irls on going to service receive similar presents.

All Saints' Charity School is similar to that of St. Nicholas, just described,
n the number of its pupils, and the presents received by them on their
eaving school. It was founded by subscription in 1700, and is situated in
lose proximity to Jesus's Hospital, in Manor Chare.

St. Andrew's Schools comprise a charity, a national, and an infant school.
The former was founded by Sir W. Blackett, who bequeathed two thirds of
he interest of £1,000 for the educating and apprenticing of thirty poor
oys of the parish, and the son of the founder added an annual sum sufficient
or the clothing of the children. The revenue of this charity has been since
ugmented by numerous legacies, and the trustees, in consequence, have
ncreased the number of boys from thirty to thirty-four. A similar establish-
nent was founded in 1792, for the education and clothing of forty poor girls of
his parish. *The National Schools* are situated in Percy-street and Eldon-
ane, and were erected in 1839. The Boys' School occupies the ground floor,
nd the Girls' School the first floor, while the Infants' occupy that portion of
the building adjacent to Percy-street. The boys and girls of St. Andrew's
Charity Schools are educated in this establishment.

St. Ann's National School is situated on the New-road, at the corner of
Elswick-lane. It was erected at the expense of the municipality in 1682, and
is chiefly supported from the revenues of the corporation. The mayor and
governor of the Hostmen's Company are presidents, and the curate and
lecturer of All Saints' Church, with four other gentlemen, are trustees.

St. John's Charity, National, and Infant Schools—The Charity School was
established in 1710, by Mr. John Ord, who bequeathed the rent of the Great
Magdalen, or Mill Close, for its endowment. Its revenues have been since
increased by other legacies, and twenty scholars are now clothed and educated

gratuitously. These, on leaving school, are presented with the sum of f[illegible] shillings and three religious books. The school for this charity was form[illegible] situated in Cross-street, but on the erection of the National School, in S[illegible]derland-street, in 1840, the pupils were removed thither. The Infant S[illegible] is in Bath-lane, and is a neat building in the Gothic style, erected in 1[illegible].

St. Andrew's (Catholic) Schools are situated in Carliol-square. They [illegible] erected principally by the untiring exertions of the Rev. J. Worswick and [illegible] Rev. W. Riddell, and were opened in the year 1833. These schools [illegible] connection with the Committee of Council on Education, under whose auth[illegible] thirteen pupil teachers, eight girls, and five boys, have been apprenticed [illegible] average attendance is about 700 children.

The Infant School (Orphan House), Northumberland-street, was origi[illegible] erected for a Methodist Chapel, by the Rev. John Wesley, the fou[illegible] of Methodism, and, at the time of its erection, was the second ch[illegible] which the Methodist body had built in this country. A portion of it [illegible] subsequently converted into an infant school, for children between the ag[illegible] two and six years.

The Ragged and Industrial Schools, New-road, were erected in 1855, a[illegible] cost of about £3,000, and will accommodate 200 scholars. The attendan[illegible] present (January, 1856) is eighty-seven boys and eighty-four girls, who a[illegible] taught, fed, and partly clothed gratuitously. The schools are supported [illegible] subscription.

In addition to the above there are several other schools, both public a[illegible] private, which our limited space will not allow us to describe more minutely. They will be found particularised, with the names of their respective teachers, under the head academies and schools in the directory.

Hospital and Almshouses.—*The Hospital of the Holy Jesus*, Manor Chare. This institution, commonly called the Town's Hospital, was erected in the year 1682, upon a portion of the site of the suppressed Augustinian Monastery. It was incorporated and endowed by the municipality under the 39th Elizabeth, c. 5, for the relief of freemen and freemen's widows, or the sons and daughters of freemen, and, by the deed of incorporation, it was declared that the mayor, aldermen, and common council of Newcastle for the time being, should be the visitors for the hospital. The number of inmates, as regulated by act of parliament, in 1847, consists of one master, twelve brethren, and thirty-seven sisters, each of whom receives £1 per lunar month, and is furnished with clothing and coals. The master receives £2 per annum extra. In addition to this, they receive 13s. 4d. each from charities which have been left to the hospital.

Blackett's and Davison's Hospital was situated in Manor Chare, south of Jesus Hospital, but it was removed in 1847, in consequence of railway operations. It was erected by the corporation, in 1754, for the pensioners of Sir Walter Blackett, and Mr. and Mrs. Davison's Charities, consisting of six poor widows of clergymen and merchants, six poor old bachelors, and six poor unmarried women, daughters or widows of burgesses.

The Keelmen's Hospital is situated on the north side of the New Road. It is a brick structure, rather gloomy in appearance, containing fifty four chambers, besides a large one in the south front for general meetings, and was erected in 1701, at a cost of upwards of £2,000, by the keelmen of the Tyne, for the benefit of those of their body who are disabled by sickness or lameness, and so prevented from pursuing their usual employment.

The Peace and Unity Hospital, Westgate-street, is a neat building, in the

thic style, erected by the corporation in 1814, for the support of forty ligent old freemen, or freemen's widows, and unmarried daughters. The nates receive £1 each per lunar month, and are provided with coals, the vernor receiving £2 per annum extra. The "Municipal Corporations Act," ssed in 1835, secured these allowances to those who were inmates at that ne, for their lives, but the vacancies caused by death since that period have t been filled up.

St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital.—We have no authentic account of the orinal foundation of this hospital, but tradition tells us that it owes its origin Henry I., who, "when the leprosy was raging with great violence in the ngdom, and almost every town was provided with a lazar house, built this spital for a master, brethren, and three sisters, who were to receive persons flicted with the pestilence." It came to the sovereign by the statutes of enry VIII. and Edward VI., and remained vested in the crown till the time James I., who incorporated it with the chapel of St. Thomas a Becket, at e end of Tyne Bridge By the charter of incorporation, it was decreed at the united institutions should consist of a master, who was at least to be master of arts, and three old, poor, and unmarried burgesses of the town, ho should be a body corporate in law, with the usual rights and privileges. he mayor and common council of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to be patrons, with e right of presentation, and power to review and alter the statutes. In 1827 n act of parliament was obtained, by which the master and brethren were mpowered to grant building leases of the property belonging to this hospital, hich is of considerable extent in Newcastle, and the act has since been xtensively acted upon. At the time of the Charity Commissioners' Report, he income of this hospital amounted to £983 11s. 6d. per annum.

Hospital of St. Mary the Virgin.—We have met with no authentic account f the original foundation of this hospital, but it probably came to the crown y the statutes of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., in the same manner as the ospital of St. Mary Magdalen. In 1611, King James I. granted a new harter to this hospital, "Constituting the foundation, to consist of a master nd six unmarried poor old men, incorporated and having a common seal, with power to let leases, &c. The mayor and burgesses of Newcastle to be the patrons." The annual income of this institution amounted to £41 19s. 8d. at the time of the Charity Commissioners' Report, but it has since been increased by a change in the manner of granting leases of the property belonging to the hospital. The almshouse is an incommodious and confined building in Pudding Chare, containing separate apartments for six poor men, who receive £6 each per annum, besides an allowance for coals.

Benevolent Institutions and Societies.—*The Infirmary* was established in 1751, by a small society of benevolent individuals, at the suggestion of Mr. Richard Lambert, an eminent surgeon of the town. On the 9th of February of the above-mentioned year, a public subscription was commenced, which, by the following June, amounted to a sum sufficient to produce the annual revenue of £1,500. The first stone of the edifice was laid on the 5th day of September following, and in October, 1752, the building was finished, at a cost of about £3,000. In the year 1802, a further sum of £5,329 was subscribed for its enlargement. Considerable additions have recently been made to this excellent institution by the erection of a new wing, 116 feet in length by fifty-six in breadth. This wing contains four storeys, the lowest of which is divided into several rooms constituting the out-patient department. The three upper storeys are each separated by a central partition wall into two

large wards for the reception of in-door patients. By this arrangement the out-patients are provided with ample accommodation, and the in-patient department has received an accession of six large wards, capable of containing 144 patients. The cost of this enlargement, exclusive of interior fittings was £5,821 10s. The Bishop of Durham is grand visitor, besides whom there are six presidents, six vice-presidents, and six stewards—these officers, together with the governors, regulate the affairs of the institution, and their reports are annually submitted to all the contributors. The establishment is supported by the interest arising from numerous legacies and annual subscriptions, payable in advance; and it must afford much gratification to the benevolent and humane mind to contemplate the extensive benefit that has been afforded by this infirmary. The number of patients admitted during the year ending 31st March, 1855, was: in-patients, 1,916; out-patients, 7,341; total, 9,257. Of this number, 3,753 were discharged cured; 293 relieved; and 123 died; the remainder, 184, remaining on the books. The income for the year 1854 was £3,951, and the expenses £4,536.

The Lunatic Asylum, situated on the east side of Bath Lane, was built by subscription in 1767, and is a well designed and skilfully constructed edifice, possessing accommodation for 88 patients, who are divided into six classes, each of which has a separate airing ground adjoining their apartments. In consequence of the death of the other subscribers it came into the possession of the corporation, in 1824, at which time the old building was improved and altered, under the superintendence of J. Dobson, Esq.; a lease of the building was granted at the same time, to T. N. Smith, M.D., and subsequently to Dr. Macintosh.

Bellgrove Retreat is a private lunatic asylum, retiredly situated between the "Leazes" and the Town Moor, and since 1766 has been devoted to its present use, for persons of respectability—none others being admissible. The establishment is conducted on the most approved and humane principles, and the apartments are fitted up with every convenience, and have garden ground attached.

The Dispensary, erected in 1838, is situated in Nelson-street. It is a fine commodious building, the front being in the Italian style, in unison with the other buildings in the same street. It contains every requisite accommodation for an institution of the kind, besides a dwelling-house for the resident medical officer. There is also the *Eastern Free Dispensary*, situated in Howard street, which is under the patronage of the Lord Bishop of Durham.

House of Recovery, or *Fever Hospital*.—This institution is a commodious and well ventilated Fever Hospital, situated in an airy and retired spot in Bath Lane. It was erected in 1804, at an expense of about £1,800, and contains seventeen rooms, outbuildings, &c. An annual subscription of one or a donation of two guineas, is the qualification for governorship; but the medical officers alone decide on the admission of patients.

The Lying-in-Hospital is situated in New Bridge-street, and is a fine stone building, erected in 1826, at a cost of £1,550. The institution was founded in 1760, and a temporary hospital was opened in Rosemary-lane, but it was removed to the new hospital on its completion. It possesses accommodation for seventy poor married women. In addition to this there is an Out-charity, chiefly supported by ladies, which was founded the same year as the above.

The Eye Infirmary is situated in Saville-row. This institution, founded in 1822, owes its origin to the exertions of Messrs. T. M. Greenhow and John Fife, surgeons, and depends upon annual subscriptions and donations for its

ıpport. Patients are admitted every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and riday.

Royal Victoria Asylum for the Industrious Blind.—This institution is tuated in Northumberland-street, and was founded in 1838, to commemorate ıe coronation of Queen Victoria. The object of this establishment is to afford to the Indigent Blind, a religious, moral, and elementary education ıunded on scriptural principles, and to teach such trades as are suited to ıeir capacities." The institution is supported by donations and subscriptions; ssisted by the profits from the sale of the various articles manufactured by ıe inmates.

The Deaf and Dumb Institution is situated in Charlotte-square. It was ɔunded in 1838 for the education of the deaf and dumb in the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, and depends for ts support on subscriptions, donations, and the payments which are made for he board of its inmates. Children are received as pupils from any of the our northern counties, at the rate of £10 per annum, payable half-yearly in ıdvance. The regular time for admission is August, when the classes are esumed after the holidays. Children should be sent not later than eight years of age, so that their education may be completed at the proper time for heir being apprenticed to some useful trade.

The Penitentiary.—This useful and praiseworthy institution is situated in Diana-street. It was founded in 1831, but the present edifice was not erected till 1837. It is constructed of brick, and contains nine apartments on the ground floor, and forty-two rooms on the first floor. It is under the patronage of the Mayor of Newcastle. For other institutions, &c. see Directory.

Public Civil Buildings, &c.—*The Tyne Bridge*, which consists of nine elliptical arches, was built in 1776-84, at a cost of upwards of £30,000. In 1801, it was widened by arching from the buttresses, making the total width 33 feet 6 inches.

The High Level Bridge.—To understand the position and object of this famous bridge, it is requisite to know what are the outlets which railways have afforded to Newcastle. In the first place, then, there is the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, which following the route of the great northern wall, stretches across the island almost from one sea to the other, and has been instrumental in supplying the west with coals from the east. Then there is the North Shields Line, which, starting from Pilgrim-street, near the eastern edge of Newcastle, spans over several hollows by lofty viaducts, and passes through North Shields to Tynemouth. Next, we have the Newcastle and Berwick Railway, which makes use of a portion of the last mentioned line, and then darts off northward towards Scotland. Lastly, we have the net-work of Durham railways, which, taking their departure from Gateshead, open up a communication with South Shields, Sunderland, Durham, York, and the south generally. Then came the great work—a work fit for the age and place. All these railways stopped short, at the several margins of the town; but in this age of engineering triumphs such accommodation would not suffice, commerce could not permit such a state of things to remain—she must and will have a central station, and this station requires enormous viaducts, stretching over the deeply-lying portions of the town. We consequently find the following gigantic plan has been carried out to effect this object. A spot of ground was selected near Neville-street, rather to the west of the centre of Newcastle, as the site of the central station, and thither the

various lines were brought. The Carlisle line shoots past its former terminus, and arrives at Neville-street by a bold curve which passes close by the Infirmary. The Shields line, taking with it the Berwick line, spans Pilgrim-street, then, still more loftily, extends over the junction of the "Side" with Dean-street, and joins its Carlisle neighbour at Neville-street. But the great enterprise is still to be described—the crossing of the Tyne. The existing Newcastle Bridge accommodated the lower parts of Newcastle and Gateshead, but the railways occupied the heights of the two towns, and any railway over the Tyne must necessarily soar at a vast height over the river. The inhabitants had, for many years, under consideration the construction of a "High Level Bridge," for the service of the higher parts of the two towns, and, after much negotiation, a plan was agreed upon between the railway companies and the corporation, by virtue of which, the former undertook the construction of one of the most astonishing structures, perhaps, in England, being actually a *double* bridge, consisting of a common foot and carriage bridge at a great height above the river, and a *railway over that!* This railway was to pass almost close by the castle, and to join the others at the grand central station. Such was the comprehensive plan proposed and executed. The great railway station is finished. The viaduct crosses the streets from Pilgrim-street to the vicinity of the castle, the railway bridge over the river exhibits two piers at the margin of the river, and four others in the stream itself, besides minor piers to support the land arches. These piers are of masonry and of immense strength. The distance from pier to pier is about 124 feet, and this determines the span of the arches. At a height of about 86 feet above high-water mark runs a level bridge for carriages, horses, and foot passengers, and at a further height of 23 feet runs the railway itself. The astonishing magnitude of this grand work will be better conceived by bearing in mind that the entire height of masonry and iron-work, from the bed of the river to the parapet of the railway, exceeds 132 feet! The entire length of the structure, from the high ground of Gateshead, to the high ground of Newcastle, is nearly 1,400 feet. The iron-work in this structure is estimated at 5,000 tons. The cost of the mason-work, in and over the river, amounted to more than £100,000, that of the mason and brick-work of the land arches to about an equal sum, and the iron-work to a still larger sum.

The Exchange or *Town Hall*, Sandhill, was erected in 1655, at an expense of £10,000, from a design by Robert Trollope. The lower storey is distributed into the fish market, a news-room, and piazzas. Some part of its ancient grandeur is still visible in the interior. The Court Room of the Merchant Adventurers, which occupies the eastern portion of the building, is not merely beautiful, but elaborately ornamented with a series of subjects of Scripture History, executed, in relief upon wood, with great skill. The apartments adjoining this room, and the grand staircase, are the Town Clerk's offices, and others occupied by the corporation. The Guild Hall is a lofty and magnificent court, with a fine oaken ceiling and rich antique embellishments.

The Corporate Buildings, now in course of erection in St. Nicholas'-square, will, when finished, be a magnificent stone building in the Italian style, and will contain the various offices of the corporation, a music-hall, capable of accommodating 3,500 persons, with other rooms, offices, &c. Messrs. Johnstone and Knowles, of Newcastle, are the architects. The estimated cost is about £24,000.

The County Court House, or Moot Hall, on the south side of the Castle Garth, is a large and noble stone building, with architectural details from the

thenian temple of Theseus, and is conspicuously situated on a lofty eminence 0 feet above the level of the river. It was erected in 1810-12, and covers area of 144 feet by 72. On the north and south sides are grand porticos, pported by Doric pillars 28 feet high, and five feet in diameter. The inter-l arrangements are very complete for all the purposes required in a public lifice of the kind, and it occupies a spacious area, enclosed on the western de by a handsome range of iron palisades. The Assizes, for the county of orthumberland, are held here by the judges, twice a year, and the January uarter Sessions are held in the same court.

The New Gaol and House of Correction is situated on the west side of arliol-square. It was erected in 1823, at a cost of about £35,000, from a esign by John Dobson, Esq., and is a strong and massive erection, with a old and formidable centre tower, and all the appliances of approved prison scipline. The different wards are arranged on the radiating principle, so at every avenue and court is visible from the lofty central tower, in which e apartments of the jailer and turnkeys are situate.

The Assembly Rooms are situated in a recess off the north side of Westgate-reet, and south end of Fenkel-street. They were erected by subscription, om a design by Mr. Newton, and opened June 24th, 1776—the cost, including e fittings, amounted to nearly £7,000. They possess sufficient architectural nish to be a practical enconium on the taste of a bygone generation. The rand ball-room is 92½ feet long by 36 feet wide, and 32 feet in height, and is xtremely chaste and elegant in its style of decorations. In this room there re seven splendid chandeliers, the central one alone of which cost £630.

The Branch Bank of England.—This establishment is situated on the est side of Grey-street, forming one of the centres to the first façade, which s composed of nine Corinthian columns and two pilasters upon a rusticated asement. The columns support an entablature, which is finished with a ouble row of balustrades.

The Northumberland and Durham District Bank is situated on the east side f Grey-street, and occupies the space between Market-street and Hood-street. This is a very chaste and elegant building, and is much admired. The base-nent storey is in the Doric style of architecture, the next storey in the Corinthian, with pilasters, capitals, and entablature, surmounted by a battle-nent and balustrades, ornamented with vases. This building is pronounced y competent judges, to be the most chaste and neatly decorated edifice in the own.

Besides these banks, there are Messrs. W. H. Lambton & Co.'s Bank, and he Newcastle Commercial Bank, in Dean-street, the Newcastle, Sunderland, nd Durham Union Bank, in Mosley-street, and the Savings Bank, in the Royal Arcade.

Gas Works.—The original gas-works of Newcastle were erected in Forth-street, in 1817; but being shortly after abandoned, other works were erected in the Manors, and at the west end of Pipewellgate, in Gateshead. These were purchased by the "Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead Sub-scription Gas Company," in 1831, and were further increased in 1833 and 1837 by the erection of other works in Sandgate, North Shore.

The Central Railway Station is situated in Neville-street. It is a fine structure, erected in the Roman Doric style, from a design by Mr. Dobson. The principal front is 593 feet in length, having a portico in the centre, 200 feet long and 50 wide. The exterior front of the portico is composed of seven arches, supported by insulated columns, elevated on a basement 7½ feet high.

The portico is entered by an arch on each end. The passengers' shed is 5[illegible] feet long and 184 wide, the covered area being 10,995 square yards, or rather better than two acres. The roof is composed of circular iron principals divided into three compartments, and supported by metal pillars, whose respective distances vary 33 to 40 feet. Her Majesty Queen Victoria, opened this station on the 29th of August, 1850.

The Water Works.—The inhabitants of Newcastle are indebted to Richard Grainger for the present water-works, which, through his exertions, were established in the year 1842, under a board of directors called "The Whitley Dean Water Company." Soon after its establishment, this company purchased the former water works belonging to the Joint Stock Company, which had been in existence since 1833; and now supply the town copiously with the liquid element. In addition to the water supplied by the water works, the corporation has provided sixteen fountains in different parts of the town.

The Newcastle-upon-Tyne Poor-Law Union comprehends eleven parishes and townships, embracing an area of 7,012 statute acres, and a population in 18[illegible] of 89,156 souls. The parishes are All Saints', St. John's, St. Nicholas', and St. Andrew's. The townships are Byker, Westgate, Elswick, Jesmond, Heaton, Benwell, and Fenham: the two latter are in the county of Northumberland, the others form the borough of Newcastle. The annual expenditure for the relief of the poor is about £28,000. This union is divided into four districts, over each of which there is a relieving officer. The board of guardians numbers eighty-five members, eighteen of whom are guardians ex officio, the remainder are elective. *The Union Workhouse* is situated on the Westgate turnpike road, about one mile west of Newcastle, and possesses accommodation for 900 persons. The present number of inmates is 524.

The Newcastle-upon-Tyne General Cemetery is situated at a short distance beyond Carlton-terrace, between the New-road and Benton-lane. It is of a triangular form and enclosed by a lofty wall, the contained area being about ten and a half acres. It was established by a company of shareholders in 18[illegible] at an expense of £6,900, and is tastefully planted and arranged. The entrance is by a splendid archway between two chapels, which are surmounted by handsome and uniform, though low, towers. These chapels and towers, being constructed of beautifully veined freestone, form a very ornamental structure at this approach to the town.

The Westgate Hill General Cemetery is situated at the angle formed by the meeting of Elswick-lane and Carlisle-road. It was formed by a company of shareholders in 1825, and consists of three acres of ground which are laid out and planted in an ornamental style, in a similar manner as the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, at Paris. A small chapel and sexton's house stand near the entrance gate. In this place of interment there are no restrictions as to rites and ceremonies, the mode of burial being wholly left to the surviving friends.

Literary and Scientific Societies.—*The Literary and Philosophical Society* occupies a fine edifice in the Grecian style of architecture, which was erected at a cost of about £12,000, in the year 1825, from a design by Mr. John Green. This structure is situated in Westgate-street, opposite the end of Collingwood-street. The society was founded in 1793, "for the discussion of the several branches of polite literature, inquiry into the situation and property of the mineral productions of this neighbourhood, and elucidation of the sciences applicable to commerce, antiquities, local history, biography, literary intelligence, nautical inquiries," &c. In the tenth year of the

ciety's existence, a permanent lectureship was established, and the embers have now an opportunity of attending courses of lectures delivered r the most eminent professors in the several departments of science and :erature.

The Natural History Society is situated in buildings on the south side of ıe above institution, of which it is an offshoot. This society gives great ıtention to geognostic topics, and issues publications under the name of its ansactions. It possesses a fine museum, which contains a valuable collec-on of birds and animals of various kinds, minerals, corals, and numerous ıriosities, with drawings and sections of the coal district and that of the ıountain limestone in the adjoining counties. The museum is open to the ublic from eleven to four every day, Sundays excepted, at a nominal charge ɔr admission.

The Antiquarian Society, founded in 1813, by the exertions of Mr. John Bell, under the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland, is situated in the Castle. This society was formed for the purpose of "inquiry into general ubjects of antiquity, but more especially into those of the north of England, nd particularly such as appertain to the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham." The society is composed of ordinary, cor-esponding, and honorary members. Three valuable museums, belonging espectively to these three societies, are united under the name of the Newcastle Museum.

The North of England Society of Arts.—This institution, situated on the ground floor of the building in which the Literary and Philosophical Society ıolds its meetings, was established in 1837, and has for its object not only the improvement of the public taste in matters appertaining to the fine arts, ɔut also the bringing forth of such talent as might, without its aid, continue in obscurity.

The Literary, Scientific, and Mechanical Institution occupies the centre of a range of buildings in Blackett-street, between the Grey Column and Pilgrim-street, and possesses classes for chemistry, mathematics, geography, drawing, modern languages, and various departments of practical science.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne College of Medicine, Neville Hall, Neville-street. This institution was founded in June 1851, and in July of the same year received the recognition of the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London. In October 1851, it was recognised by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and in January 1852, the Home Secretary empowered the University of London to receive the certificates of students at this institution for the purpose of graduation in medicine. The institution assumed a collegiate form in December 1851, and was admitted into connection with the University of Durham in January 1852.

Newcastle Mining College.—Mr. N. Wood, an eminent coal viewer, and president of the Mining Institute, a short time ago brought under the notice of the Duke of Northumberland the intention to found a college, requesting that his grace would lend his assistance. The noble duke, in answer to this appeal, signified to Mr. Wood, through his agent, Mr. Hugh Tayler, that in case the amount of subscribed capital should reach £15,000, his grace would add £5,000 to that sum, making it £20,000; and if it should reach £30,000, his grace would subscribe £10,000, making £40,000. This has given an impetus to the design, and it is now intended forthwith to apply to the other wealthy coal owners of this district for their support. Application will also be made to the leading manufacturers, as it is intended that the college shall

give instruction in other branches of science besides those more immediately bearing on coal mining operations. In connection with this design there is another of a kindred character about to be realised. The library of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle is one of the most valuable and extensive in the north of England. The building which contains it was erected in 1825, at a cost of £12,000, the foundation-stone having been laid by the late Duke of Sussex. This library contains about 25,000 volumes, and it has been from time to time enriched by many valuable presents. Mr. Robert Stephenson, the eminent engineer, about two years ago, offered to pay one half of a debt the institution had incurred, amounting to £6,200, provided the other members of the society would find means to pay off the other half and reduce the term of admission to one guinea per annum. The committee have obtained subscriptions to nearly the required amount, and at the annual meeting of the society, is it believed that it will be in a condition to accept Mr. Stephenson's offer.

Newcastle publishes six newspapers weekly, viz.:—*The Newcastle Courant*, *The Newcastle Chronicle*, *The Newcastle Guardian*, *The Newcastle Journal*, *The North of England Advertiser*, and *The Northern Daily Express*. It has also four news-rooms, in which the various metropolitan and provincial journals, reviews, and magazines may be perused, viz.:—The *Exchange Subscription Rooms*, in the south side of the Exchange—the *Assembly Subscription News and Reading Rooms* in Westgate-street—the *Central Exchange Subscription News Room*, in Grey-street—and the news-room of the *Mechanics' Institute*, situate in Blackett-street.

The Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Shields, and Gateshead Chamber of Commerce has been established for the following purposes, viz.:—"The redressing of all grievances in any way affecting the trade or commerce of the country or of the district, the suggesting or facilitating of any measures calculated to promote the commercial interests of the community, and, generally, the attainment of such objects connected therewith, as the exertions of individuals may be less adequate to accomplish." It now comprises upwards of one hundred members.

Manufactures, &c.—In viewing the vast industrial features of Newcastle, the absence of unity of objects in its various manufactures never fails to attract the observation of the stranger. "It is not," says a popular writer, "as at Manchester, where cotton reigns supreme; or in the West Riding towns, where wool is the staple of industry; or at Sheffield, where steel is the be-all and do-all; or at Birmingham, where everything imaginable is made from every imaginable metal; or at the Staffordshire potteries, where every one looks, and works, and thinks, and lives upon clay; or at Leicester, where stockings are regarded as the *primum mobile* of society. It is not thus on the Tyne; for though the colliers are beyond all others the characteristic features of the spot, yet their works are mainly subterranean: they seem to belong to a nether world, whose fruits appear at the surface only to be shipped and railed away to other regions. But we may probably find that this rich supply of coal has been the main agent in inducing the settlement of manufacturers on the Tyne, for most of the large establishments are of a character which render a great consumption of coal indispensable."

In treating of the various manufactories we will place the engineering establishments in the first rank. Establishments of which Newcastle may be justly proud, not from their antiquity, but from their connection with the name of Stephenson. This town is in every respect the birth-place of

comotives, and some of the largest and finest steam-engines in the world e erected here. Nowhere could a more fitting place be found for this nderful manufacture, than the home of the extraordinary men who, yond all others, have been mainly instrumental in developing the ilway system.

Another great and important feature of Tyne industry is the glass manuecture. This material is made in and around Newcastle to an enormous tent—not merely in one of its forms, but in all: plate-glass, sheet-glass, ndow-glass, flint-glass, and bottle-glass. The cheapness of coal, the cilities for obtaining a supply of alkali and sand, and the vicinity of ipping ready to carry the manufactured produce to every quarter of the orld, have doubtless all contributed to the settlement of the glass manuecture in this district. Potteries, too, are very numerous in this busy strict. Earthenware was produced here as early as 1623; and, in 1791, e find seven potteries in full operation. There is abundance of clay in e vicinity of the Tyne and the Wear, fitted to make the coarser escription of pottery and earthenware; and this circumstance, coupled ith the abundance of coal and shipping, enables this northern district drive Staffordshire out of the market in supplying coarse goods to ermany, Denmark, and other northern countries. The chemical works f the Tyne, though of comparatively modern introduction, hold a distinished position among the manufactories of the north. We find them a both sides of the river stretching from Newcastle to Tynemouth, and e may form some notion of the extent and variety of the marvellous ansmutations which are taking place within them, from the number of fty chimneys whose summits are observable in every direction. These stablishments produce soda, potash, sulphuric, muriatic, and nitric acids; hlorine, chloride of lime, alum, red-lead, &c., in great quantities. Some f these establishments are beautiful examples of scientific system, and resent many striking features. In the preparation of sulphuric acid, or instance, there are in one establishment, leaden chambers employed, ach two hundred feet in length, twenty in breadth, and twenty in height,—hese are to contain the sulphur-vapour, from which the acid is afterards formed. The same establishment possesses a platinum crucible, or till, in which acids are boiled, which cost as many guineas as it weighs unces—one thousand! The lead works, again, are notable features. The ead produced by the rich mines of Alston Moor, and the dales of the Allen and the Wear, is smelted in "pigs," or oblong blocks, in which ondition it is brought to Newcastle, and here it is exposed to the operations f refining, shot-making, red-lead making, and white-lead making, or it is ransformed into various forms of pipes, sheets, &c. Nearly all lead ontains a little silver; if the proportion be even so small as five ounces f silver to a ton of lead, it will repay the process of refining; and this efining is a delicate and beautiful process, in which the silver by its lifferent mechanical and chemical properties, is separated little by little from the lead. We find lead refining in this district mentioned so early as 1699. Shot making was carried on in the Manor Chare in 1749, and the shot tower and lead works at Low Elswick were established in 1796.

Commerce.—The principal exports of Newcastle are coals, lead, glass, iron, earthenware, bricks, fire-bricks, painters' colours, chemical preparations, soap, linen, and linen yarn, sailcloth, woollen goods, leather, ropes, machinery, coal tar, and grindstones. The trade in most of these articles, particularly

in chemicals and the various preparations of lead, has been rapidly increas for some time. The foreign import trade, in consequence of the m valuable articles of foreign produce being received coastwise and by from Hull, London, and other places, deals almost entirely in bulky arti for consumption in the town, and limited circumjacent district. Its c articles are grain, timber, hides, hemp, flax, tallow, sulphur, bones, oak b Dutch cheese, wines, spirits, seeds, and fruits. The trade is much inf to that of foreign exports, but it is rapidly increasing. In addition t foreign and import, Newcastle possesses an extensive coasting trade, w consists chiefly in coals, and, next to them, in the same articles as th foreign export. The principal additional articles are plate-glass, pe bacon and butter, anchors and chain cables, and locomotive engines. quantity and value of these goods are very large, and regular vessels employed for their conveyance to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol, E Dundee, Stockton, Yarmouth, and various Irish ports. The receipts at Custom House, Newcastle, during the year ending December 31st, were £334,695 10s. 2d.; the receipts of the previous year amount £341,606 6s. 8d., showing an apparent decrease in the revenue of 18 But it will be remembered that the accounts, until a few months ago, made up to the 5th January, and had the custom heretofore adopted b still in operation, the receipts of 1855 would have reached £340,049 9s. or only £1,557 less than 1854.

Harbour.—We find that soon after the Conquest records and charters agreed upon, by which the width of the Tyne, near and below New was divided into three parts, one of which was assigned to the county Northumberland, one to the bishopric of Durham, and the middle of channel was to be free to all. This division of the river led to many con for the ownership and government of this important stream; but the gen course of modern legislation has been to give increased power to the Corp tion of Newcastle, whose jurisdiction formerly extended to high water mark both sides of the river, from the sea to some distance above Newcastle, in ding the Creeks of Seaton Sluice and Blyth, and consequently the trade shipping of Gateshead, North and South Shields, Blyth, and Hartley. Th jurisdiction was somewhat curtailed about six years ago, when Shields w created a distinct port. The Tyne, at Newcastle, has a mean breadth about 420 feet — it so ebbs at low water as to leave belts of dry beach, affords even then a large extent of floating berth; it experiences a rise spring tides of 12½ feet, and can bring up to the town, at all times, vess of from 200 to 300 tons, and occasionally those of 400 tons.

Markets and Fairs.—The meat, vegetable, poultry, and butter mark are held every lawful day in the splendid market buildings elsewhere note The Fish Market is held on the ground floor of the Exchange, on the Sa hill, which place was fitted up for it in 1828, and is well supplied with ev variety of fish. The Wheat Market is held every Tuesday and Saturday, the large area, near St. Nicholas's Church. The Cattle and Hay Mark are held on Tuesday. The former is situated at the south end of We Clayton-street, in front of Marlborough-crescent, and Derwent-place, and latter in an open area, at the head of Percy-street. Fairs for horned cat sheep, and hogs; and for cloth, and woollen and other goods, are held August 12th and the following nine days, and October 29th and the following nine days, and a town fair is held on November 22nd. A fair is held on the last Tuesday in May and the first Tuesday in every month for the sale of ha

:tle. Hirings for farm servants are held in Percy-street, on the first Tuesday May and November. The Newcastle Races are held annually in June, on Town Moor, about a mile north of the town.

COMPANIES, &c.—There are in Newcastle twelve companies, called mysteries, -, drapers, mercers, skinners, tailors, merchants of corn or boothmen, kers, tanners, cordwainers, saddlers, butchers, smiths, and fullers and dyers. ere are also, by charter, fifteen companies, called by-trades—masters and riners, weavers, barber surgeons, shipwrights, coopers, house-carpenters, asons, glovers, joiners, millers, curriers, colliers, slaters, glaziers, and tlers—the last is now extinct. There are likewise nine other companies—rchant adventurers, hostmen, bricklayers, ropemakers, upholsterers, sail-akers, goldsmiths, scriveners, and grocers. The masters and mariners are tter known under their denomination of the Masters and Brethren of the inity House. They are a corporate body, and are said to have been iginally a religious society. They had charters from Henry VIII., lward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, James I., Charles II., and James II.; and ve the sanction, in the matter of licensing pilots, of an act of parliament, ssed in the 41st of the reign of George III. Their style and title under eir last charter is "The Masters, Pilots, and Seamen of the Trinity House Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne." They are thorised by charter to receive prescribed dues for keeping two lights "the e at the entrance of the haven of the Tyne, and the other on the hill joining," and "to appoint pilots, collect primage, and support a number of or brethren or their wives." Besides the two lights just mentioned, they o have beacons at Holy Island, Blyth, &c. They still exercise all these wers, and appoint and control pilots within the rivers and seas from Holy land to Whitby. In the year 1505, they erected a residence for their poor ethren, buildings known as Trinity House, which at present contains a hall, oard room, library, school, chapel, and lodgings for the poor brethren.

CORPORATION, &c.—In 1835, a bill received the sanction of the legislature r the "Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales," and r the provisions of this act, the old corporation of this borough was dissolved, d a new body established, which consists of a mayor, fourteen aldermen, and rty-two councillors, with the customary assistant officers. Under the thority of this Municipal Act, the borough is divided into *eight wards*, lled the St. Nicholas's, St. John's, All Saints' West, All Saints' East, St. ndrew's South, St. Andrew's North, Westgate, and Jesmond. Six of these ards elect six councillors each, and the two wards of Westgate and Jesmond lect only three each. The councillors retain the office for three years, but re eligible for re-election. A third of the number retire from office annually, nd their vacancies are supplied by annual elections. The aldermen are now ppointed by the councillors, and during their term of office, which is six ears, they are members of the council, possessing no power or authority bove the councillors. The mayor is elected annually by the council, aldermen nd councillors alone being eligible. Previous to the passing of the above ct, the mayor, recorder, aldermen, sheriff and common council were chosen rom among the freemen of the town, also, all the officers of the corporation, nd none but freemen could serve on juries, but these privileges are now njoyed by the whole body of burgesses. The following is a summary of the arious rights and privileges now enjoyed by the freemen of Newcastle. Freemen residing in the borough, or within seven miles of the same, possess the right of voting at the election of members of parliament, and are exempt

from the payment of tolls, and town and port dues. Freemen are also eligible for membership in the various incorporated companies, several of which possess property to a very large amount. Each freeman, or widow of a deceased freeman, resident within the limits of the ancient borough, has the right of pasture for two milch cows upon the free commons. If a freeman's widow continues to carry on her husband's business, she enfranchises the apprentices left at his decease, she is also free from tolls, dues, &c., the same as her husband was when living. The rights of freemen are acquired by birth, apprenticeship, or by grant or gift from the corporation.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE CORPORATION FOR 1850,

BOROUGH MAGISTRATES, &c.

RALPH PARK PHILIPSON, Mayor.

WILLIAM DIGBY SEYMOUR, Recorder.

ANTHONY NICHOL, Sheriff.
JOHN CLAYTON, Town Clerk.

WILLIAM DAGGETT, Under Sheriff.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

ALDERMEN.

James Sillick.
Thomas Emerson Headlam.
Thomas Wm. Keenlyside.
Ralph Dodds.
James Dent Weatherley.
Sir John Fife.
Joseph Hawks.
James Hodgson.
Henry Ingledew.
Joseph Laurb
Nathaniel Grace Lambert.
John Carr.
William Armstrong.
John Blackwell.

COUNCILLORS.

ST. NICHOLAS'S WARD.

George Hunter.
Francis Stamford.
John Ravne.
Joseph Laycock.
John Anderson.
John Bennett Alexander.

ST. JOHN'S WARD.

Joseph Cowen.
William Brown.
John Carr.
Henry Angus.
William Wealians.
Thomas Leslie Gregson.

ALL SAINTS' WEST WARD.

James Dale.
Anthony Nichol.
Anthony Parker.
John Ormston.
George Lambert.
William Berkley.

ALL SAINTS' EAST WARD.

George Harford.
David Burn.
Charles Smith, jun.
William Newton.
Thomas Hedley.
Isaac L. Bell.

ST. ANDREW'S SOUTH WARD.

Thomas Wilson.
William Mackey.
George Robinson.
John Spoor.
Mark L. Jobling.
Thomas Gray.

ST. ANDREW'S NORTH WARD.

Joseph Armstrong.
Joseph Pollard.
Edward Hall.
C. F. Hamond.
Ralph Park Philipson.
Benjamin Plummer.

WESTGATE WARD.

William Dunn.
George Forster.
Henry Milvain.

JESMOND WARD.

Edward Nathaniel Grace.
Thomas Ridley.
Matthew Thompson.

ALDERMEN OF WARDS.

ST. NICHOLAS'S WARD—Henry Ingledew.
ST. JOHN'S WARD—James Hodgson.
ALL SAINTS' WEST WARD—John Carr.
ALL SAINTS' EAST WARD—N. G. Lambert.
ST. ANDREW'S SOUTH WARD—Jas. Sillick.
ST. ANDREW'S NORTH WARD—T. W. Keenlyside
WESTGATE WARD—James D. Weatherley.
JESMOND WARD—William Armstrong.

Quarterly Meetings, 1850:—February 6th, May 7th, and August 6th.

ORONER—John George Stoker.
AOLER—Samuel Thompson.
ACE BEARER—Edward Redhead.
EEPER OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION—Samuel Thompson
EEPER OF THE IMPERIAL STANDARD OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—E. Redhead.
SPECTOR OF CORN RETURNS — Thomas Forsyth
ARBOUR MASTER—Simon Danson.
ARBOUR MASTER AT NORTH SHIELDS—William Wake.
SSISTANT HARBOUR MASTER—Launcelot Elliott.

CORPORATION PROPERTY SURVEYOR — Robert Wallace.
TOWN SURVEYOR—Thomas Bryson.
INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES — Thomas Dawson.
COLLECTOR OF TOWN AND QUAY DUES — A. Nichol.
CLERK IN THE BALLAST OFFICE — R. Pinkney.
CLERK OF THE COMMITTEE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—John J. Harrison.
SERGEANTS-AT-MACE — Edward Redhead and Charles Sloane.

BOROUGH MAGISTRATES.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE, C. E. Ellison.

. E. Headlam.
ir John Fife.
Villiam Armstrong.
tobert Plummer.
oseph Lamb.
James Sillick.
R. P. Philipson.
Edward James.
George C. Atkinson.
Robert Airey.
John Bulman.
John Carr.
Henry West.
James Hodgson.

And the mayor for the time being, and the year preceding.

DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS FOR NEWCASTLE.

V. Armstrong.
Sir John Fife.
George Fenwick.
James Hodgson.
Joseph Hawks.
T. E. Headlam.
Joseph Lamb.
Robert Plummer.
Aubone Surtees.
George Shadforth.
Henry West.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—The present borough, as fixed by the Reform Act, includes the town and county of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the townships of Elswick, Westgate, Jesmond, Heaton, and Byker. It comprises an area of 5,336 statute acres, and its population in 1851 was 87,784 souls. Newcastle has sent two members to parliament since the year 1282, when two of its "more wise and experienced citizens" were summoned to the parliament held at Shrewsbury. The present members are T. E. Headlam, Esq., and G. Ridley, Esq.

CHARITIES.—*Joseph Simpson* left £100 to be distributed to the ten oldest men in the Keelmen's Hospital, on Christmas Day. Newcastle is one of the twenty-four cities and towns to which *Sir Thomas White* gave, in rotation, the sum of £104, to be lent, in sums of £25, to four young freemen, without interest, for ten years. This charity was established in 1566. *John Frankeleyn*, in 1572, left £100, which was to be lent out at interest at ten per cent, of which £3 6s. 8d. was to be paid to the poor of the almshouses, £2 to six aged men, and the residue was to be applied, part to the city of Durham, and part to the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham. *John March* gave £100, which was to be lent at ten per cent interest; and the amount thus obtained was to be divided into two equal portions, one of which to be distributed amongst the poor of Newcastle, and the other amongst the poor of Heighington, county of Durham. *Mark Millbank, Esq*, *William Carr, Esq*, and *John Rumney, Esq.*, left various sums of money, at different

periods, amounting in the whole to £550; the interest of which, £42, is distributed in the following manner, £2 10s. to the inmates of Jesus's Hospital, and the residue to the poor of the four parishes of Newcastle. *Sir M. M*[illegible] left to the poor of the parishes of St. Nicholas and All Saints £12. *Jo*[illegible] *Fenwick, Esq.*, left an annual sum of £1, to be distributed equally among the prisoners in the gaol. *William Carr, Esq.*, in 1660, bequeathed £[illegible], which was to be lent to merchants of Newcastle without interest. *T*[illegible] *Davison the Elder*, by will, 1675, left a rent charge of £18 per annum, to be applied to the poor of All Saints and St. Andrew's parishes, in specific sums, £3 to members of the Merchants' Company, and the residue to the poor. *Timothy Davison*, in 1691, bequeathed £300, the interest of which, amounting to £[illegible]2 a-year, was to be distributed to poor brethren and sisters of the Merchants' Company, and to freemen, or the widows of freemen, in the four parishes. *William and Henry Warmouth* left £100, which was to be lent to certain prescribed persons without interest. *John Rumney* bequeathed £100, to be applied in a similar manner; and *Joseph Atkinson* £100 for like purpose. *Thomas Davison the Younger* left £500, the interest of which was to be devoted to setting up a freeman in trade.

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

Besides the Charity Schools, and their portion of the general charities, each parish possesses several bequests for charitable purposes, which we subjoin in a tabular form, for the convenience of reference:—

ST. NICHOLAS'S PARISH.

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what purposes applied.	Annual v[illegible]	
1618.	Andrew Aldworth (rent charge)	most needy householders.....	£ 1	0
1660.	William Carr (rent charge)	poor generally	2	0
1675.	T. Davison, the elder (rent charge) .	poor.....	1	13
1679.	Sir W. Blackett (rent charge).....	poor.....	2	0
1691.	Timothy Davison (interest).....	decayed freemen, or freemen's widows	1	0
1710.	Nicholas Ridley (rent charge).....	aged and decrepid poor	1	19
1716.	Matthew White (rent charge)	ten poor housekeepers	1	11
1717.	Wrightington and others (£590)....	poor generally	23	15
1782.	— Douglas (rent charge)	poor.....	20	0
1780.	— Vernol (rent charge)	poor housekeepers.....	2	0
——.	— Johnson (£4).....	poor generally	0	4
		Total	£56	6

ST. ANDREW'S PARISH.

1618.	Andrew Aldworth (rent charge)	most needy housekeepers.....	1	0
1675.	T. Davison, the elder (interest)	poor generally	1	0
1679.	Sir W. Blackett (rent charge)	poor generally	1	[illegible]
1691.	Timothy Davison (interest)	freemen, or freemen's widows	1	0
1710.	Nicholas Ridley (rent charge).....	most aged decrepid poor	1	0
1716.	Matthew White (rent charge)	two poor housekeepers on Christmas day	1	0
	— Johnson (interest)	poor generally	0	4
	Allgood and others (£120)	poor generally	16	15
	Church tenements (rent and rent charge)	churchwarden's account	33	1
		Total	£56	1

ALL SAINTS' PARISH.

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what purposes applied.	Annual value.		
585.	Thomas Smith (rent charge)	poor	2	9	6
658.	L. Carr (rent charge)	poor	1	0	0
660.	W. Carr (rent charge)	poor	0	10	0
661.	John Cosyn (rent charge)	poor frequenting church, in bread, weekly, after morning service, £5 4s. 0d. residue to repairs of church	10	4	0
673.	David Sheavill (rent charge)	poor	3	10	0
675.	T. Davidson, the elder (interest)	poor	0	13	4
—.	— Johnson (interest)	poor	0	4	0
679.	Sir W. Blackett (rent charge)	poor	2	0	0
692.	John Collier (rent charge)	poor	3	0	0
693.	Richard Hutchinson (rent charge)	poor	5	0	0
694.	Timothy Davison (interest)	freemen, or freemen's widows	1	0	0
694.	George Collingwood (rent charge)	two poor widows	2	0	0
710.	Nicholas Ridley (rent charge)	most aged and decrepid poor	1	0	0
711.	Robert Fenwick (rent charge)	poor	4	0	0
712.	John Bee	twelve poor widows	6	0	0
716.	Matthew White	ten housekeepers on Christmas day	1	0	0
739.	—Woodman (rent charge)	poor	0	12	0
780.	Thomas Lemon (£100)	poor	3	0	0
Various dates.	Holmes and others (£600)	poor	26	8	0
		Total	£73	10	10

ST. JOHN'S PARISH.

648.	Andrew Aldworth (rent charge)	most needy housekeepers	1	0	0
675.	T. Davison, the elder (interest)	poor generally	1	6	8
679.	Sir W. Blackett (rent charge)	poor	2	0	0
	— Johnson (interest)	poor	0	4	0
694.	Timothy Davison (interest)	freemen, or freemen's widows	1	0	0
710.	Nicholas Ridley (rent charge)	most aged decrepid poor	1	0	0
716.	Matthew White (rent charge)	ten poor housekeepers on Christmas day	1	0	0
1717.	— Percival (rent)	poor	6	0	0
717.	Rev. G. Ritschell (rent charge)	forty poor widows, 1s. each on St. Thomas's day	2	0	0
Various dates.	Wrightson and others (£290)	poor generally	11	12	0
		Total	£27	2	8
		Total of the four parishes	£213	1	2

POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.

Post Office, Arcade: G. Pellatt, postmaster.—Letters arrive from London, all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, at 7 a.m.; from west of Cumberland and Scotland, Carlisle, Hexham, North and South Shields, Sunderland and Gateshead, at 2 p.m.; from London and the South, Shields, Sunderland, and Ireland, at 5 30 p.m.

Letters are despatched to Wylam, Prudhoe, Stocksfield* (six days a week), at 9 30 a.m.; to Hexham, Carlisle, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and west of Scotland (1st), at 2 35 p.m.; to Sunderland (1st), at 12 10 p.m.; to Carlisle, Whitehaven, and Sunderland (2nd), at 3 30 p.m.; to Berwick, Edinburgh, North of Scotland, Gateshead, North and South Shields (1st), 4 20 p.m.; to London, Darlington, York all parts of the South, Ireland and Scotland (1st), 6 10 p.m.; to Hexham (2nd), 6 10 p.m.; to London, South and North (2nd), Sunderland, North and South Shields (3rd), Carlisle, Hexham, Haydon Bridge, and places west, 10 p.m.

On *Sundays*, Letters are delivered at the window, from 8 a.m. until 10 a.m. only. *Money Orders* are issued and paid daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m.; on Saturdays from 9 till 7

* On *Sundays* to Hexham and Carlisle at 8 a.m., and 4 30 p.m.

DIRECTORY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY.

ADAMSON Chas. M. solicitor (W. and C. M. Adamson); ho. Crag Hall, Jesmond
Adamson W. and C. solicitors, 14 Clayton street West
Adamson William, solicitor (W. and C. Adamson); ho. Cullercoats
Ainsley and Aydon, grocers, 11 Grainger-st
Ainsley John, grocer (Ainsley & Aydon); ho. 23 East parade
Airey Mrs. Jane, 24 High Claremont place
Airey Robt. pilot master, 1 Jesmond Villa
Aitchison John and Co. Edinburgh Ale House, 37 East Clayton street
Akenhead Mr. David, 1 St. Thomas place
Alder Mr. Joshua, 5 Ravensworth terrace
Alexander and Wood, commission agents, Grinding chare, Quayside
Alexander John, commission agent (Alexander and Wood), Grinding-chare; ho. Spital, Berwick-upon-Tweed
Alexander John B. merchant, (Boldemann, Borries, and Co.); ho. 7 North terrace
Allan Jas. confectioner (Snowball & Allan); ho. 18 Sandyford lane
Allen John & William, Wallsend Chemical Works, Wallsend
Allhusen Christian, Elswick Hall
Allinson Richd. accountant and arbitrator (Allinson & Gillespie), Arcade; ho. 25 West Parade
Anderson Charles, agricultural implement and machine maker (Gibson and Son); ho. Wellington terrace
Anderson J. & T. A. tobacco mnfrs. 36 Side
Anderson James, merchant (Bradshaw and Anderson); ho. 3 Lovaine place
Anderson James, cordial mnfctr, 3 Hill-st
Anderson and Mack, auctioneers, Arcade
Anderson John, wholesale grocer (J. & T. Anderson), Carliol-sq; ho. Higham pl
Anderson John, banker (W. H. Lambton and Co.); ho. Cox Lodge
Anderson John & Sons, mrchts, 39 Close
Anderson John and Thomas, grocers and tea dealers, 33 Dean street
Anderson Matthew, merchant (J. Anderson and Sons); ho. Jesmond Cottage
Anderson Mrs. 27 Westgate street
Anderson Robert, agent, Branch Bank of England, 37 Gray street
Anderson Thomas, tobacco manufacturer (J. & T. Anderson); ho. 4 West parade
Anderson William, colliery agent, Byker
Anderson Wm. auctioneer, &c. (Anderson and Mack), 22 Lovaine place
Anderson Wm. Losh, wine and spirit merchant (Monkhouse and Anderson); ho. 6 Saville place
Angas Mr. John Lindsay, 7 Ravensworth terrace
Angas Mr. Joseph, 15 Rye hill
Angas Silas, stock and sharebroker (S. Angas & Co.); ho. Victoria street
Angas Silas & Co. stock and sharebrokers, 42 Side
Angus and Wilson, drapers, 24 Grey st
Angus Geo. leather factor, &c. (G. Angus and Co.); ho. West Denton House
Angus Geo. & Co. leather factors, Close
Angus Jonathan, draper (Angus & Wilson); ho. 3 Elswick villas
Angus Joseph, agent to the lead works, Low Elswick; ho. South Shields
Angus T. C. & Co. hide, bark, and gum merchants, 22 Close
Angus Thos. Crosthwaite, merchant (T. C. Angus & Co.); ho. Ravensworth Villa, Gateshead
Annandale Andrew, paper stainer (Goodlad and Co.); ho. 30 Rye hill
Annandale James, paper manfr. (A. Annandale & Sons); ho. Lintzford
Appleby Mr. Joseph, 32 Elswick Eastter
Armour John, earthenware mnfr. (James Wallace & Co.); ho. 88 Blenheim st
Armstrong Geo. secretary to the Blyth and Tyne Railway, office 60 Dean street
Armstrong Joseph, newspaper proprietor (Blackwell & Co.); ho. Higham place
Armstrong Wm. borough treasurer; office, Town's Hutch; ho. Eldon row
Armstrong W. & Co. grocers, 25 Mosley st
Armstrong Wm. grocer (W. Armstrong and Co.); ho. York street
Armstrong W. G. & Co. engineers, Elswick
Armstrong Wm. George, engineer (W. G. Armstrong & Co); ho. Jesmond dean
Arnot & Smith, joiners, cabinet makers, &c. Leazes lane
Arnot James, joiner, &c. (Arnot & Smith); ho. Wellington terrace
Arnott, Cannock, and Co. drapers, &c. 22, 24, 26, & 28, Grainger street
Arnott James, deputy town clerk, Guildhall
Arnott John, superintendent of the Newcastle & Gateshead Gasworks, Mindens
Arnott John, draper (Arnott, Cannock, and Co.); ho. Tynemouth
Arthur Robt. draper (M'Intyre & Arthur); ho. Marlborough crescent
Aspdin, Ord, & Co. Portland cement mfrs. Neville street, and at Gateshead
Aspdin Wm. cement mfr. (Aspdin, Ord, & Co.); ho. Red Barns Villa
Atkinson & Philipson, coachmakers, 19 Pilgrim street
Atkinson George Clayton, iron merchant (Bulmer & Co.); ho. Wylam Hall
Atkinson John, coachmaker (Atkinson and Philipson); ho. New Biggin
Atkinson Ralph, grocer (Marshall and Atkinson); ho. Cumberland row

n Elizabeth, grocer (Aydon and Fer-
son); ho. 26 Shieldfield green
n & Ferguson, grocers, 7 Side
n John, grocer (Ainslie and Aydon);
. 6 York street
n I. and Sons, corn factors, &c. 36
ndhill
n John Featherstone, corn factor (I.
ton & Sons); ho. Benwell High Cross
ouse
LES & Galloway, curriers, 94 Pilgrim st
es John, currier (Bailes & Galloway);
. 27 West parade
es John & Co. curriers, 10 Bigg market
ibridge & Co. drapers, &c. 29 and 31
arket street
ibridge Emerson Muschamp, draper
Bainbridge & Co.); ho. 12 North ter
ibridge Wm. barrister, Westgate street
er Thomas, official assignee in Bank-
uptcy Court; ho. 7 Carlton place
ks Rev. Robt. (Baptist) 7 Leazes cr
gate Geo. tanner (G. Bargate & Co.);
o. 3 St. James street
gate George & Co. tanners, Darn crook
ker and Thompson, ironmongers, 42
loth market
ker George Carr, ironmonger (Barker
nd Thompson); ho. 39 Eldon street
rlow John, manager of Corporation
Baths, 1 New road
rnasconi F. barometer maker, 35 High
ridge
rnes Robt. colliery agent, Shieldfield grn
rnes William, inland revenue officer,
24 York street
rras Samuel, brick manufacturer, (Bar-
ras & Co.); ho. Gateshead
rras Samuel & Co. brick manufacturers,
office 119 Side
rrett George, riding master, Bath road
rron Matthew & Jos. drapers, 50 Dean st
rron Joseph, draper (M. & J. Barron);
ho. 8 Malbro' crescent
rron Matthew, draper (M & J. Barron);
ho. 8 Malbro' crescent
rrow Roger, gentleman, 1 Claremont pl
artlett C. & Co. scale-beam and weighing
machine manufacturers, 27 Westgate
artlett Charles, scale-beam, &c. manfr.
(C. Bartlett & Co.); ho. 12 Villa place
eaumont Mr. William, 4 High Swin-
burne place
eckington Mr. John, 9 Ridley villas
eckington Mr. J. Prospect pl. Shieldfield
eckington Mr. John, jun. 3 Prospect
place, Shieldfield
eckwith G. W. & Co. ship and insurance
agents, commission merchants, and ship
owners, Bridge End
eckwith Mrs. Mary, 29 Eldon street
ell & Dixon, coal owners, 28 Quay
ell, Cook, & Co. earthenware manufactrs.
Ouseburn

Bell Mrs. Catharine, Picton place
Bell Dinah (Selkirk and Bell); ho. 46
Stowell street
Bell Geo. schoolmaster (Bell & Malcolm);
ho. Trafalgar street
Bell George, agent, Blenheim street
Bell Rev. Geo. (Presbyter.), 3 Brandling pl
Bell Henry, merchant (Losh, Wilson, and
Bell); ho. Tynemouth
Bell Isaac, earthenware manufactr. (Bell,
Cook, & Co.); ho. St. Ann's row
Bell Isaac Lowthian (Washington Chemical
Co.); ho. Washington
Bell J. smith (Bell & Turnbull); ho. Wind-
mill hills, Gateshead
Bell J. & M. confectioners, 63 Pilgrim st
Bell Mrs. Jane, 15 Brandling place
Bell Mr. John, 1 Nixon street
Bell Joseph, chemist, &c. (Joseph Bell and
Co.); ho. Pilgrim street
Bell Joseph & Co. chemists and druggists,
46 Bigg market
Bell and Malcolm, academy, 6 Trafalgar st
Bell Mary, confectioner (J. & M. Bell); ho.
65 Pilgrim street
Bell Robert & Co. grocers, 16 Grainger st;
ho. 5 Ridley villas
Bell Septimus, land surveyor (T. Bell and
Sons); ho. 16 Cumberland row
Bell Thomas, merch. (Losh, Wilson, & Bell);
ho. Gloucester House, Arthur's hill
Bell Thomas, land surveyor (T. Bell and
Sons); ho. 16 Cumberland row
Bell Thomas, com. traveller, 7 Darn crook
Bell Thomas & Sons, land surveyors, 26
Groat market
Bell Mr. William, Clavering place
Bell William, scale-beam, &c. manufr. (C.
Bartlett & Co.); ho. 40 Villa place
Bell William John, agent, Westgate hill
Bells, Robson, & Co. brewers, New quay
Benson J. & Co. grocers, 33 Market street
Benson Jno. sharebroker (J. Benson & Co.);
ho. 1 Lovaine terrace
Berwick Alexander and Co. ale and porter
merchants, 11 Market street
Bilton Edwd. merchant (E. Bilton & Co.);
ho. Westgate hill
Bilton Edward and Co. mrchts. 42 Sandhill
Bilton Francis, livery stablekeeper (Kaberry
and Bilton); ho. 7 Northumberland pl
Binks & Black, hosiers, &c. Head of the Side
Bird William and Co. iron and tinplate
merchants, 43 Sandhill
Black James, merchant, &c. (James Black
and Co.); ho. Barnes house, South Shields
Black James and Co. merchants and ship-
brokers, 57 Side
Black Jos. E. L. merchant, &c. (J. Black
and Co.); ho. 7 Westmorland terrace
Blackett Wm. Fenwick (Locke, Blackett,
and Co.); ho. Newton Hall
Blacklock & Hall, fire-brick manufacturers,
Bell's close

Blacklock John, beer retailer and smith, Elswick East terrace
Blackwell B. Brandon, baristr. Spital place
Blackwell John (J. Blackwell and Co. and Fletcher, Falconar, & Co.); ho. 14 Ellison place
Blackwell John and Co. proprietors of the "Courant, 95 Pilgrim street
Blaydon Chemical Co. Half Moon Yard, Bigg Market
Blyth Joseph, whip manfr. 14 Newgate st
Boag Thomas, secretary to the Trade Protection Society, 72 Grey street
Boldemann, Borries, & Co. mrchts. 5 Quay
Boldemann J. merchant (Boldemann, Borries, & Co.); ho. 9 St. Mary's terrace
Bolton Francis, bakr. 27 Villa place
Borries Fr. mercht. (Boldemann, Borries, & Co.); ho. 5 Hunting don pl. Tynemouth
Bourn & Co. iron merchants, Stockbridge
Bourn Geo. & Co. nail and chain manfrs. &c. Stockbridge, and at Winlaton
Bourn Thos. Wilson merchant (Bourn and Co.); ho. 17 Elswick villas
Bowes John and Partners, coalowners, 13 Quay
Bowman Robert B. (Washington Chemical Co.); ho. 11 Victoria terrace
Brown Bros. Fancy Repository, 25 Grey st
Bradley George, printer, &c. (Madiver and Bradley); ho. 61 Westmorland terrace
Bradshaw and Anderson, merchants, Fenwick's entry, Quay
Bradshaw Ben. Calhoun, mrcht. (Bradshaw and Anderson); ho. 3 St. Mary's terrace
Bragg Charles, draper (C. Bragg & Co.); ho. Lantz green
Bragg Charles and Co. drapers, &c. 93 Pilgrim street
Brandling W. and Co. merchants, Three Indian Kings' court, Quayside
Burton Trustees and Company, Sandhill
Brockett Mrs. Isabella, 14 Albion place
Brockett Mrs. Jane, 6 St Mary's place
Brockett Wm. Henry, arbitrator, average-stater, &c. 29 Sandhill; ho. 5 Catharine terrace, Gateshead
Brodie John, victualler, *Turk's Head Inn*, 73 Grey street
Brooks William Alexander, river engineer, Guild Hall; ho. Elswick villas
Broom Rev. Andrew, 16 Wesley street
Browell Edmund J. professor of chemistry, (Richardson & Browell); ho. East Boldon
Brown Mrs. Ann, 39 Pilgrim street
Brown George, ironfounder (Wright and Brown); ho. Derwent place
Brown J. George, solicitor (Brown & Son); ho. 8 Ellison place
Brown John, solicitor (J. Brown & Son); ho. 8 Ellison place
Brown John & Son, solicitors, 50 Side
Brown John George, solicitor (J. Brown and Son); ho. 10 West parade
Brown Rev. Joseph A. (Catholic) St. Grim street
Brown Ralph, banker (W. H. L. and Co); ho. 8 Ellison square
Brown Mr. Thomas, 2 Nelson st Ea
Browning Rev. D. C., A.M., 54 Le
Bruce Rev. John Collingwood, A.M. 101 Percy street
Bruce Mrs. 29 Ridley place
Brumel Geo. A. bank agent, 31 Ellis
Brunting Mrs. Elizabeth 52 Leazes
Brutell Thos. superintendent of Exchange Newsroom; ho. Pa
Bryson Thos. town surveyor, Guild ho. Leazes crescent
Buckeridge Rev. Richard, M.A. of St. Andrew's, 3 St. Thomas's
Buckham & Grey, hosiers and shirt 113 Pilgrim street and 104 Grey s
Buckham George, hosier, &c. (and Grey); ho. 14 York street
Bulman Mrs. Mary Ann, 9 Ellis
Bulman John, magistrates' clerk, office, Manors; ho. 10 Framling
Bulman Mrs. 25 Leazes terrace
Bulman Mr. John, 28 Ellison st
Bulmer & Co. iron manufrs, 59 Lit
Bulmer Charles, iron manuf. (Bulmer Co.); ho. Saltwell Hall, Gateshead
Bulmer Thos. & Wm. vict. *Oddfellows Inn*, 43 Gallowgate
Burdis Mr. George, 22 Elden place
Burdon William, colliery owner, 39 Gate street
Burgoin Alfred, saw maker, Fighting yard, Bigg Market; ho. East Clay
Burn David, engineer, &c. (Rayne & ho. Adelaide terrace
Burn Joseph & Co. earthenware manufacturers, Stepney bank
Burn Joseph, earthenware manufac (J. Burn & Co.); ho. Stepney bank
Burn Thomas, farmer, Low Elswick
Burnett and Thompson, Spring Gar Engine Works
Burnett James, engine manufacturer (Burnett & Thompson); ho. Strawberry
Burnett Jonathan, manufacturing che (T. Burnett & Sons); ho. Rye hill
Burnett Thos. & Sons, chem. manufs Hill quay & Dunston; office, 18 Sa
Burnup Cuthbert, timber merchant (W. & C. Burnup); ho. 6 Jesmond
Burnup Jno. coachmaker, (J.&H. Burnup); ho. 6 Jesmond terrace
Burnup John and Henry, coach mak Elswick court, Northumberland
Burnup Thos. (Swan & Burnup); ho. Jesmond terrace
Burnup W. & C. timber merchants, saw mill owners and builders, Barras bri
Burnup William, timber merchant, (W. & C. Burnup); ho. 12 St. Mary's
Burrell John & Isaac, ironfounders, South

ell John, ironfounder (J. & I. Burrell); . South street
ı J. A. solicitor (Harle, Bush, & Gasll); ho. 18 West parade
ER BOTTLE COMPANY, St. Peter's
L and Atkin, opticians, &c. 43 Quay
Mrs. Mary, 91 Northumberland street
Septimus Anthony, optician (Cail and tkin); ho. Catharine terrace, Gateshead
it Mrs. Mary, 7 Claremont place
ıtzlaar & Bryan, brokers and merchants, Sandhill
ıtzlaar J. J. merchant, &c. (Cantzlaar and Bryan); ho. 30 Oxford street
rgill & Co. merchants, 29 Quay
rgill Mrs. Ann, 3 Framlington place
rgill Miss Eliza, 15 Lovaine place
rins George, farmer, Heaton
rr and Co. wine and timber merchants, Broad chare
ırr Brothers & Co. merchants and coal owners, Trinity chare
ırr Geo. saw maker, cutler, &c. 8 Nun st
ırr John, coal fitter (Carr Brothers & Co.); ho. Roseworth
ırr John, coal owner, &c. (J. Carr & Co.) Wallsend Hall
ırr John & Co. iron and coke manufacturers, Wallsend, Washington, and Jarrow; and fire brick works, Scotswood; and coal owners, Montague Colliery;—office 4 Sandhill
ırr John Thomas, wine and spirit merchant (Carr & Co.); ho. Sedgwick place, Gateshead
ırr Peter, law stationer (Carter & Co.); ho. 24 Villa place
ırr Robert, cashier, 10 Ord st
ırr Mrs. Sarah, 47 Leazes terrace
ırr Thomas (J. Carr & Co.); ho. Scotswood
ırr Thomas, clerk, Lambton's bank; ho. 39 Cumberland row
ırse Adam, hat and cap manufacturer (Cochrane & Co.); ho. 28 Lancaster st
ırter and Co. law stationers, Arcade
rver & Co. agents to the North Eastern Railway Company, Trafalgar street Goods Station; and cart proprietors, Quay
ıtcheside Bros. grocers, 16 Grainger st
ıtcheside Robt. grocer (Catcheside Bros.); ho. 20 East parade
tcheside Tho. grocer (Catcheside Bros.); ho. 36 Elswick row
ıambers Mr. James, 108 Elswick East terrace
ıarlton Mr. Robert, 8 Victoria terrace
ıater Thos. solicitor (T. & W. Chater); ho. Grove house, St. Mary's terrace
ıater Thos. & Wm. sols. 19 Mosley street
ıater Wm. solicitor (T. & W. Chater); ho. 12 Eldon street
ıristiansen George C. E. mrcht. (Christiansen, Schier, & Co.); ho. 1 Carlton pl
Christiansen, Schier, & Co. mchts. 38 Quay
Christie J. & Co. plmbrs, &c. 2 Low Friar st
Christie James, plumber, &c. (J. Christie and Co.); ho. 2, Low Friar street
Christison Alex. superintendent of passenger department, North Eastern Railway; ho. Pandon House
Clapham A. manufacturing chemist (Clapham and Sutton); Oswald cottage
Clapham and Sutton, manufacturing chemists, St. Lawrence
Clapham Henry (Mounsey and Co.); ho. 5 Summerhill terrace
Clark Daniel, superintendent, Westgate Cemetery
Clark R. cashier, Lambton's Bank; ho. Albion street
Clarke and Dunn, wharfingers, 76 Quay
Clarke George, collector of corporation rates, Guildhall
Clarke John, wharfinger (Clarke & Dunn); ho. 76 Quay
Clarke, Plummer, and Company, flax and tow spinners, Northumberland Flax Mills
Clay Mr. Robert, Jesmond Dean terrace
Clayton and Armstrong, timber merchants, Skinner's burn
Clayton Miss Deborah, 57 Westgate street
Clayton J. & M. solicitors, Guildhall
Clayton John, solicitor and town clerk (J. and M. Clayton); ho. Westgate House
Clayton Matthew, solicitor (J. & M. Clayton); ho. Westgate House
Clayton Rev. Richard, M.A. minister of St. Thomas's Chapel, 54 Northumberland st
Clementson Chas. merchant; ho. Wylam
Clementson Charles & Co. lead merchants, 23 Sandhill
Clegg S. and Co. woollen manufacturers, Low Elswick
Cochrane and Carse, hatters and cap mfrs. 18 Mosley street, and 19 Grainger street
Cochrane Hannah, hatter, &c. (Cochrane and Carse); ho. 11 Lancaster street
Colbeck Thomas L. and Co. bone cutters, and manure manufacturers, Scotswood Bone Mill; office, Shed Quay
Collins John White & Nathaniel, printers, Nelson street
Coltart James, manager of Newcastle Coal Co.'s depot, Bell's street, Arthur's hill
Colvin Mr. David, 13 Marlborough crescent
Cook Mrs. Isab. West House, St. Anthony's
Cook Joseph, earthenware manufacturer (Bell, Cook, & Co.); ho. West House
Cook William, manager for John Cook, soda and alkali manufacturer; ho. West House, St. Anthony's
Cookson C. E. and Co. steel spring and file manufacturers, South street
Cookson Chas. E. (C. E. Cookson & Co.); ho. Charlotte square
Cookson John, jun. (W. I. Cookson & Co.); ho. Morpeth

Cookson Mr. Chas. C. 7 Charlotte square
Cookson William Isaac and Co. lead merchants, &c. Close
Cooper J. and Co. merchants, 33 Quay
Cooper John, ship broker; ho. 14 Claremont place
Corbett Joseph, hosier (J. Corbett & Co.); ho. 1 Mosley street
Corbett Joseph & Co. hosiers, &c. 3 Grey st
Cotton Edward John, agent, 12 Camden st
Coulson Mrs. Margaret, 10 Ridley place
Coulthard Thomas, manager for the Byker Bottle Company; ho. Byker House
Cowan George, cheesemonger (G. and W. Cowan); ho. 18 Blandford street
Cowan Geo. & Wm. cheesemongers, 63 Side
Cowan William, cheesemonger (G. and W. Cowan); ho. 8 Cumberland row
Coward Mrs. 22 Leazes terrace
Cowell Mr. John, Arthur's hill
Cowen Joseph and Co. coal owners and fire brick manufacturers, Quay Side
Coxon James, draper, &c. (Richardson and Coxon); ho. 1 Burdon place
Crawhall Joseph, patent rope manufactr. (J. Crawhall & Sons); ho. Morpeth
Crawhall Joseph and Sons, patent rope mfrs. St. Ann's Ropery, New road
Crawhall Thomas Emerson, merchant (J. Crawhall & Sons); ho. Benwell
Crawley Rev. G. J. (Catholic) 6 Derwent pl
Crighton William, solicitor (Griffiths and Crighton); ho. 1 Adelaide terrace
Cruddace Geo. engineer (W. G. Armstrong and Co.); ho. Elswick
Culley Edwd. corn factor (S. & E. Culley); ho. 14 Ryehill
Culley S. & E. corn factors, 29 Sandhill
Culley Sml. corn factor (S. & E. Culley); ho. 19 Ryehill
Cummings Mr. Robert, 4 St. Ann's row
Currie & Hutchinson, chmsts. 19 Sandhill
Currie Bros. & Co. com. mrchts, 111 Side
Currie Geo. mrchnt. (Currie, Bro. & Co.); ho. 15 Victoria terrace
Curtice Robert, reporter for "Newcastle Chronicle," 55 Eldon street
DAGGETT W. solicitor (Ingledew & Daggett); ho. Catharine terrace, Gateshead
Daglish & Ismay, chemists, 33 Sandhill
Daglish Mary, chemist (Daglish & Ismay); ho. 7 Carlton terrace
Dale Jas. corn merchant (J. Hall & Co.); ho. 6 Elswick villa
Dance John, merchant (J. Dance & Co.); ho. 4 Byron street
Dance John & Co. merchants, Trinity chare
Danson Simon, harbour and quay master, New Quay; ho. 6 St. Ann's row
Davidson J. beadle of St. John's, Rosemary ln
Davidson Peter, manager at Commercial Bank, Dean street
Davidson Jno. Little Mill Lime Works, nr. Long Houghton; ho. Regent terrace
Davidson John, miller, Heaton
Davis Edward Dean, lessee of Theatre; ho. 15 Westmorland terrace
Dawson Simpson Septimus, collector to Gas Company, Westgate hill
Dawson Thomas, surveyor of roads, 26 Carlisle street
Day Mr. John, 6 Ridley villas
Dean Jos. hosier (W. & M. Dean & Co.); ho. Windmill hills, Gateshead
Dean W. & M. & Co. hosiers, 23 Dean st
Dees Mr. Robert, 12 St. Mary's place
Dees Robt. R. solicitor (Stable and Dees); agent to the National Loan Fund, Pilgrim street; ho. 5 St. Mary's place
Dent Rev. Wm. (Prim. Meth.) York st
Dewar Mrs. Margaret, 19 Eldon square
Dewar Thomas, mustard manufacturer, Pudding chare; ho. 8 Picton place
Dickinson John and Robt. cart proprietors, Sallyport gate
Dickinson Mrs. Margaret, Pleasant row, Shieldfield
Dixon Dixon, Esq. J.P. 46 Westgate st, and Unthank Hall, near Haltwhistle
Dixon Jeremiah, bank agent, 18 Market st
Dobson Mrs. E. F. 31 Eldon street
Dobson John, wharfinger, &c. (Ormston, Dobson, & Co.); ho. 2 Adelaide terrace
Dodd & Co. merchants, 35 Broad chare
Dodd Edward, merchant (Dodd and Co.); ho. 27 Ryehill
Dodd J. G. glass mnfr. (J. G. Dodd & Co.); ho. 20 Westmorland terrace
Dodd J. G. & Co. Northumberland Glass Works, Forth banks
Dodds Forster, lessee of Baths, Northumberland street
Dodsworth F. & W. booksellers, 17 Collingwood street
Dodsworth Frederick, bookseller (F. & W. Dodsworth); ho. 48 Eldon street
Dodsworth William, bookseller (F. & W. Dodsworth); ho. 48 Eldon street
Doeg and Skelton, timber merchants, &c. 26 Broad chare
Doeg Wm. timber merchant (Doeg and Skelton); ho. 10 Victoria terrace
Donald and Son, watchmakers, 4 Grey st
Donald James, watchmaker (Donald and Son); ho. 18, St. James street
Donald John L. watchmaker (Donald and Son); ho. 25 Terrace place
Donalson Richard, manager of the Patent Ballast Works, Byker
Donkin David, ironfounder, whitesmith, bell hanger, weighing machine, scale beam, &c. manufacturer, 12 High Friar street; ho. Greencourt
Donkin Edwd. stamp office, 12 Camden st
Donkin Samuel, laceman, &c. 84 Pilgrim street; ho. 5 Percy street
Doubleday Thos. secretary to coal trade, 25 Ridley place

Dove Miss Hannah, 2 Warwick place
Downie Henry & Co. chemists, 44 Sandhill
Dowson & Bell, Manchester warehousemen and wholesale drapers, 49 Side
Drewry and Richardson, stock and share brokers, 13 Dean street
Drewry Jonathan, stock and sharebroker, (Drewry & Richardson); ho. 8 Summerhill grove
Drury John Cooper, hosier (Hill & Drury); ho. Dean street
Dryden Hy. candle mnfr. 83 W. Clayton st
Dryden John, com. agent (J. Dryden and Co.); ho. Cramerdykes, Gateshead
Duncan Rev. Thomas D. (Presbyterian) 11 Lovaine crescent
Dunford Thos. hair seating manufacturer (Laidlaw & Co.); ho. Clavering place
Dunn Chas. wharfinger (Clark & Dunn); ho. Gateshead
Dunn Miss Elizabeth, 22 Eldon square
Dunn Matthias, inspector of mines, 8 St. Mary's place
Dunn W. A. & Co. drapers, 25 & 27 Market street, and 81 Grey street
Dunn Wm. Alder, draper (W. A. Dunn and Co.); ho. 3 Victoria terrace
Dunne John, chief of police, Chief Police Office, Manors; ho. 47 Leazes terrace
Dutton Mr. Sml. 103 Northumberland st
EDGCOME Mrs. Jane, 111 Northmbrld st
Edminson George, salt and corn dealer, 39 Sandhill
Eggleston & Co. sail cloth manufacturers, 49 Lime street
Eggleston Jonah, sail cloth manufacturer (J. Eggleston & Co.); ho. 43 Howard st
Elder Thomas, prov. importer (Featherston and Elder); ho. 20 Leazes terrace
Eliot George, draper (Thorburn & Eliot); ho. 6 Forth lane
Ellenger P. & Co. trunk manufacturers, 66 Grainger street; ho. 58 Eldon street
Elliott J. & Son, whitesmiths, bell hangers, weighing machine, and scale beam manufacturers, Low Friar st; ho. 88 Newgate st
Elliott Jas. chemist (Swan, Walker, & Co.); ho. 109 Pilgrim street
Elliott John, assistant to the clerk of the peace; ho. 7 Cumberland row
Elliott John, jun. shipbroker (Staniford and Elliott); ho. 1 Victoria terrace
Elliott Robert, whitesmith, &c. (J. Elliott & Son); ho. 88 Newgate-street
Ellis & Henderson, plumbers and brass founders, Erick street
Ellis Henry, plumber, &c. (Ellis & Henderson); ho. 7 Erick street
Ellison John (J. & W. Ellison); ho. Chimney Mills
Ellison John & Wm. braziers, 102 Pilgrim street
Ellison W. (J. & W. Ellison); ho. 8 Chimney Mills
Ellison Wm, timber merchant, &c. (Carr & Co.) ho. Elswick lane
Embleton Dennis, physcn. 64 Northmld st
Emley Thomas, bank clerk, 16 Lovaine ter
Erichsen H. G. merchant (Hunter and Erichson); ho. Jesmond Villas
Everatt Rev. James (Wesleyan), 4 St. Thomas's crescent
FAIRBAIRN W. & Co. grocers, 80 Percy st
Fairless John, coal merchant (J. Fairless and Co.); ho. Bensham ter. Gateshead
Fairless Jonathan, coal merchant (J. Fairless & Co.); ho. Ravensworth terrace, Gateshead
Fairless Joseph, coal merchant (J. Fairless & Co.); ho. Bensham Cottage, Gateshead
Fairless Joseph & Co. coal merchants, Forth banks
Falconar John Brunton, newspaper prop. (J. Blackwell & Co. & Fletcher, Falconar, & Co.); ho. Rose Villa, Gateshead
Falconar John Brunton, jun., solicitor, (Fenwicks & Falconar); ho. 38 Leazes ter
Falcus John, relieving officer for Long Benton and Wallsend, Walker Mill
Farley Stph. L. timber merchant (Rennoldson & Farley); ho. Shieldfield House
Farrage Robt. fishing tackle manufacturer (Farrage & Son); ho. 23 Westmrlnd. ter
Farrage W. & Son, fishing tackle manufacturers; ho. 10 Collingwood street
Farrage Wm. fishing tackle manufacturer (Farrage & Son); ho. 23 Westmrlnd. ter
Farrar Miss Jane, 12 St. James' street
Fawcett J. & J. tallow chandlers, Bigg mkt
Fawcett John, tallow chandler (J. & J. Fawcett); ho. Bigg market
Fawcett Joseph, tallow chandler (J. & J. Fawcett); ho. Leazes lane
Fawdon George, shoemaker (Fawdon and Son); ho. 66 Elswick terrace
Fawdon Henry, shoemaker (Fawdon and Son); ho. Villa place
Fawdon Henry & Son, shoemakers, 15 Dean street
Featherston & Elder, provision importers, 29 Broad chare
Fell Robert, sharebroker (R. Fell and Co.); ho. 52 Elswick row
Fell Robt. & Co. sharebks. 9 Broad chare
Fell Mrs. Sarah; ho. 2 Regent terrace
Fell Thomas & Co. earthenware manufacturers, St. Peter's
Fenwick George, banker (W. H. Lambton and Co.); ho. Low Gosforth
Fenwick J. G. tanner (J. G. Fenwick and Co.); ho. 51 Leazes terrace
Fenwick Jno. branch post office, Byker bk
Fenwick John & Son, dyers, 37 Pilgrim st and Westgate street
Fenwick Joseph, clerk in post-office, 7 Westmoreland terrace
Fenwick Mrs. Percival, 22 High Claremont place

Fenwick Mrs. Sarah, 1 St James st
Fenwicks and Falconar, solicitors, 75 West Clayton street
Fenwicks John, solicitor (Fenwicks and Falconar); ho. 11 Ellison place
Fenwicks John C. solicitor (Fenwicks and Falconar); ho. 7 Shieldfield
Ferguson Thos. Wm. grocer (Aydon and Ferguson); 26 Shieldfield green
Fife Sir John, W. H. & J. B. surgeons, 9 Hood street
Fife Sir John, surgeon (Sir John, W. H. and J. B. Fife); ho. 11 Hood street
Fife Joseph Bainbridge, surgeon (Sir John, W. H. & J. B. Fife); ho. 11 Hood street
Fife Wm. Henry, surgeon (Sir John, W. H. and J. B. Fife); ho. Summer hill house
Finlay and Scott, wine merchants, &c. 1 Bigg market
Finlay Elizabeth, wine mrcht. (Finlay and Scott); ho. 1 Bigg market
Finney Sl. & Co. nurserymn. and seedsmn. 27 Great market, and at High st. Gateshd
Fleming Ed. grocer (Johnson & Fleming); ho. 4 North parade
Fletcher, Falconar, & Co. paper manufacturers, Scotswood
Fletcher James, bank cashier, 10 Ryehill
Fletcher John, bank agent, 28 Ryehill
Fletcher Thos. paper mnfr. (Fletcher, Falconar, & Co.); ho. Ravensworth terrace
Foggin & Signey, wireworkers, High bridge
Foggin Robert, wireworker (Foggin and Signey); ho. 2 Green court
Foggin William, watch glass manufacturer, (Foggin & Co.); ho. 49 Pilgrim street
Foggin Wm. & Co. watch glass manufacturers, Manor street
Forster Ann, stationer, &c. (Forster and Hara), ho. 22 Westmorland terrace
Forster and Hara, stationers and hop merchants, 56 Side
Forster and Holmes, shipbrokers and coal fitters, Three Indian Kings' court
Forster Geo. solicitor, clerk to guardians, and supt. registrar, Pilgrim street; ho. 2 Greenfield place
Forster James, draper (Scott and Forster); 28 Elswick row
Forster J. G. printer (J. G. Forster & Co.); ho. 18 William st
Forster J. G. & Co. printers, 75 Clayton st
Forster Jonathan Langstaff, solicitor (M. and J. L. Forster); ho. 6 Lovaine place
Forster M. & J. L. solicitors, 6 Grey st
Forster Matthew, solicitor (M. and J. L. Forster); ho. 10 St. James street
Forster Thomas E. viewer, 7 Ellison place
Forsyth Thos. corn inspctr. Ellison terrace
Foster James, lead manufactr. &c. (Locke, Blackett, & Co.); ho. 18 Ryehill
Foster John, manufacturing chemist (H. L. Pattinson & Co.); ho. 26 Elswick villas
Fothergill Mrs. Elizabeth, 13 West parade
Fothergill Robert Temple, wine and spirit merchant, metal broker, 48 Side; ho. 10 West parade
Frater Mark, assessor of taxes, 50 Grainger street; ho. Leazes terrace
Frazer John and Co. North of England Engineering Offices, 39 Sandhill
Frazer R. & Sons, railway and colliery grease manufacturers, oil merchants, and commission agents, 29 Sandhill
Frazer R. & Sons, limeburners, Gateshead Park Coal and Coke Depot, Gateshead
Frazer John, merchant, &c. (R. Frazer and Sons); ho. 11 Union lane, Gateshd
Freeman Geo. bank agent, 5 Claremont p.
Freeman Patrick, miller and farmer, Ouseburn Bridge; ho. High Heaton
Freeman Miss Sarah, 21 Cumberland r.
French William L. engineer, engine & machine smith, millwright, &c. Gallowgate
Frost & Co. gen. cartmn & portrs. Quayside
GALLOWAY Mrs. Elizabeth, Leazes ter.
Galloway Wm. & Co. nail mnfrs. Forth
Gambsy George, assistant overseer to the township of Westgate; office, W. Blandford street; ho. 7 Rosemary lane
Geipel & Co. mrchts. Newcastle chare, &c.
Geipel William, merchant (Geipel & Co.); ho. 31 Leazes terrace
Geldard & Scott, wine mrchts. 1 Mar.
Geldard John, wine merchant (Geldard & Scott); South Benwell House
Gibson Mr. George, Chimney mills
Gibson Geo. Thirkeld, asst. oversr. and clerk to St. Nicholas's prsh. 27 St. Nicholas's ch. yd; ho. 5 Melbourne st, Gate
Gibson Jas. supt. for river commission. Minden street
Gibson Jas. contractor and builder (Wi and Gibson); ho. New Bridge street
Gibson John, glass stainer (J. & J. Gibson); ho. 7 Nelson street
Gibson John and Joseph, glass stainers, 48 West Clayton street
Gibson Joseph, glass stainer (J. & J. Gibson); ho. Marshall's court
Gibson & Son, agricultural implement and machine makers, St. Andrew's Wk. Gallowgate
Gibson & Son, boot and shoemakers, St.
Gibson Matthew, agricultural implement and machine maker (Gibson & Son); ho. 6 Wellington terrace
Gill Mrs. Jane, 9 Nixon street
Gillespie Andrew (Allinson & Gillespie); ho. 22 York street
Gilpin Benjamin, porter mercht. (J. Gilpin and Son); ho. Pilgrim street
Gilpin Henry, auctioneer (Henry Gilpin and Co.) ho. 5 South parade
Gilpin James, porter merchant (James Gilpin and Son); ho. 101 Pilgrim street
Gilpin James and Co. porter merchants, 99 Pilgrim street

pin Hy. & Co. auctioneers, 14 Market st
iholm James and Son, plumbers, brass
ounders, and coppersmiths, Manor Chare
Works
iholm James, plumber, &c. (J. Glaholm
and Son ; ho. 32 Melbourne street
iholm Robert, plumber, &c. (J. Glaholm
and Son); ho. 32 Melbourne street
enton F. wine and spirit merchant,
24 Close; ho. Bensham
ynn Edward, solicitor (Laws & Glynn);
ho. 1 St. Ann's row
ynn Mr. Henry, 1 St. Ann's row
ddard Daniel Haill, sub-agent Branch
Bank of England, 33 Grey street
odlad Richard and Co. paper stainers,
16 West Clayton st. and Thornton st
rdon James, Tyne Asphalte Company,
71 Quay; ho. 43 Leazes terrace
race E. N. freestone quarry owner, Broom-
field Tower, Jesmond
raham John, farmer, Jesmond
raut James, gentleman, 53 Leazes terrace
ray Alex. Geo. merchant (Gray & Crow),
Close ; ho. Jesmond High terrace
ray Andrew, mercht. and alkali manufctr.
(A. Gray & Co.); ho. 59 Leazes terrace
ray And. & Co. merchts. 2 Butcher bank
ray & Crow, alkali manufacturers, Close
ray William John, ship, &c. broker (J.
Shield, Son, & Co.); Wallsend
reen Mrs. Margaret, 7 Albion place
reen Rev. T. R. incumbent of Byker; ho.
1 St. Mary's place
reene J. & Co. soap mnfrs. New road
reene John, soap manufacturer (J. Greene
and Co); ho. Rodsley House, Gateshead
reenwell and Son, shipbrokers, &c. New-
castle chare
reenwell Mr. George, 15 Edward street
reenwell W. N. and Sons, shipbrokers,
Newcastle chare
reenwell Wm. Nicholas, shipbroker (W.
N. Greenwell & Sons); Shieldfield green
reenwell William Nicholas, jun. ship-
broker (W. N. Greenwell and Sons); ho.
13 Shieldfield green
rey Benjamin, notary public, 5 Broad
chare; ho. Team House
rey Brothers, sawing, planing, patent
desiccating works, and veneer mill, 59
Newgate street
rey George, assist. overseer, Trafalgar st
rey Gilbert, corporation weigh master,
Hewgill street
Grey J. B. and Co. commission merchants,
5 Broad chare
Grey John Bacon, commission merchant
(J. B. Grey & Co.); ho. Thomas street
Grey Joseph (Grey Brothers), builders, &c.;
ho. 5 Warwick place
Grey Ralph, hosier (Buckham and Grey);
ho. 64 George street
Grieves Tho. & Son, painters, 21 Pilgrim st
Grey Robert, builder, &c. (Grey Brothers);
ho. 21 Ridley place
Grey William John & Son, shipbrokers,
75 Quay Side
Grieves Thos. painter (T. Grieves & Son);
ho. Gateshead
Grieves Thos. jun. painter (T. Grieves and
Son); ho. 21 Pilgrim street
Griffith & Crighton, solicitors, Arcade
Griffith Charles, solicitor (Griffith and
Crighton); ho. 26 Eldon square
Griffiths Mr. Edward, 14 Brandling place
Gross F. A. importer of French and German
goods, 8 West Clayton street
"Guardian" Newspaper Office, 65 Clayton st
Guise Mrs. Maria, 12 Thomas street
Gunn & Munro, paper rlrs. &c. 29 Sandhill
Gunn D. (Gunn & Munro), Prudhoe st
Guthrie A. tailor, &c. (Guthrie & Richard-
son); ho. Gateshead
Guthrie & Richardson, tailors, &c. 5 Grey st
HACKWORTH Mrs. Ann, 11 Ryehill st
Haggie R. H. & Co. rope mnfrs. Willington;
office, 34 Broad chare, and North Shields
Haigh Thos. Assembly Rooms, Westgate st
Hails Wm. fringe mnfr. 59 Grainger st
Hair J. & J. shipbuilders, timber merchts.
and saw mills, St. Peter's quay
Hair John, shipbuilder &c. (J. & J. Hair);
ho. Ryehill; office, 21 Quay
Hall Anthony, supt. of locomotives on the
works of Newcastle and Carlisle Railway
Hall B. and Son, carvers and gilders, 57
Pilgrim street
Hall Mr. John, 26 Brandling place
Hall Mr. John, 35 Eldon street
Hall John & Co. com. merchants, 12 Quay
Hall Thomas Young, colliery owner;
bleachery, Ovingham; farms, Wylam
and Ipswick; offices, Neville Hall, West-
gate, & 7 Quay side; ho. 11 Eldon square
Hall Wm. carver, gilder, &c. (B. Hall and
Son); ho. Bentham
Halstead Rev. Thos. D. B.A. curate of St.
Thomas's, 10 Eldon place
Hambro Edward I. & Co, mrchts. 40 Quay
Hancock John, ironmonger (T. & J. Han-
cock); ho St. Mary's terrace
Hancock Thomas, ironmonger (T. and J.
Hancock); ho. 23 High st. Gateshead
Hancock Thomas and John, ironmongers,
50 Sandhill
Hara Thomas, stationer, &c. (Forster and
Hara); ho. 17 Wellington terrace
Hardcastle Mr. Wm. 4 Greenfield place
Hardcastles & Co. floor cloth manufactrs.
27 Bigg market; ho. 10 East parade
Hardy David, timber merchant (P. & D.
Hardy); ho. Prudhoe crescent
Hardy Peter, timber merchant (P. and D.
Hardy); ho. Albert terrace, Shieldfield
Hardy Peter and David, timber merchants,
Manors
Harle Mrs. Ann, 4 Claremont place

Hare Jno. bookseller, &c. (Philipson and Hare), 63 Grey street
Harle, Bush, & Gaskell, sols. 2 Butcher bk
Harle John, merchant (J. Harle and Son); ho. 1 Queen square
Harle W. L. solicitor (Harle, Bush, and Gaskell); ho. Crow Hall, Gateshead
Harle John & Son, merchants, 9 Quay
Harle Joseph, merchant (J. Harle & Son); ho. 1 Queen square
Harle Wm. timber merchant (W. Harle and Co.); ho. Grainger villa
Harle William and Co. saw mills and timber yard, St. Lawrence; office, Trinity Chambers
Harle Wm. solr. &c. (Hodge and Harle); ho. 11 Carlton terrace
Harriman William & Co. firebrick manufacturer, No. 1 depot, Carlisle Old Station; works, Blaydon
Harris Anthony, merchant (A. Harris and Co.); ho. Middlesbro'
Harris Anthony & Co. merchants, 32 Quay
Harris Rev. George (Unitarian) Prospect place, Shieldfield
Harrison A. P. shipbroker (A. P. Harrison and Co.); ho. 1 Framlington place
Harrison Adolphus P. and Co. merchants, 6 Broad chare
Harrison, Carr, & Co. mrchts. 15 Broad ch
Harrison John, merchant (Harrison, Carr, and Co.); ho. 4 Jesmond villas
Hartley Thos. linen waste dealer, New rd
Harvey J. & J. S. tobacco manufacturers, Hanover square
Harvey James Samuel, tobacco manufacturer (J. and J. S. Harvey); ho. 6 Eldon square
Harvey John, tobacco manufacturer (J. and J. S. Harvey); ho. 12 Leazes terrace
Harvey Mrs. Margaret, Strawberry place
Havelock Michael, merchant, (A. Gray and Co.); ho. St. Mary's place
Hawks Lady Hannah P. Clavering place
Hawks Joseph, director of District Bank; ho. Jesmond
Hawthorn Robert, engineer (R. and W. Hawthorn); ho. Elswick lodge
Hawthorn Robert and William, engineers, Forth bank
Hawthorn William, engineer (R. and W. Hawthorn); ho. Benwell cottage, and Wreighburn house, Rothbury
Hay Mr. John, 24 Leazes terrace
Heald Joseph, merchant, &c. (J. Heald and Co.); ho. 15 Leazes terrace
Heald Joseph and Co. merchants and ship and insurance brokers, 29 Quay
Heath Mrs. Elizabeth, Jesmond place
Hebron Thomas, secretary to the Gas Company, Arcade
Hedley T. & Brothers, coal owners, Three Indian Kings' court
Henderson Mrs. Elzth. 3 Lovaine crescent
Hedley Thos. coal owner (T. Hedley and Brothers); ho. Gateshead
Hedley Thomas, soap manufacturer (J. Greene & Co.); ho. Shieldfield
Hedley Wm. coal owner (T. Hedley and Brothers); ho. Shafto house
Henderson James, plumber, &c. (Ellis and Henderson); ho. Carliol street
Henderson S. and R. grocers, 27 Grainger street; ho. Shieldfield green
Henry Richard Gratton, manager for the Lead Works, Low Elswick; ho. 22 Ryehill
Heppell & Co. corn merchants, Waterguard, Sandhill.
Heppell John Todd, corn merchant (Heppell & Co.); ho. Jesmond Vale House
Hernaman John, proprietor of "Journal," Grey street
Heron Miss Charlotte, 2 Eldon square
Herring Edward, goods department, N.E. and B. Railway, 8 Melbourne street
Hesket John, fellmonger and leather dresser, Ouseburn
Heslop Joseph, relieving officer, Poor-law Union office, Pilgrim street
Hewison D. & E. school, 40 Elswick row
Hewison Jon. corn factor (Hewison and Co.); ho. George street
Higgins John, town crier, 6 Erick street
Hill Dennis, draper, &c. (Hill, Nicholson, and Hodgson, and Hill and Drury); ho. North Shields
Hill and Drury, hosiers, 34 Dean street
Hill, Nicholson, and Hodge, drapers and clothiers, 29 Grainger street
Hindhaugh James, grocer (J. Hindhaugh and Co.); ho. 10 Simpson street
Hindhaugh John, grocer (J. Hindhaugh and Co.). ho. 38 Cloth market
Hindhaugh John & Co. grocers, 38 Cloth market
Hindhaugh Nathaniel & Co. timber merchants, Ouseburn, and 23 Quay
Hindmarsh Thos. cart proprietor, Seamer st
Hodge & Harle, solicitors, &c. 40 Grey st
Hodge Geo.W. solicitor (Hodge & Harle); ho. 21 Ryehill
Hodge Mr. Rowland, 5 St. James's street
Hodge William, draper, &c. (Hill, Nicholson, and Hodge); ho. 7 Lovaine crescent
Hodgson Mr. James, 32 Eldon street
Hodgson T. & J. corn merchants, 25 Side
Hogg Adam, nurseryman and seedsman, Scotswood road
Hogg Mrs. Ann, 2 Summer Hill terrace
Hogg and Co. joiners, Gallowgate; ho. Denton burn
Hogg John Owen, accountant, 64 Grey street; ho. Summer hill place
Hogg Mr. William, 8 Argyle terrace
Holme Mr. Thomas, Albion place
Holmes John, shipbroker, &c. (Forster and Holmes); ho. 17 Richmond street
Holmes Wm. land agent, 67 Westgate st

Hood Anthony and Co. timber merchants, 31 Broad chare
Hood William, ironfounder, &c. (William Shields, Hood, and Co.), ho. 97 Northumberland street
Hopper A. & R. shipbuilders, and patent slipway, Nelson street, North shore
Hopper Ambrose, shipbuilder, &c. (A. and R. Hopper); ho. 29 Richmond street
Hopper John, shipbroker (Ingo & Hopper); ho. Orchard House
Hopper Richard, shipbuilder, &c. (A. & R. Hopper); ho. 5 Gibson street
Horsfall Thos. currier, leather mrchnt. &c. Jobson & Horsfall); ho. York st. Elswk
Horsley John, draper (J. Smith & Co.); ho. Ravensworth terrace, Gateshead
Howard Thomas, builder and contractor (Waite & Howard); ho. 9 Hinde street
Howey Mrs. Ann, 14 Eldon place
Howey Mrs. Mary, 3 Carlton place
Howse Richard, inland revenue officer, 23 Hewgill terrace
Hoyle, Robson, & Co. seed crushrs. 35 Close
Humble Very Rev. Joseph, Canon of Hexham, St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral, West Clayton street; ho. Derwent place
Humble Mrs. Isabella, 4 Strawberry place
Humble Mr. W. J. 13 St. Thomas's crescent
Hunter & Erichsen, merchants, 6 Sandhill
Hunter George, wine and spirit merchant, 27 High street, Gateshead
Hunter John Joseph, merchant (Hunter and Erichsen); ho. 1 Wardle terrace
Hunter Wm. colliery viewer, Moor House
Hutchinson James, chemist (Currie and Hutchinson); ho. 5 North terrace
Hutchinson Thomas, miller, New Mills; ho. and shop, 28 Wellington terrace
Hutton George, veterinary surgeon (Hutton and Wilkinson); ho. 49 Pilgrim street
Hutton John, draper, &c. (Hutton and Rhind); ho. Tynemouth
Hutton and Rhind, drapers and tailors, 36 Mosley street
Hutton & Wilkinson, veterinary surgeons, Hutton's Yard, 49 Pilgrim street
INGLEDEW & Daggett, sols. 3 Dean st
Ingledew Henry, solicitor (Ingledew and Daggett); ho. 21 Lovaine place
Ingo & Hopper, shipbrokers, Three Indian Kings' court
Ingo John, shipbroker (Ingo & Hopper): ho. Rose Villa
Innes Geo. & Co. shpbrkrs. 4 Broad chare
Inness George, market keeper, 14 East Clayton street
Intelmann John, merchant, &c. (J. Rose and Co.); ho. 42 Westmorland terrace
Intelmann, Rose, & Co. commission agents and merchants, 32 Quay
Irvine Rev. Walter, incumbent of All Saints', 4 Carlton terrace
Irving Mr. James, 6 Forth lane
Ismay John, chemist (Daglish & Ismay); ho. 18 Albion place
JACKSON Mr. Edward, 17 Eldon square
Jackson Mrs. Isabella, 22 Leazes crescent
Jackson Mrs. Mary, 15 Leazes crescent
Jackson Robert, whitesmith, &c. (Jackson and Jopling); ho. Villa place
James & Co. lead manufacturers, Ouseburn
James Edward, lead manufacturer (James and Co.); ho. Holeyn Hall
Jameson & Co. ironmongers, &c. 39 Dean st
Janson Charles, iron merchant (Mounsey, Janson, & Co.); ho. Shotley bridge
Jefferson & Douglas, brickmakers, Todd's Nook
Jenkins Thomas, relieving officer for All Saints', Argyle place
Jobson and Horsfall, curriers, leather merchants, and commission agents, Stowell street, Darn Crook
Jobson Brothers & Co. corn factors, coal exporters, shipbrokers, and commission merchants, 77 Quayside
Jobson Ebenezer Septimus, corn factor, &c. (Jobson Brothers & Co.); ho. Gloucester road
Jobson Edward, currier and leather merchant, &c. (Jobson and Horsfall); ho. Elswick lane
Jobson George, carver, 74 Grey street
Jobson Henry Charles, corn factor, &c. (Jobson Brothers & Co.); ho. Gloucester road
Jobson Thomas, corn factor, &c. (Jobson Brothers & Co.); ho. 38 Elswick row
Joel S. and M. watch glass makers, Shakspere street
Joel Simeon, watch glass maker (S. & M. Joel); ho. 16 St. Thomas's crescent
Johnson and Co. wine merchants, 32 Market street
Johnson and White, eating ho. 45 Sandhill
Johnson & Fleming, grocers, 66 Pilgrim st
Johnson Edward, wine merchant (Johnson and Co.); ho. Deanery, Chester-le-street
Johnson Francis, wine merchant (Johnson and Co.); ho. Charlotte square, and Low Newton
Johnson Joseph, merchant, &c. (Svensden and Johnson), Charwood street, Pimlico
Johnson Robert, grocer (Johnson and Fleming); ho. 3 East parade
Johnson Wm. tailor and draper (Stark and Johnson); ho. 7 St. Mary's place
Johnstone John, architect, &c. (Johnstone and Knowles); ho. 12 West Clayton st
Johnstone and Knowles, architects, &c. 12 West Clayton street
Joicey Geo. engineer (J. & G. Joicey); ho. Charlotte place, West st. Gateshead
Joicey J. & G. & Co. engnrs. Forth banks
Joicey James, engineer (J. & G. Joicy) and coalowner, 31 Quayside; ho. Bensham Lodge

Jones Mr. Thomas, Hanover street
Jopling Thomas, smith, &c. (Jackson and Jopling); ho. Villa place
Joseph B. & Co. outfitters, 12 Grey street
Joseph Barnet, outfitter (B. Joseph & Co.); ho. Bensham, Gateshead
KABERRY & Bilton, livery stable keepers, Princess street
Kaberry Leonard, livery stable keeper (Kaberry & Bilton); ho. 3 Saville row
Kay Mrs. Margery, 44 Jessamine place
Kell Richard and Co. grindstone manufacturers, 33 Quay
Kenny Wm. H.M. Customs, 3 Copeland ter
Kimpster J. & J. grocers and sharebrokers, 35 Sandhill
Kimpster John, grocer, &c. (J. & J. Kimpster); 1 Walker terrace, Gateshead
Kimpster Jos. grocer, &c. (J. & J. Kimpster), ho. Claremont place, Gateshead
Kinnear A. and Co. cabinet makers, Bigg market
Kinnear Andrew, cabinet maker (A. Kinnear and Co.); ho. Buckingham street
Kirk James, agent, 81 Pilgrim street
Kirkpatrick Wm. D. wine and spirit merchant (W. D. Kirkpatrick & Co.); ho. 24 Picton place
Kirkpatrick Wm. D. & Co. wine and spirit merchants, Manor street
Kirkup Lancelot, agent, Orchard street
Kirsop E. F. & Co. grocers 5 Nun street
LAIDLAW Robert and Co. hair seating manufacturers, Clavering place
Laidlaw Robert & Son, brush manufacturers, 109 Pilgrim st.; ho. 77 Oxford st
Laidler George, clerk at Lambton's Bank, 37 Cumberland row
Lamb Charles John, Esq. Jesmond Dean
Lamb Fred. Holmes, wine and spirit merchant (F. H. Lamb & Co.); ho. Bath terrace, Tynemouth
Lamb Fred. Holmes & Co. wine and spirit merchants, 30 Side
Lamb Jos. colliery owner (J. Lamb & Co.) and coal-fitter, 23 Quay; ho. Axwell park
Lamb Joseph & Co. colliery owners, &c. 23 Quay
Lambert & Co. wine merchants, Dean st
Lambert M. & M. W. engravers, &c. 42 to 50 Grey street
Lambert Mark, engraver (M. and M. W. Lambert); ho. Lovaine place
Lambert Mark Wm. engraver (M. & M.W. Lambert); ho. St. Mary's terrace
Lambert Nathaniel Grace, wine merchant (Lambert & Co.); ho. Killingworth House
Lambert Richd. wine merchant (Lambert and Co.), and solr. and perpetual comnr. 16 Market st.; ho. 5 Ellison place
Lambert Richard, engineer (W. G. Armstrong & Co.); ho. 5 Ellison place
Lambton William Henry and Co. bankers, Dean street
Lambton William Henry, banker (W. H. Lambton and Co.); ho. Chesham place Belgrave square, London
Langdale & Co. manure mfrs. St. Lawrence
Lange Bros. mrchts. 3 Indian Kings' court
Lange Carl, merchant (Harrison, Carr, and Co.); ho. Jesmond
Lange Daniel A. merchant (Lange Bros.); ho. London
Lange William James Montague, merchant (Lange Brothers); ho. Elswick Cottage
Latimer John, editor of "Chronicle," 11 Albion street
Laws and Glynn, solicitors, 39 Grey street
Laws Cuthbert Umfreville, solicitor (Laws and Glynn); ho. Tynemouth
Lawson Geo. farmer, Minories, Jesmond
Lawson R. and Son, painters, 66 Northumberland street
Lawson Robt. painter (R. Lawson & Son); ho. 66 Northumberland street
Lawson Robert, jun. painter (R. Lawson and Son); ho. Northumberland street
Lawton Benj. Carr, contractor and builder (Rush & Lawton), Elswick villas
Laycock Joseph, iron merchant (J. Laycock and Co.); ho. Winlaton
Laycock Jos. & Co. iron merchants, 41 Cross
Laycock Richd. iron merchant (J. Laycock and Co.); ho. Winlaton
Laycock Robert, iron merchant (J. Laycock and Co.); ho. Winlaton
Leathart James, lead manufacturer (Locke, Blackett, & Co.); ho. Gallowgate
Lee Mrs. Mary, 5 Leazes crescent
Leidemann A. and Co. merchants, 1 Sandhill
Leidemann Augustus, merchant (A. Leidemann & Co.); ho. Leazes terrace
Leighton Mrs. Mary, Camden street
Liddell and Scott, tailors, woollen drapers, outfitters, and ready-made clothing establishment, 78 Clayton street
Liddell Edward, cornfactor, (E. Liddell and Co.); ho. Jesmond park
Liddell Edward & Co. cornfactors, 53 Quay
Liddell Henry & Son, cork manufacturers 12 Sandhill; ho. 31 New Bridge
Liddell John, tailor, draper, &c. (Liddell and Scott); ho. 78 Clayton street
Lishman William S. commission merchant (J. Hall & Co.); ho. Saltwell
Lister Clement, silversmith (W. Lister and Sons); ho. St. Thomas's place
Lister William, silversmith (W. Lister and Sons); ho. St. Thomas's place
Lister William and Sons, silversmiths 12, 14, and 16 Mosley street
Lister William, jun. silversmith (W. Lister and Sons); ho. 4 St. Thomas's place
Little Ralph, police inspector, Westgate station
Littlewood Mr. John, Endfield Lodge Elswick

Locke, Blackett, and Co. Leadworks, Close, Gallowgate, and St. Anthony's
Locke John Arthur, lead manufacturer (Locke, Blackett, and Co.); ho. Combe, near Dulverton, Somersetshire
Loraine Miss Ann Eliza, 29 Ridley place
Loraine Miss Jemima, 3 Ellison place
Losh James, Esq. B.L. judge of the County Court of Northumberland, 24 Clayton street West
Losh William, iron manufacturer (Losh, Wilson, and Bell); ho. Point pleasant, Wallsend
Losh, Wilson, and Bell, iron mnfrs. mchts. &c. 36 Quay; iron works at Walker
Lotinga Calmer, ship broker (S. M. and C. Lotinga); Rewcastle chare
Lotinga S. M. and Co. ship brokers, 25 Broad chare
Lotinga Samuel M. ship broker (S. M. and C. Lotinga); ho. 6 Toll sq. North Shields
Lowry Richard, manager of Newcastle and Carlisle goods station; ho. Forth banks
Ludwig H. G. merchant, &c. (Saniter, Ludwig, and Co.); ho. Carliol street
M'ALLUM R. B. shawl warehouseman (Hall and Co.); ho. 62 Eldon street
M'Cree Andrew, cart proprietor (T. and A. M'Cree); ho. 11 Chimney Mills
M'Cree Margaret, tripe preparer, &c. 7 Low Friar street
M'Cree Thomas, cart proprietor (T. and A. M'Cree); ho. Back George street
M'Cree Thomas and Andrew, cart proprietors, 75 Quay
Macdonald Mrs. Maria, 21 Richmond st
M'Intyre and Arthur, drapers, 37 Grainger street
M'Intyre Archibald, draper (M'Intyre and Arthur); ho. 37 Grainger street
Mack Robert, auctioneer (Anderson and Mack); ho. East Parade
M'Kay John, jun. hosier (T. C. & J. M'Kay); 5 Stepney terrace
M'Kay T. C. & J. jun. hosiers, 24 Sandhill
M'Kay Thomas, hosier (T. C. & J. M'Kay); ho. 19 Ravensworth terrace, Gateshead
Mackey Mr. William, 9 Elswick villas
Mackintosh Donald, lunatic asylum proprietor, Bath lane
Macliver and Bradley, proprietors of the *Guardian* newspaper, Claxton st
Macliver Peter S. printer, &c. Macliver and Bradley); ho. 15 St. Thomas's crescent
M'Nab Mrs. Ann, 7 Elswick row
M'Nay T. F. surgeon, 9 Gibson street
Main David D. secretary to Water Company, 13 Eldon place
Main E. clothier (E. Main and Co.); ho. Claremont place, Gateshead
Main Edward and Co. clothiers, 28 Grey st
Makepeace Robert, chief accountant, Central Station, Newcastle and Carlisle Railway; ho. 24 East Parade
Malcolm Robert, schoolmaster (Bell and Malcolm); ho. Trafalgar street
Maling Christopher D. earthenware manufacturer, Ouseburn Bridge Pottery; ho. 18 Shieldfield green
Maling John, Ouseburn Old Pottery; ho. Shieldfield green
Marley Mr. John, 25 High Claremont place
Marshall and Atkinson, grocers, 61 and 62 Sandhill
Marshall Mrs. Mary, 32 Westmoreland ter
Marshall W. C. & Co. grocers, 83 Pilgrim st
Marshall William Christie, grocer (Marshall and Atkinson); ho. Eldon street
Mason and Co. tanners, Gibson street
Mason J. B. tanner (Mason and Co.); ho. 13 Ellison place
Masterton George Mitchell, actuary of Savings Bank, Arcade; ho. West street, Gateshead
Mather Miss Sarah, 149 Percy street
Mather William, gentleman, 5 Eldon sq
Mathwin William, shipbroker (Joseph Heald and Co.); ho. 19 Picton place
Maxwell J. and W. bacon factors, 3 East Clayton street
Maxwell Mr. John, 9 Tindal street
Mellar Mr. John, 2 Queen square
Mickle William, agent, St. Lawrence
Miller Jno. clerk of St. Andrew's, 22 Stamfordham place
Miller Mr. John, Gosforth street
Miller Rev. Patrick L. (Presbyterian), 21 West parade
Milmore Jas. treacle manufacturer, Market place, Gibson street
Moat Mrs. Jane, 21 Leazes crescent
Moffat David and William, drapers, 5 Charlotte square
Moffet and Son, bacon factors, &c. 45 and 47 New Market
Moises Miss Eliza Frances, East parade
Mole Thomas, carver and gilder, 6 High Bridge
Molteni Angelo, flocks dlr, 27 High Bridge
Monkhouse and Andersons, wine and spirit merchants, 12 Side
Moody Rev. Clement, vicar of Newcastle, Vicarage, Westgate street
Morgan John, teacher of the Ragged School, Gibson street
Morison Jas. coal merchant, 1 Gresham pl
Morland T. G. & Co. music sellers, 33 Collingwood street
Morland Thomas Giles, music seller (T. G. Morland and Co.); ho. Picton place
Morrison & Co. paper stainers, decorators, hangers and importers of French paper-hangings, and dealers in floorcloths, East Clayton street
Morrison John, sole inventor of the transparent adhesive court and corn plaster; manufactory 1 Crescent place

Morrison J. L. paper stainer (Morrison and Co.); 21 East Clayton street
Morrison R. & Co. engine and boiler builders, Ouseburn Engine Works
Morrison Robert, engine and boiler builder (R. Morrison & Co.); Shieldfield House
Mosely Ephraim and Son, dentists, 10 Eldon square, and 61 Grosvenor street, London
Moses Mrs. Ann, 4 Leazes crescent
Moust & Co. tobacconists, 38 Grainger st
Moust Peter, tobacconist, &c. (Moust and Co.); ho. 19 Cumberland row
Mould Elizabeth Ann, 72 Blenheim street
Mounsey & Clapham, merchants, 29 Quay
Mounsey Edward, merchant (Mounsey and Clapham); ho. 55 John street, Sunderland
Mounsey, Janson, and Co. iron merchants; office 23 Grey street; warehouse South-shore
Mounsey Jasper Capper, iron merchant (Mounsey, Janson, & Co.); ho. Sunderland
Mountain Mrs. Margaret, 3 St. Mary's ter
Mountain William (William Mountain and Sons); 1 Summer Hill grove
Mountain William and Sons, wireworkers, importers of French burr stones, Pilgrim street
Muers Jane, vict. *Blenheim House Inn*, Marlborough street
Myers Brothers, manufacturing chemists, 71 Pilgrim street
Myers Christopher, manufacturing chemist (Myers Brothers); ho. Dunston
Myers William H. manufacturing chemist (Myers Brothers); ho. West Elswick ter
NEILL William, head master & secretary of the Northern Counties Deaf and Dumb Institution, Charlotte square
Newcombe Frederick, manager to Carver and Co. 13 Newbridge street
Newcombe Wm. Lister, manager of goods department N. E. Railway, Manor's station; ho. 6 Summer hill grove
Newton Mr. John, 3 George street
Nichol Anthony, chemist (A. Nichol and Son); ho. Shieldfield green
Nichol Anthony, collector of harbour dues, Guildhall
Nichol Anthony, collector of corporation revenue, Guild hall; ho. 22 East parade
Nichol Anthony & Son, chemists, 22 Quay
Nichol John, Water Company's turncock, Manor place
Nichol, Ludlow, & Co. wharfingers, Water gate, Sandhill
Nichol Thomas Dale, chemist (A. Nichol and Son); ho. 6 Lovaine crescent
Nicholson Robert, brush manufacturer (W. & R. Nicholson); ho. 7 Argyle ter
Nicholson Robert, civil engineer, 10 Market street; ho. Jesmond villas
Nicholson Edward, draper, &c. (Hill, Nicholson, and Hodge); ho. 13 North terrace
Nicholson W. & R. brush and mop manufacturers, 139 Pilgrim street
Nicholson William, brush manufacturer (W. & R. Nicholson); ho. 15 Carlisle st
Nixon Brothers, nickel, &c. refiners, St. Peter's Quay
Nixon James, nickel, &c. refiner (Nixon Brothers); ho. 2 St. Ann's row
Nixon John, wine and spirit merchant (J. Nixon & Co.); ho. 8 West parade
Nixon John & Co. wine & spirit merchants, 24 Mosley street
Nixon Robert, nickel, &c. refiner (Nixon Brothers); ho. 2 St. Ann's row
Noad John, last maker, 10 Churchill street
Noble Miss Isabella, Shieldfield green
Northern Daily Express (newspaper), published at 12 West Clayton street; John Watson, proprietor
NORTHUMBERLAND ROPE, TWINE, & NET COMPANY, Spital Tongues
OBEY Christopher, coal fitter and commission agent, Sandhill
Ogden William Bernard, director in the District Bank, Hood street
Oliver Mr. Robert Lee, 33 Ryehill
Ord Mr. Thomas, Shield street
Origoni John, toy dealer (Origoni & Co.); ho. 43 Dean street
Origoni John & Co. toy dealers, 41 Dean st
Orihuela A. A. D. lawyer, 57 Eldon street
Ormston and Smith, stationers, &c. 49 Side
Ormston Paul, printer, &c. (Ormston and Smith); ho. Northumberland street
Ormston John, wharfinger, &c. (Ormston, Dobson, & Co.); ho. Carville Hall
Ormston Mr. Robert, 5 Saville place
Oubridge Matthew, cheesemonger (Potts and Oubridge); ho. Westgate hill ter
Owen and Sons, curriers, 16 Low Friar st
Owen Joseph, currier (Owen and Sons); ho. 8 Westgate Hill terrace
PACE Mr. Robert, 6 Ryehill
Paget and Irons, surgeons, 1 Saville row
Paisley Thomas, vict. *Elswick House Inn*, Hinde street, Scotswood road
Palmer Brothers & Co. iron ship builders, Jarrow; office 13 Quay
Palmer Charles Mark, ship broker (G. and C. M. Palmer); ho. 1 Jesmond High ter
Palmer George, ship broker (G. and C. M. Palmer); ho. 6 Ellison place
Palmer George and C. M. ship brokers and timber merchants, 29 Quay
Parker Anthony & Co. coal exporters, &c. Fenwick Entry, Quay, and wharfingers, New Quay
Parker Anthony, coal exporter, &c. (A. Parker & Co.); ho. 15 West street, Gateshead
Parker Mr. Henry, Low Elswick

Parker Anthony and Co. wharfingers, commission agents, coal fitters, & merchants, North Shore and 50 Quay
Parker John, paper merchant (J. Parker and Co.); ho. Stella
Parker John and Co. paper merchants, 40 Sandhill
Parker Joseph, clerk, Ord street
Parker Mr. Joseph, New road
Parker Samuel, lead manufacturer (Walkers, Parker, Walker & Co.); ho. Dunston hill
Pattinson Hugh Lee, chemical manufacturer (H. L. Pattinson and Co.); ho. Scot's House
Pattinson Hugh Lee & Co. chemical manufacturers; office 27 Grey street; works Felling Chemical Works
Pattinson Hugh Lee, jun. manufacturing chemist (H. L. Pattinson & Co.); ho. Stote's Hall, Jesmond
Pattinson Jessie, tanner, &c. (R. Pattinson and Son); ho. 40 Bayley street
Pattinson Joseph, tanner; ho. 4 Prospect pl
Pattinson R. and Son, tanners, Gallowgate
Pattinson Robert, tanner (R. Pattinson and Son); ho. 46 Westmoreland terrace
Pattison Edward, messenger to Savings Bank, Argyle street
Pears Mr. William, 2 Eldon square
Pearse John Samuel, resident medical officer, Dispensary, Nelson street
Pearson Mrs. Isabella, 5 Jesmond terrace
Pearson Joseph C. deputy clerk of St. Nicholas's, Albert place
Pearson Lazenby, tanner and currier, Blagdon street and 72 Side
Peel Robert, District Bank; ho. Bentinck place, Elswick
Peel William and Son, hat manufacturers, Queen street
Peel William and Son, hat manufacturers, 8 Dean street; ho. Queen street
Pellatt George, postmaster, Royal Arcade
Perez & Williams, merchants, 43 Sandhill
Philipson & Hare, booksellers, 45 Grey st
Philipson Geo. H. coachmaker (Atkinson and Philipson); ho. 15 Pilgrim street
Pickersgill and Co. ship brokers, 4 Sandhill
Pickersgill William, ship broker (Pickersgill and Co.); ho. 2 Brandling place
Pigg John, draper (R. and J. Pigg); ho. Jesmond
Pigg R. and J. drapers and tailors, 17 Pilgrim street
Pigg Roger, draper (R. and J. Pigg); ho. Jesmond
Pigg Thomas, printer, &c. (T. & J. Pigg); ho. 23 Ryehill
Pigg Thomas and James, printers, and wholesale stationers, bookbinders, engravers, and lithographers, 81 Clayton st
Pinkney Robt. H.M Customs, 21 Leazes ter
Plues and Turnbull, ship brokers, 19 Quay
Plummer Benjamin, brassfounder, &c. 10 Cowgate and at St. Peter's; ho. 4 Queen square
Plummer Matthew, merchant, &c. (M. Plummer and Co.); ho. Sheriff Hill House, Gateshead
Plummer Matthew and Co. ship broker, &c. 39 Quayside
Plummer Matthew and Co. merchants, 38 Quay
Plummer Robert, jun. flax manufacturer (Clarke, Plummer, and Co.); ho. Byker House
Pollard Joseph, corn merchant (J. Pollard and Co.); ho. 99 Percy street
Pollard Joseph and Co. corn merchants, Love lane Quay
Pollard Thomas, corn merchant (J. Pollard and Co.); ho. 1 Lovaine place
Pottenger Rev. Thomas (Baptist), 11 Summer hill terrace
Potter Charles, Esq. Heaton Hall
Potter Mr. George, 182 Blenheim street
Potts and Oubridge, cheesemongers, Side
Potts John Atkinson, cheesemonger (Potts and Oubridge); ho. Elswick East ter
Potts Thomas, ship chandler, Clarence st
PRESERVED PROVISION COMPANY, Ouseburn—M. J. Cooke, manager; S. Langdale, agent, 29 Sandhill
Preston James, hemp importer, 76 Side; ho. 33 Blenheim street
Priestman Jonathan, tanner, &c. Low Friar street; ho. Benwell House
Pringle Isabella and Eleanor, milliners, 3 Brunswick place
Pringle Rev. James (Presbyterian), Claveringplace
Procter Michael, assistant overseer for St. Andrew's, 15 Nixon st
Proctor David, accountant, &c. (Proctor and Lamb); ho. 23 Duke street
Proctor W. B. and Co. hemp merchants, 17 Sandhill
Proud Miss Cecilia, 86 Shield street
Proud Miss Jane M. 20 St. James street
Punshon Mrs. Elizabeth, 1 St. Thomas ter
Pyburn James, academy, and registrar of marriages, 14 Trafalgar street; ho. 18 Brandling place
Pybus Miss Catharine, 58 Northumberland street
Pybus Mr. John Anderson, Garden terrace
Pybus Robert, high bailiff of County Courts of Northumberland; ho. 16 Ord street
QUIN Patrick, vict. *Corn Market Tavern*, 139 Head of Side
Quin Stephen, linen and feather merchant, 14 Westgate street
RACE William, farmer and dairyman, Sandyford lane, and at East Brunton
Railston Mr. George Thomas, 10 Leazes terrace

Raines Rev. Charles Alfred, incumbent of St. Peter's, 12 Oxford street
Ramsay G. H. jun. coalfitter, Broad chare; ho. Derwent villa
Ramsay George Heppel, coal owner, &c. Broad chare; ho. Derwent villa
Ray Henry, tea dealer (Sidney and Ray); ho. 77 Grey street
Rayne and Burn, ironfounders, &c. Ouseburn; office Broad chare
Rayne C. & J. seed crushers & merchants, 28 Close; oil mills Walker
Rayne Charles, seed crusher, &c. (C. & J. Rayne); ho. Carville Hall
Rayne John, seed crusher, &c. (C. & J. Rayne); ho. 97 Northumberland street
Reavely Miss Mary, 2 Saville court
Redshaw and Ridley, ship brokers, &c. 16 Quay
Redshaw J. and Son, tailors and drapers, 30 Collingwood street
Reed George Barras, solicitor and deputy coroner for Castle and Tindale Wards, Hill street, Gateshead; ho. 10 St. Thomas's crescent
Reed Henry, stamp distributer, Arcade; ho. Chirton House
Reed Stephen, attorney and coroner for Castle and Tindale Wards, 114 Grey street; ho. 1 Saville place
Reid Rev. Alexander (Independent), 17 Westgate Hill terrace
Reid and Sons, goldsmiths and jewellers, 41 Grey street
Reid Christian John, goldsmith, &c. (Reid and Sons); ho. 30 West Parade
Reid David, goldsmith, &c. (Reid and Sons); ho. 2 Ryehill
Reid C. B. & Co. brewers, Claremont
Reid & Co. outfitters, 40 Side
Relton John, traffic manager of N. and C. Railway, 12 Wharncliffe street
Rennoldson and Farley, timber merchants, 33 Quay
Rennoldson James P. timber merchant (Rennoldson & Farley); ho. Catharine terrace, Gateshead
Renwick Matthew, registrar of births and deaths for All Saints', 18 Trafalgar street
Revely William, grocer (W. Revely and Co.); ho. 4 Regent terrace
Revely William and Co. grocers, Great Market
Rewcastle J. collector of taxes, 48 Hedley pl
Rhind Alexander, draper & tailor (Hutton and Rhind), 5 East parade
Richardson and Browell, professional chemists, Westgate street
Richardson and Coxon, drapers and furriers, 83 Grey street and 21 and 23 Market street
Richardson Brothers, merchants, Bank buildings, Mosley street
Richardson Mr. George, 21 Albion street
Richardson Henry Y. (Richardson Bros.); ho. Fellgate
Richardson J. H. & T. fire-brick, &c. manufacturers, 28 Quay
Richardson John, tanner (J. & E. Richardson); ho. Elswick lane
Richardson John (Guthrie & Richardson); ho. 5 Grey street
Richardson John and Co. painters, 29 St. Nicholas's churchyard
Richardson John and Edward, tanners, 39 Newgate street, and glue manufacturers, Back lane; ho. Elswick lane
Richardson John H. fire brick, &c. manufacturer (J. H. & T. Richardson); ho. Willington
Richardson Jonathan, director in the District Bank, Hood st; ho. Shotley Park, Shotley Bridge
Richardson Thomas, share broker (Drewry and Richardson); ho. 7 St. James's st
Richardson Thomas, professional chemist (Richardson & Browell); ho. Portland pl
Richardson Thomas, draper, &c. (Richardson and Coxon); ho. 35 Ryehill
Richardson William and Co. merchants, 81 Close
Ridley and Thompson, wine and spirit merchants, Love lane, Quay
Ridley John, ship broker (J. Ridley & Son); ho. 16 Lovaine place
Ridley John & Son, ship brokers, 33 Quay
Ridley John & Sons, hide and leather merchants, 24 Broad chare
Ridley Samuel, wine and spirit merchant (Ridley and Thompson); ho. Regent ter
Ritchie Robert, bond warehouse agent, 49 and 50 Close
Ritchie Robert, Water Company's turncock, Manor place
Ritson John, engine wright, Old Soap House, Ballast hills
Roberts & Co. commission agents, 36 Quay
Roberts J. H. commission agent (Roberts and Co.); ho. 7 Heaton terrace
Roberts William, superintendent of Vagrant Ward, Queen street
Robins Wm. relieving officer, Carliol street
Robinson Edwd. ship broker, 15 Wesley st
Robinson James and Son, wine and spirit merchants, 18 Union street, and grocers, 4 Collingwood st
Robinson John, tide waiter, 9 Hewgill ter
Robinson Thomas, grocer (Robinson and Son); ho. 6 Westmoreland terrace
Robson E. and Co. drapers, 27 Mosley st
Robson Ebenezer, draper (E. Robson and Co.); ho. 26 Eldon street
Robson John, metal merchant, 2 Forth st
Robson Robert, hosier (J. Corbett & Co.; ho. 3 Grey street
Robson Mr. William, 12 Claremont place
Robson Wm. seed crusher (Hoyle, Robson, and Co.); ho. Paradise

ıchester Thomas and Son, provision dealers, 37 Bigg Market; ho. Skinners' burn
ıgerson John, grindstone manufacturer, 50 Quay; ho. Groat Market
ıgerson John and Co. iron merchants, 16 Quay; ho. 5 Picton place
ss Robert, joiner and builder, Spring street; ho. 37 Wellington terrace
ss Mr. William, 47 Cumberland row
ıutledge John, registrar of marriages, 78 Percy street
we Henry, superintendent of railway police, 27 Myrtle terrace
ısh & Lawton, contractors, 62 Grainger st
sh John, contractor (Rush & Lawton); ıo. 25 Oxford street
therford Charles, tanner, &c. (Charles ınd Thomas Rutherford); ho. Blandford ıtreet
therford Charles and Thomas, tanners ınd curriers, West Blandford street
therford Captain James, barrack master, 32 Leazes terrace
therford Thomas, tanner, &c. (Thomas ınd Charles Rutherford); ho. 2 Blandford street
tter Richard Ball, agent, Garden terrace
LKELD Rev. A. curate of St. Andrew's; ıo. Leazes terrace
mon Robert, master of Union Workhouse, Westgate hill
nderson Mr. Richard Burdon, West Jesmond
niter, Ludwig, and Co. merchants and ıhip brokers, 17 Broad chare
niter H. merchant, &c. (Saniter, Ludwig ınd Co.); ho. Carliol street
rerey James, millstone manufacturer, Forth banks
ıers William, floorcloth manufacturer, &c. (Spence and Sayers); ho. 5 Terrace ılace
ıife Mrs. Jane, 30 Leazes terrace
ıier H. J. merchant (Christiansen, Schier, & Co.); ho. 13 Lovaine place
ımalz G. & Co. merchants, 73 Quay
ımalz Gustave, merchant (G. Schmalz ınd Co.); ho. 7 St. Mary's terrace
ıtt and Forster, drapers, 86 West Clay on street
ıtt Henry, merchant, &c. (J. J. and H. Scott); ho. 27 Eldon street
ıtt Henry F. merchant (J. Carr & Co.); ıo. 8 Catharine terrace, Gateshead
ıtt James J. merchant (J. J. and H. Scott); ho. 27 Eldon street
ıtt John and Andrew, cattle and sheep ıalesmen, 3 Derwent place, Cattle Market
ıtt John D. wine and spirit merchant (Geldard and Scott); ho. 27 Eldon st
ıtt John O. fire-brick manufacturer (Thompson and Co.); ho. East parade
ıtt Joseph, agent, 2 Claremont place
Scott Robert, draper (Scott and Forster); 28 Elswick row
Scott Robert, tailor and draper, &c. (Liddell and Scott); ho. 78 Clayton street
Scott Stephen, wine merchant (Finlay and Scott); ho. 41 Bigg Market
Scott William B. artist, and master of Government School of Design, 3 St. Thomas's street
Scott William Henry, jun. merchant, &c. (Stevenson, Vermehern, and Scott); 8 Claremont place, Gateshead
Selkirk and Bell, hosiers, 62 Blackett st
Selkirk Jane, hosier (Selkirk and Bell); ho. 46 Stowell street
Sewell & Co. earthenware manufacturers, St. Anthony's Pottery
Sewell Henry, earthenware manufacturer (Sewell and Co.); ho. St. Anthony's
Sewell Joseph, earthenware manufacturer (Sewell and Co.); ho. Low Heaton
Sewell J. D. ship chandler (J. D. Sewell and Co.); ho. 2 Red Barns
Sewell J. D. and Co. ship chandlers, Fenwick's Entry, Quay
Shanks Thomas and Robert, coachmakers, &c. High Bridge
Shaw Frederick, seed crusher (Hoyle, Robson, and Co.); ho. Whickham
Shaw James Davidson, banker, 11 St. Thomas's street
Shepherd Rev. Robert, incumbent of St. Paul's, 6 Elswick lane
Shield Frederick and Co ship brokers and coal fitt rs, 27 Quay
Shield George R. and Co. woollen drapers, 39 Mosley street
Shield George Robertson, woollen merchant (G. R. Shield and Co.); ho. 10 Claremont place
Shield James, wine merchant (J. Shield and Co.); ho. 23 High Claremont place
Shield James and Co. wine merchants, 12 Market street
Shield John, jun. wine merchant (J. Shield and Co.); ho. 66 Grey street
Shield John and Co. merchants, 66 Grey street and Old Market lane
Shield Joseph, ship, &c. broker (J. Shield, Son and Co.); ho. Westgate Cottage
Shield Joseph, Son, and Co. ship and insurance brokers, Trinity Chambers, Quay
Shield Thomas and Son, pianoforte manufacturers, 65 Northumberland street
Shields William, ironfounder, &c. (William Shields, Hood, and Co.); ho. 14 Ridley villas
Shields William, Hood, and Co. ironfounders, chain cable and anchor manufacturers, St. Peter's
Shorthose John, agent for Bass and Co. Goods Station, N. E. R.; ho. Sheffield green
Sibbet Henry, tax collector, Orchard street

Sidney and Ray, tea dealers, 79 Grey st
Signey Michael, wire worker (Foggin and Signey); ho. Argyle terrace
Silick Mr. James, Claremont place
Simpson Anthony, bookseller, &c. (T. Simpson and Sons); ho. 9 Richmond st
Simpson Henry, bookseller, &c. (T. Simpson and Sons); ho. Red Barns
Simpson Thomas, bookseller, &c. (T. Simpson and Sons); ho. 7 Richmond st
Simpson Thomas and Sons, booksellers and printers, 26 Dean street
Sinclair and Young, hosiers, &c. 88 Clayton street
Sinclair Henry, hosier (Sinclair & Young); ho. 14 Hare street
Singers Archibald (H. Singers and Co.); ho. 8 Leazes terrace
Singers Hew (H. Singers and Co.); ho. 8 Leazes terrace
Singers Hew and Co. vinegar manufacturers, 46 Close
Sisson George, commission agent (Currie, Brothers, and Co.); ho. 1 Barrington place, Gateshead
Skelton John, timber merchant (Doeg and Skelton); ho. 7 Mulgrave terrace, Gateshead
Smaile Robert and Co. crucible manufacturers, Regent street
Smith Bartholomew, tea dealer, 9½ Oxford street
Smith Charles, ship broker (C. Smith and Son); ho. 9 Saville row
Smith Charles and Son, ship brokers, 2 Broad chare
Smith Charles S. timber merchant, &c. (Carr and Co.); ho. Eldon st
Smith Mrs. Esther, 4 Leazes terrace
Smith Frederick, superintendent for T. and William Smith, ship builders, St. Peter's; ho. Regent terrace
Smith G. F. A. secretary to the North British Insurance Company, 14 Sandhill; ho. 44 Leazes terrace
Smith J. and W. J. engineers, iron founders and boiler makers, St. Lawrence Iron Works
Smith James, draper (Smith and Co.); ho. Henderson's place, Gateshead Low Fell
Smith James, joiner, &c. (Arnot & Smith); ho. Terrace place
Smith James and Co. drapers, 25 and 27 Dean street
Smith Thomas, printer, &c. (Ormston and Smith); ho. 22 Minden street
Smith Thomas, rope manufacturer (T. and W. Smith); ho. High Gosforth House
Smith Thomas and William, rope manufacturers, St. Lawrence, and wood and iron ship builders, St. Peter's and North Shields
Smith William, rope manufacturer (T. and W. Smith); ho. Benton
Snape Rev. James, head master Royal Grammar School, Charlotte square; ho. 30 West Elswick terrace
Snowball and Allan, confectioners, 37 Northumberland street
Snowball Thomas, baker, &c. (Snowball and Allan); ho. 17 St. Mary's place
Sopwith John, cabinet maker, upholsterer, &c. (Thomas and John Sopwith); ho. 1 Lovaine row
Sopwith Thomas, cabinet maker, upholsterer, &c. (Thomas and John Sopwith); ho. 1 Ridley place
Sopwith Thomas and John, cabinet makers, upholsterers, and mahogany yard; workshops and yard, Sandyford lane; showrooms in Northumberland street
Soulsby Mr. Ralph, 18 Hinde street
Southern William, fire-brick manufacturer, 24 Quay, and at Tyne Fire-Brick Works, Dunston
Spence and Sayers, floor-cloth manufacturers, painters, and glaziers, 48 Big Market; manufactory top of Westmerland terrace
Spence and Son, outfitters, 3 Sandhill
Spence James, floor-cloth manufacturer (Spence and Sayers); ho. Monk street
Spence T. H. outfitters (Spence and Son); ho. Gateshead
Spence William, farmer and gardener, Heaton
Spencer & Watson, merchants, 20 Sandhill
Spencer James and Son, drapers, 74 Quay
Spencer James, jun. (Tyne Asphalte Co. Grey street); ho. 9 Leazes terrace
Spencer John, merchant (Spencer & Watson); ho. 17 Leazes terrace
Spencer John, steel, &c. manufacturer (J. Spencer & Sons); ho. Lemington Hall
Spencer John and Sons, manufacturers of steel and files, springs for locomotive engines & railway carriages, &c. Newburn Steel Works; office 5 Westgate street, Newcastle, and 124 Fenchurch street, London
Spencer John, jun. steel, &c. manufacturer (J. Spencer & Sons); ho. Newburn
Spencer Michael, steel, &c. manufacturer (John Spencer and Sons); ho. Lemington Hall
Spencer Thomas, steel, &c. manufacturer (John Spencer and Sons); ho. Lemington Hall
Spencer Rev. William, B.A. boarding and day school, 30 Clayton street West
Spencer Mr. William, 19 Leazes terrace
Spraggon Miss Elizabeth, 2 Leazes crescent
Springmann Charles, ship and insurance broker, &c. (Temperly & Springmann); ho. Union row, Gateshead
Stable and Dees, solicitors, 89 Pilgrim st
Stable George Waugh, solicitor (Stable and Dees); ho. Heaton dean

taniford and Elliott, ship broker, 7 Broad chare
taniford Francis, ship broker (Staniford and Elliott); ho. High Claremont place
tanley Mr. Robert S. 3 St. Thomas's crescent
tark and Johnson, tailors and drapers, 8 Grey street
tark William, tailor and draper (Stark and Johnson); ho. 6 Oxford street
tearmont George, iron founder (R. Wylie and Co.); ho, Blenheim street
tenhouse and Co. merchants, 20 Sandhill
tenhouse M. merchant (Stenhouse and Co.); ho. 14 Leazes terrace
tephens John, superintendent of police, 11 Pilgrim street
tephenson Edward, tanner, &c. (Stephenson and Wilson); ho. Mansfield street
tephenson Robert, M.P. engineer (R. Stephenson and Co.); ho. 35 Gloucester square, London
tephenson Robert and Co. engineers, South street
tevenson, Vermehern, and Scott, merchants, and agents for the Jarrow Chemical Company, and for the Liverpool Royal Insurance Company, 1 Sandhill
tewart and Young, plumbers, &c. 5 Market street
tewart Joseph, plumber, &c. (Stewart and Young); ho. Darncrook
toddart James, manager of Blind Asylum, 79 Northumberland street
toddart Mrs. matron of Blind Asylum, 79 Northumberland street
toker John George, solicitor, and coroner for Newcastle, 105 Pilgrim street; ho. 39 Leazes terrace
tokoe and Co. wine merchants, 110 Grey street
tokoe Frances Ann, wine merchant (Stokoe and Co.); ho. St. James's
tokoe George, wine merchant (Stokoe and Co.); ho. 115 Northumberland st
tokoe Thomas S. sail cloth manufacturer (J. Eggleston & Co.); ho. 8 Ridley villas
trakers and Love, coal owners, &c. 61 Side
turley George, bank cashier, Grainger ville
ummerson Mr. William, Tyne street
urtees V. C. V. wine merchant (Surtees and Co.); ho. 7 Saville row
urtees & Co. wine merchants, 14 Sandhill
utter John, brassfounder, &c. (John Sutter & Co.); ho. 81 Blenheim street
utter John & Co. plumbers, brassfounders, gasfitters, and coppersmiths, Low Friar st
vendsen and Johnson, merchants and ship brokers, Three Indian Kings' court, Quay, and Savage Garden, London
vendsen S. merchant, &c. (Svendsen and Johnson); ho. 31 Leazes terrace
wan & Burnup, solicitors, 105 Pilgrim st
Swan Joseph, corn factor (R. Swan & Co.); ho. 7 Victoria terrace
Swan R. and Co. corn factors, 16 Sandhill
Swan Richard, corn factor (R. Swan & Co.); ho. 7 Victoria terrace
Swan, Walker, and Co. chemists, 107 Pilgrim street
Swan William Robert, solicitor (Swan and Burnup); ho. Wallsend
Swinburne R. W. plate glass manufacturer (R. W. Swinburne & Co.); ho. Cleadon Cottage
Swinburne R. W. and Co. plate glass manufacturers, Forth banks and South Shields
Swinburne T. R. plate glass manufacturer (R. W. Swinburne and Co.); ho. South Shields
TARELLI A. & Son, opticians, 65 Grey st
Tarelli Anthony, optician (A. Tarelli and Son); ho. 60 Northumberland street
Tarelli Anthony Matthew, optician (A. Tarelli and Son); ho. 60 Northumberland street
Tate Adam, firestone merchant, Burradon; ho. 6 Picton place
Taylor H. ship broker (A. Harris and Co.); ho. 13 Victoria terrace
Tate Harriet, tobacconist, 7 Sandhill
Taylor Mrs. Mary Elizabeth, 13 St. Thomas's street
Teasdale Mr. Anthony, Lovaine terrace
Telford John and Sons, brush manufacturers, 7 Postern
Telford Thomas, brush manufacturer (J. Telford and Sons); ho. John street
Telford W. brush manufacturer (J. Telford and Sons; ho. 29 Villa place
Temperley and Springman, ship and insurance brokers, coalfitters, and general commission agents, 21 Quay side
Temperley T. C. merchant, &c. (Temperley and Springmann); ho. 6 Greenfield pl
THE BYKER BOTTLE COMPANY, Byker Bottle Works, St. Peter's Quay; Thomas Caulthard, manager
Thiedemann R. and Co. corn factors, 29 Sandhill; ho. Ravensworth terrace, Gateshead
Thomas Josiah, agent for Dr. Coffin, Hinde street
Thompson & Co. fire-brick manufacturers, Ouseburn
Thompson and Co. merchants, 32 Broad chare
Thompson Miss Ann, 17 Eldon place
Thompson E. P. ship broker (W. Brandling & Co.); ho. 8 Lovaine crescent
Thompson Miss Hannah, 113 Northumberland street
Thompson James, inland revenue officer, 4 Jesmond terrace
Thompson James, ironmonger (Barker and Thompson); ho. Wilkie street

Thompson James and William, butchers, Plummer's row, St. Lawrence, and 16 Hinde street
Thompson Mr. John, 84 Blandford street
Thompson Mark, ship chandler (M. Thompson and Co.); ho. 32 Cumberland row
Thompson Mark and Co. ship chandlers, Broad chare
Thompson Matthew, brewer (T. and M. Thompson); ho. Byker bar
Thompson Thomas, brewer (T. and M. Thompson); ho. Carlton terrace
Thompson Thomas and Matthew, brewers and maltsters, Manor Brewery, Manor chare
Thompson W. J. merchant (Thompson and Co.); ho. 19 Shieldfield green
Thompson William, engineer (Burnett and Thompson); ho. North terrace
Thorburn Andrew, draper (Thorburn and Eliot); ho. 6 Forth lane
Thorburn and Eliot, 6 Forth lane
Thorman J. and Co. iron merchants, 30 Broad chare
Thorman J. jun. (J. Thorman and Co.); ho. 14 Wesley street
Thornton William Sykes, importer of German yeast—John Wright, agent, 7 High bridge
Todd and Co. bottle manufacturers, 59 Close
Todd Frederick Swan, bottle manufacturers (Todd and Co.); ho. Newbiggin House
Todd William Robert, bottle manufacturer (Todd and Co.); ho. 6 Victoria terrace
Toward John, engineer (W. Toward & Son); ho. 23 Richmond street
Toward William, engineer (W. Toward and Son); ho. 5 St. Ann's row
Toward William and Son, engineers, Ouseburn
Trotter Mrs. Isabella, 54 Eldon street
Tucker Mr. Robert, 5 Warwick place
Tulloch Mrs. Ann, New Bridge street
Tully and Co. merchants and brokers, 33 Quayside
Tully Collinwood, merchant and broker (Tully & Co.); ho. St. Thomas's crescent
Turnbull and Wood, grocers and wine merchants, 31 Grainger street
Turnbull George, ship broker (Plues and Turnbull); ho. York street
Turnbull James, whitesmith (Bell and Turnbull); ho. Elswick
Turnbull John, grocer, &c. (Turnbull and Wood); ho. 31 Grainger street
Turnbull Thomas William, law stationer (Carter and Co.); ho. 11 St. Thomas's crescent
Turner James, oil merchant, Three Indian Kings' court
Turner James, oil merchant (J. Turner and Co.); ho. Low Fell, Gateshead
Tyzack Mr. John, 11 Claremont place
Turner William, brewer (Bells, Robert and Co.); ho. 9 Framlington place
USHER John, grocer (Lowes and Usher); ho. 31 Ridley place
Usher Robert, merchant, poor-law and colonial broker, Manor chare; ho. Low Swinburne place
VERMEHREN Hermann, merchant, &c. (Stevenson, Vermehren, and Scott); ho. Crook Hill
Vernon Robert, iron merchant (J. Thorman and Co.); ho. Gateshead
Vickers and Son, grocers, 9 Side
Vickers J. grocer (Vickers and Son); ho. 3 King James street, Gateshead
Vickers Jonathan, grocer (Vickers & Son); ho. 27 West parade
Vickers Mr. Jonathan, 7 Strawberry place
Villergas Juan M. Spanish consul, 33 Side
Virtue George and Co. publishers, 23 Grainger street—A. B. Nelson, agent
WAILES Mrs. Margaret, 4 St. Thomas's st
Wailes Wm. stained glass works, Bath lane
Waite and Howard, builders and contractors, East Elswick terrace
Waite T. M. builder and contractor (Waite and Howard); ho. 13 Ryehill
Wake Mr. Ralph, 2 Carlton terrace
Wakinshaw Brothers, iron merchants, 32 Broad chare
Wakinshaw William, iron merchant (Wakinshaw Brothers); ho. Poplar Cottage, Byker hill
Wales and Co. provision dealers, 94 Newgate street; ho. Gallowgate
Walker & Son, bootmakers, 78 Pilgrim st
Walker Mr. George, 28 Picton place
Walker Mr. James, 11 Ridley villas
Walker John, bootmaker (Walker and Son); ho. 78 Pilgrim street
Walker John, jun. boot maker (Walker and Son); ho. 40 Jessamine place
Walkers, Parker, Walker, and Co. lead manufacturers, Low Elswick
Wallace James and Co. earthenware manufacturers, Forth banks
Wallace James, earthenware manufacturer (J. Wallace & Co.); ho. Cumberland row
Wallace and Co. ironmongers, 22 Mosley st
Wallace James, jun. ironmonger (Wallace and Co.); ho. 6 West parade
Wallace Robert, corporation property surveyor, Guildhall; ho. 2 St. Thomas's terrace
Wallace Rev. Stephen (Presbyterian), 125 Blenheim street
Wallace Thomas, earthenware manufacturer (J. Wallace and Co.); ho. 19 Plummer street
Wallis Miss Augusta, 1 Carlton terrace
Wallis R. and Co. boot and shoemakers, 51 Clayton street; ho. Rye hill
Walton Mrs. Elizabeth, 81 Northumberland street

ton Mrs. Elizabeth, 1 Albion street
'd Robert, engraver, lithographer, 'inter, and publisher, 4 Dean street
'd Thomas, inland revenue officer, 53 hieldfield
'd Thomas Elliott and Co. tobacco ıanufacturers, 50 Cloth Market
:ers Charles L. bank agent, Hood st
:ers Thomas W. bookbinder (Kelly and 'aters); ho. Clavering place
:erston Brothers, smiths, Elswick forge
:erston James, smith (Waterston 'rothers); ho. Napier street
:erston Joseph, smith (Waterston 'rothers); ho. Napier street
tson James, grocer (James Watson and 'o.); ho. 2 St. Mary's terrace
tson James & Co. grocers, 37 Market st
tson Michael, sexton, Jesmond Cemetery
tson Roger, custom-house officer, 67 Blackett street
tson S. B. merchant (Spencer and Watson); ho. 2 Picton place
tson Samuel Ogden, merchant (Spencer and Watson); ho. 25 Picton place
tson Thomas, clothier (Armstrong and Co.); ho. Gateshead
tson William, grocer (James Watson and Co.); ho. 2 St. Mary's terrace
tterworth Robert, surveyor of income and assessed taxes, 14 West Clayton st
tts David, whiting manufacturer, St. Peter's Quay; office 47 Side; ho. 27 Westmoreland terrace
:allens William, agent, Elswick villas
:atherley Capt. Jas. Dent, New Bridge st
:ddell J. H. and Son, sheriff's bailiffs, 33 Percy street
:lch Henry, C.E. and county bridge surveyor, 2 Summerhill grove
elford E. D. solicitor (E. D. and T. W. Welford); ho. 3 Mulgrave ter. Gateshead
elford E. D. and T. W. solicitors, Market street
elford T. W. solicitor (E. D. and T. W. Welford); ho. 28 Brandling place
ells Miss Jane, 7 St. Thomas's terrace
est Captain Henty, R.N. Hall Cross Cottage, Jesmond
estmacott P. G. B. manager for W. G. Armstrong and Co. engineers, Elswick
heatley Matthew, iron merchant (M. Wheatley and Co.); ho. Shieldfield green
heatley Matthew and Co. iron merchants, Stockbridge
hinfield George Henry, wholesale grocer (R. C. Whinfield & Co.); ho. 2 Shield st
hinfield R. C. and Co. wholesale grocers, 31 Pilgrim street
hinfield Richard, wholesale grocer (R. C. Whinfield and Co.); 101 Northumberland street
'hite David B. M.D. Portland place, and patentee of water ballasting; works Byker
Whinfield William Anthony, wholesale grocer (R. C. Whinfield and Co.); ho. 5 Albion place
White Rev. James, York street
White Thomas, inland revenue officer, Shield street
Wilkin James, iron merchant (J. Wilkin and Co.); ho. 17 East parade
Wilkin James and Co. iron merchants, 32 Quay
Wilkinson Christopher, agent, Ryehill st
Wilkinson H. E. veterinary surgeon (Hutton and Wilkinson); ho. 49 Pilgrim street
Wilkinson J. W. plasterer, &c. (W. B. Wilkinson and Co.); ho. St. Peters
Wilkinson Mr. Joseph, Wesley street
Wilkinson Mrs. Mary, 41 Leazes terrace
Wilkinson W. B. plasterer, &c. (W. B. Wilkinson and Co.); ho. St. Peters
Wilkinson William B. & Co. plasterers and modellers, & manufacturers of plaster of Paris cement and chimney pieces, &c. Prudhoe street
Williams Thomas (Perez and Williams); ho. 26 Rye hill
Willins Rev. William, Carliol street
Willis George, registrar of births and deaths for the townships of Westgate, Elswick, Benwell, & Fenham, 1 John st
Willoughby Michael, town missionary, New Bridge street
Wilson Alexander, ship owner, Victoria ter
Wilson and Gibson, contractors and builders, Nelson street
Wilson Edward and Co. fruit merchants, 32 Side
Wilson Mrs. Elizabeth, 89 Northumberland street
Wilson James, hosier (J. Wilson and Son); ho. Jesmond vale
Wilson James and Son, hosiers, 35 Dean st
Wilson John, hosier (J. Wilson and Son); ho. Cramer's dyke
Wilson Joseph, provision merchant (R. Wilson & Son); ho. 18 Cumberland row
Wilson Michael, tanner, &c. (Stephenson and Wilson); ho. Terrace place
Wilson Ralph, draper (R. Wilson and Co. and G. Bargate and Co.); ho. 2 Victoria terrace
Wilson Ralph and Co. drapers and tailors, 52 Grey street
Wilson Robert and Co. cheesemongers, Forth House, Bewick street
Wilson Thomas, draper (Angus & Wilson); ho. Summerhill
Wilson Thomas, iron manufacturer, &c. (Losh, Wilson, and Bell); ho. Fell House, Gateshead
Wilson William, relieving officer, 57 Newgate street
Wingaard Hans and Co. commission merchants, Three Indian Kings court

Winfield Mr. John, 19 Wesley street
Winship Mrs. Isab. 6 St. Thomas's street
Winship Thomas, farmer, West Jesmond
Winter Thomas K. reporter, 1 Hood street
Wood Alexander, grocer (Turnbull and Wood); ho. 27 Oxford street
Wood John, commission agent (Alexander and Wood); ho. Villa place
Woodger Edward, fish curer (T. and E. Woodger); ho. 45 George street
Woodger Thomas, fish curer (T. and E. Woodger); ho. 6 Westgate street
Woodger Thomas and Edward, fish curers, Westgate street and Regent street
Woods John Anthony, timber merchant (A. Hood and Co.); ho. St. Thomas's pl
Woods William, iron merchant (M. Whitley and Co.); ho. 18 Eldon square
Wright & Brown, ironfounders, Regent st
Wright Brothers, flint glass manufacturers, 13 Forth street
Wright Rev. Henry Wildey, incumbent of St. John's, 54 Westgate street
Wright John and Co. spirit merchants, 24 and 26 High bridge
Wright John, wine, &c. merchant (J. Wright and Co.); ho. 28 High bridge
Wright Joseph, flint glass manufacturer (Wright Brothers); ho. 13 Forth st
Wright William, flint glass manufacturer (Wright Brothers); ho. Villa Real
Wrightson Mr. Thomas, 8 St. Mary's ter
Wylam Ralph, wine and spirit merchant (R. Wylam and Co.); ho. 21 West street Gateshead
Wylam Ralph and Co. wine and spirit merchants, 77 Quay
Wylie R. and Co. ironfounders, 53 Close gate Foundry, Close
Wylie Robert, ironfounder (R. Wylie & Co. ho. 8 Hanover street
YOULL Robert, slater and dairyman, Leazes lane, Gallowgate
Youll William and Robert, slaters, Gallowgate
Young John, supervisor inland revenue, 5 Melbourne street
Young Robert K. plumber, &c. (Stewart and Young); ho. St. John's lane
Young William, glass manufacturer (J. & Dodd and Co.); ho. Cumberland row

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

Academies and Schools.

ALL SAINTS' CHARITY SCHOOL, Station House square—John Brewis, teacher
ALL SAINTS' CHARITY SCHOOL, Holy Jesus Hospital, Manor chare — Ann Pescod, teacher
Allen Grace, 24 Leazes crescent
Armstrong Ann, 19 Oxford st
Bell & Malcolm, Trafalgar st
Beveridge J. Plumber's Hall, West walls
BRANDLING PLACE SCHOOL—W. Mills, teacher
Briggs Rebecca, 18 Marlborough st
BRITISH UNION (girls'), Bath lane—Isabella H. Mackay, teacher
Brown E. and G. 18 West Clayton st
Bruce Rev. J. C. 101 Percy st
Burdis W. 16 Clavering place
CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, Carliol square — John Riordan, master, and Mary Ann Hodgson, mistress
Charlton Mary A. 11 Westmoreland st
CHURCH OF DIVINE UNITY SCHOOL, New Bridge st—W. Ellis & L. Engledew, teachers
Clark E. & E. 4 Lancaster st
Clarke E. and R. 35 Cumberland row
Claxton Susannah (boarding), 4 George st
CLERGY JUBILEE SCHOOLS, Carliol square — John Brockbank, master, and Elizabeth J. Reed, mistress
Colthard Harper, Hanover st
Copeland G. 24 Blandford st
CORPORATION SCHOOL, Friars—George Meikle, teacher
D'Acosta Marie Antoinette, 49 Howard st
Davies Misses, 73 Northumberland st
DEAF & DUMB INSTITUTION, Charlotte square—William Neill, head master and secretary
Dixon Elizabeth, 30 Hinde st
Downing Ann (boarding), 20 Saville row
Ellis Agnes (boarding), 7 Higham place
Emslie Misses, 27 Leazes terrace
Fairweather T. 8 Charlotte square
Forsyth S. and E. 18 Saville row
GIRLS' JUBILEE SCHOOL, Croft st—Agnes Wilson, teacher
Greenwell T. 7 Thornton st
Grubb Ann, 15 Westmorland street
Hall Catharine Jane (boarding), 34 Shield street
Harkness W. 41 Pitt st
Henderson E. Sallyport
Henderson Nicholas, Wesley street
Hewison Dorothy and Esther, 40 Elswick row
INFANT SCHOOL (Orphan House), 60 Northumberland st—Ann Roberts, teacher
INFANT SCHOOL (Sallyport Causey bank—J. Ramsay, mistress
INFANT SCHOOL (St. Andrew's), 14 Percy st—Mary Veitch, teacher
INFANT SCHOOL (St. John's), Bath lane—Annie Ellis, mistress
Jameson J. Elswick st
Kidd Hannah E. (boarding), 3 Greenfield place
Knowles James, William st, Arthur's Hill
Lax Esther Elizabeth and Margaret (boarding), 4 Ridley villas
Lee R. 62 Northumberland street
Loten J. Croft st

white Anne, 13 Terrace
ice
e Mary Ann, 6 Swin-
rne place
e John (day & boarding),
Shieldfield green
ett Margaret (board-
g), 26 Picton place
son F. & G. 10 Carliol
nare
VIDENCE CHAPEL
HOOLS, Westmoreland
ne — R. and Ellen
nderson, teachers
rn J. 14 Trafalgar st
GED SCHOOLS, New road
John Morgan, master;
iss Wilson, mistress
Misses (boarding), 11
azes terrace
ORMATORY SCHOOL,
narrck square — John
aster, master
Isabella, 10 Thomas's
reet
ins Margaret, Carliol st
inson J. House Carpen-
rs' Tower, Westgate st
inson Jane Maria, 17
yehill
s John, 25 Nelson st
AL GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
harlotte square—Rev. J.
nape, M.A. master
AL JUBILEE SCHOOL,
ew road — A. Cuffe,
eacher
ANDREW'S NATIONAL
CHOOLS, 30 Percy street,
nd Eldon lane—George
ibb and Mary Ann
ulloch, teachers
ANN'S NATIONAL SCHOOL,
ew road — J. Stafford,
eacher
JOHN'S NATIONAL SCHOOLS,
underland street — J.
orster, master; Barbara
rskine, mistress
JOHN'S ORPHAN SCHOOL,
Rosemary lane — John
mith & Octavia Outhett,
eachers
NICHOLAS'S NATIONAL
CHOOL, Queen street—
I. Callard and Elizabeth
Brockbank, teachers
PAUL'S DISTRICT SCHOOL,
Elswick street — John
Jameson, teacher
THOMAS'S SCHOOL, Vine
ane — Henry Page,
naster; Dorothy Ann
Cole, mistress
Simpson Mrs. Westmoreland terrace
Smith Mary, 15 Wellington terrace
Spencer Rev. William, B.A. (boarding and day), 30 and 32 Clayton st. West
Tait J. and E. 31 Sunderland st
Tate Mary, 10 Blandford st
Taylor Elizabeth (boarding), 6 Queen's square
TRINITY CHURCH SCHOOLS, New Bridge street—J. and Mary Noble, teachers
TRINITY HOUSE SCHOOL, Trinity chare — Thomas Grey (teacher of navigation and nautical astronomy)
UNITARIAN CHAPEL SCHOOLS, Hanover sq — J. Ridgeway and Hannah Carr, teachers
Waddie A. 15 Ryehill st
Watson E. W. (boarding), 30 Blackett street
White D. 7 Green court
Wilson Ann, 10 Cumberland row
Wilson Diana, Weaver's Tower, New Bridge st

Accountants.

Allison and Gillespie (and arbitrators), Royal Arcade
Burnett G. 5 Oxford st
Burney C. Grainger st
Cathrall T. N. 62 Grainger st
Guthrie J. 56 Dean st
Hogg J. O. 58 Grey st
Hoggins J. Arcade
Jameson J. 13 Brandling pl
Middlemas A. Union st
Miller J. 44 Dean st
Proctor D. 15 Arcade
Reid T. 33 Quay Side
Shand W. Bank buildings

Account Book Makers.

Forster and Hara, 56 Side
Gunn & Munro, 29 Sandhill
Ormston & Smith, 49 Side
Robinson R. 62, 64, and 66 Side, and 4 Dean st
Simpson T. and Sons, 26 Dean st

Agents—Commission.
(See also Brokers—Ship and Insurance).

Alexander & Wood, Grinding chare, Quay Side
Allison & Gillespie, Arcade
Anderson and Mack, Arcade
Anderson Peter, 19 Clayton street West
Angus T. C. & Co. 22 Close
Archer R. H. Close
Ayton I. & Sons, 36 Sandhill
Beadle William, 53 Quay Side
Bertram C. 71 Quay
Bigger B. 46 Close
Birkinshaw G. P. 5 Sandhill
Birkinshaw W. 38 Broad chare
Black J. and Co. 57 Side
Bradshaw B. C. Fenwick's entry
Brough C. 64 Pilgrim st
Brown John H. jun. Rewcastle chare
Brown William and Co. 26 Sandhill
Burnett Robert, 26 Quay Side
Challoner Edward, 17 Mosley street
Clark W. Arcade
Clay William, 33 Quay Side
Clement L. Three Indian Kings' court
Cook Wm. 1 Pandon bank
Cooper John (for the Chartered Gas Light and Coke Company), 33 Quay Side
Cummins Jas. 43 Sandhill
Currie Brothers & Co. Side
Dance J. and Co. 38 Quay Side
Dickinson Wm. 37 Quay Side
Dodd Thomas, 4 Sandhill
Drury and Richardson, 50 Dean st
Dryden J. and Co. 9 Trinity Chambers
Forster James, Three Indian Kings' court
Fothergill R. T. 1 Butcher bank
Fraser Alex. 35 Broad chare
Greenwell and Son, Rewcastle chare
Gray W. J. & Son, 75 Quay Side
Grey J. B. and Co. 38 Broad chare
Hall J. and Co. 11 Quay
Hall T. 27 Side
Hansen P. Fenwick's entry
Harris Anthony & Co. 32 Quay
Haslam L. 1 Albert terrace, George st
Haswell S. W. 32 Quay Side
Heath Thomas and Francis Sandhill
Hedley S. 53 Westgate st

Hills Edward, 114 Grey st
Hillyard Benjamin, jun. and ship broker, 36 Quay Side
Hodgson J. J. 56 Dean st
Hogg J. O. 58 Grey st
Hoggins J. Arcade
Holmes Wm. 67 Westgate st
Hoyle R. 14 Sandhill
Intlemann, Rose, & Co. Quay
Jobson and Horsfall (and curriers and leather merchants), Stowell street
Jobson, Brothers, and Co. Quay Side
Langdale S. 30 Sandhill
Lange Bros. Three Indian Kings' court
Lawrence J. jun. 55 Quay
Leighton William Brogg, Grainger st
Losh, Wilson, & Bell, 36 Quay Side
Lunn J. 6 Broad Chare
M'Cree T. and A. 75 Quay
Middlemass A. Arcade
Moss J. 15 Broad chare
Nesham W. 2 Sandhill
Nietmeitz William, Three Indian Kings' court
Norton J. J. 9 Side
Oley Christopher, Sandhill
Palmer G. & C. M. 29 Quay
Parker A. & Co. (and steam packet), 50 Quay
Parker J. & Co. 50 Quay Side
Pattinson and Dunn, Groat Market
Pattinson Thomas and Co. (and Australian emigration, &c.), Three Indian Kings' court
Pelegrim M. J. 33 Quay Side
Perez and Williams (shipping), 43 Sandhill
Pickersgill & Co. 4 Sandhill
Potts J. 53 Quay Side
Proctor D. 1 Arcade
Reid Thomas, 33 Quay Side
Rennoldson and Farley, 33 Quay
Richardson Brothers, Mosley street
Richardson J. W. 1 Quay Side
Richardson William & Co. 20 Sandhill
Russell Robert, Quay Side
Scheele W. 29 Sandhill
Schmalz G. and Co. 71 Quay Side
Scott James J. 59 Quay Side
Shaw J. C. 43 Sandhill
Southern William, Newcastle chare
Storey John, 14 Sandhill
Stuart W. 14 Grainger st
Taylor Coll, 38 Quay Side
Temperley and Springmann (successors to Reid & Co.), Quay Side
Thompson and Co. 14 Broad chare
Thompson W. G. 35 Broad chare
Turner James, Three Indian Kings' court
Wakinshaw Brothers, 14 Broad chare
Walsh J. 17 Mosley st
Waterfall William, 20 Close
Wingard H. and Co. Three Indian Kings' court
Winship and Smiles, 20 Sandhill
Wynands W. J. Three Indian Kings' court
Young C. H. Close

Agents—Special.

Anderson and Mack (mahogany), Arcade
Anderson W. (mahogany), 107 Grey st
Angus Joseph (to the Lead Works, Low Elswick)
Brockett W. H. (and secretary to Chamber of Commerce, 29 Sandhill
Challoner J. S. (British Telegraph Co.) Dean st
Cooke J. 64 Pilgrim st
Cooper J. (Chartered Gas Light and Coke Company, London), 33 Quay
Dickinson William (for St. Petersburg Nadejda Insurance Company), 38 Quay Side
Gell George (to the Yarmouth Steam Co.), New Quay
Harrison A. (Hull Grease and Oil Co. and Wintle & Co.), 13 Arcade
Lawrence J. jun. (Montrose and Newcastle Shipping Co.), 5 Broad chare
M'Cree (to the Gosforth and Cox Lodge Coal Denot, and for the asphalte roofing felt), 75 Quay Side
M'Culloch D. (Blackie and Sons, publishers), 66 Northumberland st
Mures W. L. (Hull and Newcastle Steam Navigation Co.), 2 Broad chare and Clarence st
Pattinson Thomas and Co. (Australian emigration, &c) Three Indian Kings' court
Pickersgill George (to J. Larton & Co. publishers) 34 Westgate st
Plummer B. (the Ve... Montague Co.'s ... Peter's; office 10 C...
Potts J. (emigration ... Broad chare
Roberts J. H. 86 Quay S...
Shorthose J. (Bass, Ratcliff and Gretton), Goods S... tion, Y. N. & B. Railway
Stevenson, Vermehren & Scott (to the ... Chemical Co.), 1 Sa...
Thomson W. G. (Dr... traders), 9 Broad chare

Agricultural Implement Makers.

Gibson & Son, St. Andr... Works, Gallowgate

Ale and Porter Merchants

Atchison J. and Co. 37 ... Clayton st
Berwick A. & Co. 11 Mar... street
Gilpin J. & Co. 99 Pilgr...
Kirkley J. 3 and 5 Ma...
Kirkpatrick W. D. and ... 7 Manor st
Laing Alexander, 6 Mar...
Loades W. 9 Butcher's ...
Miller W. 97 Pilgrim st
Rodham T. 33 High ...
Shorthose John, Tra... Goods Station
Simpson G. N. 2 Cross ...
Young M. Farrington's ...

Anchor Manufacturers

See also Chain and ... Cable Manufacturers

Shields W. St. Peter's ... Newcastle chare, Quay
Urwin W. R. 34 Broad ...

Animal & Bird Preservers

Duncan R. 25 Pilgrim st
Ellison T. 7 Shakspere ...
Handcock J. 4 St. Mary ...

Architects and Surveyors

See also Land Agents and Surveyors

Austin T. 36 Mosley st
Brown W. 14 Grey st
Dobson J. 15 New Bridge
Gibson Thos. 53 Westgate
Green B. 3 Arcade
Green J. 58 Grey st
Johnson ——, 44 Dean st
Johnstone & Knowles, Clayton street West

:er T. 8 Picton place
:er T. jun. 59 Grey st
rald S. Mosley st
ıton James (marine), Westgate st
sser T. 63 Westgate st
ıor Edward (and builder, :c.), Hanover square
koe W. 6 Argyle st
ompson M. 14 Royal ırcade
ılker G. 16 W. Clayton st
.rdle J. 16 Market st
.tson J. 22 Grey st

Artists.

rked * are Portrait Painters.

wer A. Ravensworth ter
ɔwn G. 69 Grainger st
iott R. 118 Grey st
ırper T. (landscape), 11 Brunswick place
ɔssman D. (miniature), 50 Blackett st
ınman J. G. 4 Prudhoe st
ıid C. K. 14 West Clayton st
chardson H. B. (landscape and marine), 45 Blackett st
ott W. B. 3 St. Thomas's st
nith H. Grey st

Asphalte Manufacturers

EWCASTLE & GATESHEAD ASPHALTE COMPANY; office Carliol square—J. Anderson, agent, Quay
YNE ASPHALTE COMPANY—J. Gordon and J. Spencer, managers

Assistant Overseers.

airns Alexander, for Byker
airns George, for Heaton
ickinson Thomas, 42 Elswick street, for Elswick
rater Mark, for Jesmond
amsby George, for Westgate; office 22 West Blandford street
ibson G. T. 16 St. Nicholas's churchyd, for St. Nicholas's
ray George, Trafalgar st. for All Saints'
'roctor Michael, Nixon st. for St. Andrew's
ibbet Henry, Orchard street, for St. John's
terling Wm. for Benwell

Auctioneers and Appraisers.

llison Gillespie, Arcade
nderson & Mack, Arcade
nderson Peter, 8 Clayton st West
Blagburn R. Three Indian Kings' court
Brough C. 64 Pilgrim st
Charleton J. 14 Northumberland court
Clark W. Arcade
Cook William, Pandon bank
Gilpin H. & Co. 14 Market st
Hoggins J. Arcade
Hornsby George, 5 St. Nicholas's Churchyard, and North Shields
Miller Charles, Half Moon yard, Bigg Market
Pattinson Isaac, Groat Mkt
Pentland J. 17 St. John's la
Pye Moses, 28 Groat Mkt
Towers Dickinson, 18 St. Nicholas's Church yard
Walsh J. 4 Grey st

Bakers.

Marked * are also Flour Dealers

Adams R. B. Cut bank
*Armstrong J. 10 Buxton st
Atchison Andrew (bread and biscuit), 9 Bridge st. Gateshead, and 25 Quay Side
Bolam G. (biscuit), 8 High Friar st
Brewis Peter, Stockbridge
Brown A. 83 Wesley st
Carr Ralph, St. Peter's
Dry B. 3 Broad chare
Fleming W. Leazes lane
Forbes R. 15 Nun st
Fryer John (bread and biscuit), 6 Sunderland st and 2 Temple street
Green G. 23 Blackett st
Grieves W. Spring st
*Guthrie W. Waterloo st
Hay W. D. 18 Quay
Hay William (and grocer), 19 Arthur's hill
Hunter Jacob, 3 Groat Mkt
Lockie R. 15 East Clayton st
Pigdon T. W. West Clay—ton street
Rea G. 47 Nun st
Snowball & Allan, 17 Northumberland st
Weatherson T. 119 Head of the Side
Wigham J. T. 59 Northumberland street
Young J. 43 Westgate

Bankers.

COMMERCIAL BANK, Dean street — William Walker, director; Thads. O'Shea, manager
Lambton W. H. & Co. Dean street
NEWCASTLE BRANCH BANK OF ENGLAND, Grey st—Robert Anderson, agent; D. W. Goddart, sub-agent
NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM DISTRICT COMPANY, Grey street — Jonathan Richardson and W. B. Ogden, directors
SAVINGS BANK, Royal Arcade—Open on Saturdays from twelve to one, and from seven to eight—George Masterton, actuary
UNION BANKING COMPANY, Mosley street — William Woods, Samuel Parker, and George Bargate, directors for Newcastle

Barometer Makers.

See also Opticians.

Barnasconi F. 35 High brdg
Mastaglio V. 45 Grainger st
Molteni A. 154 Pilgrim st
Molteni C. 47 Grainger st and Collingwood st
Tarelli A. & Son, 65 Grey st

Barristers.

Bainbridge W. Westmoreland House, Westgate st
Baird J. F. 53 Westgate st
Blackwell B. B. 1 Spital pl
Dunn M. 15 Royal Arcade
Ellison C. E. (stipendiary magistrate), Westgate st
Gibson W. S. 3 East George street
Losh James (and judge of the County Court of Northumberland), 24 West Clayton st
Mulcaster J. P. 114 Westgate street
Walters R. Bank buildings

Basket Makers.

Armitage W. (and willow merchant), Manor chare
Bain T. 20 Painter heugh
Burluraux S. (and importer), 75 Side
Denton R. 13 Bigg Market
Gray John G. 16 Back la
Grey J. 89 New Market
Harrison J. (and willow merchant), 62 Dean st
Harrison T. 22 Nelson st
Horsley J. 32 Newgate st
Humble C. 13 Union st
ROYAL VICTORIA ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND, 79 Northumberland st

Thompson T. D. 92 New Market

Berlin Wool and Fancy Repositories.

Corbett J. & Co. 2 Grey st
Engledow L. 64 Grainger st
Stafford Hannah, 56 Grey st
Swan Isabella & Mary Jane, 20 Northumberland st
White M. 31 Grey st

Bill Distributers.

Beaz W. Manors
Cassen A. Dawson court
Goulden J. 29 Great Market
Price E. 15 Pantherough
Thompson J. Low bridge

Billiard Room Keepers.

Atkinson J. 15 Market st
Grant J. Market st
Humble C. 11 Shakspere st
Thomas W. 3 Market st

Blacking Manufacturers.

Binns S. 203 Market
Edmundson R. 35 Byker bank
Liddle T. Stepney

Block and Mast Makers.

Chielen T. 29 Quay, and at Gateshead
Hutton W. 74 Quay
Noble J. St. Peter's
Proud J. Close and Ouseburn Saw Mills

Boarding & Lodging-Houses.
(See also Temperance Hotels.)

Allison T. 116 Blenheim st
Andrews Ann, Leazes cresnt
Aydon Jane and Deborah, 59 Blackett st
Bainbridge Elizabeth, 26 Westmoreland st
Barron F. 23 St. John's lane
Bell Ann, 61 Blackett st
Bell Ann, 9 Cottenham st
Brown Martha, 30 Carliol st
Brown Susannah, 3 Percy pl
Charlton Elizabeth, 16 Sunderland st
Crawford Mrs. — 6 Nun st
Crombie J. 42 West Clayton street
Crow Mary, 4 Leazes crescnt
Dagg Elizabeth, 28 New Bridge st
Elliott J. 57 Blackett st
Gilmore Mary, 18 Leazes ter
Gray Ruth, 4 Blandford st
Grey Hannah, Carliol st
Guthrie G. 48 Cumberland row
Hall C. Northumberland crt
Harrower Ellen, 2 Northumberland place
Hedley Jane and Fanny, 23 Oxford st
Heaviside Mrs. 27 Sunderland street
Hudspeth Hannah, 56 Shield street
Lancaster Sarah, Carliol st
Lee Mary, 21 Terrace place
Limpricht Isabella, 14 Blenheim street
Mather Elizh. 24 Carliol st
Mather M. 34 Blandford st
Maughan Jane, Canada ter
Morallee J. 12 Howard st
Munro Isabella, 34 Blackett street
Peacock Ann, 13 Shakspere street
Rae Isabella, 17 North ter
Richardson Mary, 8 Blandford street
Ridley Ann, 118 Grey st
Rowell W. 82 Blandford st
Ryle Margt. 49 Blackett st
Smith Ann, 8 Eldon square
Smith Elizabeth, 50 Villa pl
Stark Margt. 6 Oxford st
Stout Ann, 40 Westmoreland terrace
Taylor Charlotte, 6 George st
Taylor Margaret, 10 St. James's st
Taylor Sarah, 4 Oxford st
Waitt J. 6 Ravensworth ter
Wardle Ann, 50 Leazes ter
Watson Ann, 28 Westgate st
Wilkin Charlotte, 8 Princess street
Wilkin Mary, 22 Wesley st

Bookbinders.

Marked * are also Paper Rulers.

Charlton Edward, 113 Pilgrim street
Dawson W. H. 27 St. Nicholas's churchyard
Dodds M. S. 34 Quay Side
France & Co. 16 Side
Gunn & Munro, 29 Sandhill
Kaye William, Blackett st
*Kelly & Waters, 20 Nelson street
Lambert M. and M. W. 69 Grey st
*Lee J. 9 St. John's lane
Loraine Cath. 55 Pilgrim st
*Newlands T. 125 Head of Side
*Paradise W. 49 Percy st
*Robinson R. 62 & 4 Dean street, Side
Sanderson F. 30 Pilgrim st
Sang W. 61 Grey st
*Simpson T. and Sons, [illegible] Dean st
*Snowdon Thomas, 10 Egg Market
*Wilson G. P. 61 Side

Booksellers and Stationers.
(See also Stationers.)

Bailey J. 26 West Clayton st
Barkas T. P. 49 Grainger st
Barlow J. 53 Grainger st
Blackie and Son—D. M[illegible] loch, agent, 66 Northumberland street
Brennan C. Trafalgar st
Brennan H. 62 Grainger st
Cail & Atkin, 43 Quay
Charlton Edward, 113 Pilgrim street
Charnley E. 5 Bigg Market
Crothers Robert, 41 Pilgrim street
Dent R. 30 Pilgrim st
Dodds M. S. (and music and chart seller), 34 Quay
Dodsworth F. and W. 7 Collingwood st
Everatt A. 17 Newgate st
Farren J. 8 Mosley st
Fisher R. 33 Grainger st
Fordyce Wm. 87 Pilgrim st
France P. & Co. 16 Side
Franklin William Edw[illegible] (and news agent), Central Railway Station, and the other stations of the North-Eastern Railway and 12 Royal Arcade
Fullarton & Co.—G. Pickergill, agent, 7 Westgate st
Horn T. 89 & 91 Grey st
Kaye W. 14 Blackett st
Loraine Cath. 55 Pilgrim st
M'Kenzie W. 2 Carliol st
Marston J. 7 Mosley st
Murray P. New Market
Paradise W. 49 Percy st
Philipson and Hare, 5 Mosley st
Pringle W. S. 6 Collingwood street
Renfrew J. T. 23 Collingwood street
Robinson Robert, 38 Pilgrim street
Rutland G. New Market
Sang W. 70 Grey st
Sharp Jane, 3 Westgate st
Simpson T. 26 Dean st
Turnbull E. J. 5 Byker bank
Turner R. 32 Grey st
Virtue & Co. 2 Grainger st

'alker W. R. 7 Arcade
'atson J. New Market
'atson William, 18 Marlborough street
'atson W. 22 Dean st
'orden T. 20 Nun st

Boot and Shoe Dealers.

lark J. 111 Side
ixon S. 74 Grey st
l'Iver Mary, 95 Side
lilburn J. 117 Side
atton Jane, 85 Side
aylor G. G. 68 Clayton st

Boot and Shoemakers.

'arked thus * are also Cloggers.

llen J. 59 Newgate st
rmstrong J. 4 West Clayton street
rmstrong T. 7 Mosley st
tkin D. 7 and 14 Castlegarth Stairs
tkin T. 18 and 19 Castlegarth Stairs and 101 Clayton street
adger T. 20 Castlegarth Stairs
arty W. Elswick East ter
ell J. 49 Westgate hill
ianchi C. 21 High bridge
lackett J. 52 New road
lakey J. 67 Side
oe W. 29 Westgate st
olam J. 14 Shield st
oston R. 52 Northumberland street
racken D. 100 West Clayton street
racken J. 11 William st
rown John Henry, 112 Blandford st
ruce J. 6 Castlegarth
uglass J. 7 Trafalgar st
urton J. D. 13 Byker bank
yers Mary, 17 Castlegarth Stairs
ampbell W. 7 Dean st
lark J. 69 Side, and 149 Head of the Side
lark Jane, 111 Side
lark W. 10 Darncrook
ohn N. 56 Grainger st
ollinson T. 10 Dean st
ooper J. 31 High bridge
oulson R. 11 Marlborough street
owans J. 3 Northumberland street
reig G. Castlegarth
rewther T. 47 Elswick st
row J. 16 Terrace place
arling J. 28 Groat Market
arling John, 47 Mansfield st
Dixon Samuel, 74 Grey st
Douglass E. 22 East Clayton street
Dowey J. 34 Grainger st
Duncan R. St. Andrew's crt. Pilgrim st
Ellerington T. 16 Hinde st West
Faire Robert, 28 Sandhill
Fawdon H. & Son, 15 Dean st
Gallon J. 13 Westgate hill
Gardner M. 3 Collingwood st
Gibson & Son, 5 Side
Gibson G. 3 Castlegarth Stairs
Gibson J. 87 Blackett st
Graham J. 12 Bath terrace
Grey M. 76 Clayton st
Handyside G. 18 Dean st
Harrison J. 4 Castlegarth Stairs
Heppell T. 30 Blackett st
Holmes Andw. Wellington st
Holmes T. 18 Gibson st
Hopps W. 17 Pandon bank
Johnson T. 8 Newgate st
Kerr T. 27 Butcher bank
Lambert G. 8 Denton chare
Leach J. 32 Percy st
Lowe L. 23 Grainger st
M'Caw A. 91 Side
M'Gee W. 4 Marlborough st
M'Kenna Thos. Castlegarth
M'Kie John, 5 Pink lane, or West Walls
*Milburn J. 107 Side
Moffat W. 40 Waterloo st
Newmarsh N. 109 Side
Park J. 77 Pilgrim st. and 69 West Clayton st
Pearson Lazenby (& tanner and currier), 97 & 99 Side
Potter Wm. Pandon bank
*Potts G. 93 Side
Raper J. Byker bar
Ratcliffe J. Castlegarth Stairs
Rathbone G. 48 Low Friar st
*Relph J. 89 Side
Richardson C. 134 Percy st
Richardson W. Castlegarth Stairs
Robinson J. 62 Pilgrim st
Robinson John, 100 Elswick East terrace
Robson T. 23 Side
Rowe R. 73 Side
Rutherford J. 111 Side
Scorfield J. Castlegarth Stairs
Scott J. 96 Wesley st
Storey J. Back George st
Straker G. 2 Darncrook
Sutherland B. 28 Northumland street
Taylor J. 1 Castlegarth Stairs
Taylor T. Judson pl. Ryehill
Taylor George Gibson, 79 West Clayton street, and 20 Dean st
Tebbutt T. 20 Grey st
Thompson J. 23 Hinde st
Thompson R. 7 Sandhill
Todd J. 67 Wesley st
Tulloch Thomas, Leazes la
Turnbull E. 8 Collingwood st
Waggott E. 10 Orchard st
Walker & Son, 78 Pilgrim st
Wallis R. 51 Clayton st
Wardle R. East Elswick ter
Watson Ridley, Drury lane
West Joseph, 16 Gosforth st
Weir W. Grey st
White T. Vine lane
Wilkinson E. King st

Box, Trunk, & Portmanteau Makers.

Brown W. 48 Grainger st
Ellenger P. and Co. 66 Grainger st
Mills J. 22 Market st

Brass Founders & Finishers.

Atkinson J. 59 High Friar st
Brittain S. Bird and Bush yard, Pilgrim st
Burnett and Thompson, Spring Garden terrace
Christie James & Co. 2 Low Friar st
Elliott E. and coppersmith, Pudding chare
Fraser J. Scotch Arms yard, Bigg Market
Glaholm J. & Son, Manorchare
Hawthorn R. & W. Forth banks
Jobling C. 2 Lisle st
Milbourn W. Hill's place
Mills John (and plumber and gas fitter and manufacturer of safety lamps), 5 Forth st
Murray J. 13 Painterheugh
Nicholson G. W. 6 and 8 Manor st
Plumber B. St. Peter's; office 10 Cowgate
Simpson G. 23 Westgate hill
Stephenson R. & Co. South st
Sutter John & Co. (and plumbers and gas fitters), Low Friar st
Wallis R. 21 Pudding chare
Watson H. 30 High bridge
Wilson W. Dispensary lane, Low Friar st

Brewers.

Marked * are also Maltsters.

Aitchison and Co. 33 East Clayton st

*Angus John, Stag Brewery, 100 Percy st
Baker W. G. Dispensary la
Banks J. Side
Bells, Robson, & Co. North shore
Brown C. 7 Close
Clark J. 1 Painter heugh
Cole W. 22 Low Friar st
Dunn H. 56 Pilgrim st
*Fletcher R. Hanover sq
Ford C. 11 Bigg Market
*Hackworth Prud. Cowgate
Hasiam W. Albert place
*Hornsby T. 84 Close
Mackey Lawrence, Arthur's hill
M'Kelvin Gavin, Douglas ter. Arthur's hill
Miller W. Stag Brewery, Croft st
Moat George T. Northumberland street
*Naters R. Sandyford
Newton R. W. Westmorland lane
Patton R. 9 Marlbro' crescent
Reid C. B. & Co. Upper Claremont
Ritzema R. Shieldfield
Rowell J. 54 Tyne Bridge end
Sanderson J. 65 Percy st
Southern Geo. 59 Percy st
Strachan J. Sandyford lane
Thompson T. & M. Manor Brewery, Manor chare
*Welford W. Burn bank
Wilkinson G. 21 Westgate hill

Bricklayers.

Peacock T. 5 Howard st
Richardson G. Byker bldgs
Slinn T. 19 Orchard st

Brick Manufacturers.

Marked * are also Tile Manufacturers.

Barras S. & Co. 113 Side
Cail R. 95 Northumberland st
Dunn W. Low Elswick
Finley J. St. Ann's Red Barns, and Low Elswick
*Harriman W. Carlisle Old Station
Holmes W. H. Scotswood rd
Jefferson & Douglas, Todd's nook
Lister Elizabeth (and fire-brick, &c.), Scotswood
Scott W. St. Lawrence
Simpson R. Low Elswick
Spoor Edward (and draining tiles, and dealer in cement, plaster, &c.), Hanover sq

Brokers—Stock and Share.

Angus Silas & Co. 42 Side
Benson J. 33 Market st
Challoner J. S. 56 Dean st
Drewry & Richardson, 13 Dean st
Fothergill R. T. (metal), 48 Side
Kimpster J. & J. 35 Sandhill
Robson G. 8 Carlton terrace

Brokers—Ship & Insurance.

Barker J. Three Indian Kings' court
Beckwith George W. & Co. (and merchants and ship owners), Tyne Bridge end
Beldon G. jun. 29 Quay
Bell A. F. 16 Quay
Black James & Co. 57 Side
Blackbird & Hunter, 29 Quay
Boldemann, Berries, and Co. Quay
Brandling W. & Co. Three Indian Kings' court
Brown John H. jun. Newcastle chare
Burnett Robert, 264 Quayside
Caldwell R. 55 Quay
Cantzlaar and Bryan, 1 Sandhill
Carr & Co. 27 Broad chare
Carr L. S. 11 Broad chare
Clay W. 32 Quay
Clementson C. and Co. 23 Sandhill
Collier & Thompson, Newcastle chare
Cooper John, 33 Quay
Coppock H. 33 Quay
Cowan W. W. Broad chare
Cowen Brothers, 40 Quayside
Dance J. & Co. Trinity chambers
Dickinson William (and general commission merchant), 37 Quayside
Doeg & Skelton, 26 Broad chare
Ewbank M. Three Indian Kings' court
Fell R. & Co. 9 Broad chare
Forster and Holmes, Three Indian Kings' court
Forster J. Three Indian Kings' court
Fraser —, 9 Broad chare
Geipel and Co. Newcastle chare
Gray G. 33 Broad chare
Greenwell & Son, Newcastle chare
Grey J. B. & Co. 5 Broad chare
Grey W. J. & Son, 75 Quay
Hair J. & Co. 21 Quay
Hall Brothers, 4 Broad chare
Hall J. & Co. 12 Quay
Hamond C. F. 9 Side
Hansen P. Fenwick's entry
Harle John and Son, Quayside
Harris A. & Co. 22 Quay
Harrison A. & Co. 6 Broad chare
Harrison, Carr, and Co. Broad chare
Haswell S. W. 33 Quay
Heald J. & Co. 28 Quay
Hillyard Benjamin, (and commission agt. &c.), 36 Quayside
Hodgson R. W. 33 Quay
Hutchinson W. J. Three Indian Kings' court
Ingo and Hopper, Three Indian Kings' court
Intelman Rose & Co. Quayside
Jackson C. F. 36 Quay
Jameson R. Plummer's la
Jobling J. 19 Quay
Johson Brothers and Co. Quay
Kimpster J. & J. 35 Sandhill
Laidman A. & Co. 13 Sandhill
Lange Brothers, Three Indian Kings' court
Lawrence J. jun. 5 Broad chare
Lindberg & Co. 33 Quay
Losh, Wilson, & Bell
Lotinga & Son, 49 Quay
Mackey W. A. 75 Quay
Middleton J. 42 Quay
Mork H. P. 4 Sandhill
Morrison Wm. & Co.
Moss J. 15 Broad chare
Mounsey and Clapham, Quayside
Nelson H. 32 Quay
Nesham Wm. 4 Sandhill
Niemitz W. 19 Quay
Oley C. Sandhill
Palmer G. & C. M. 29 Quay
Parker A. & Co. Fenwick's entry
Pattinson Thomas (and Australian emigration agents, &c.), Three Indian Kings' court
Peraz and Williams, Sandhill
Pickersgill & Co. 4 Sandhill
Plummer Matthew & Co. Quayside
Potts J. 53 Quayside
Redshaw & Ridley, 16 Quay

Reid Thomas (and vice-consul for Belgium), 33 Quay
Renoldson & Farley, 33 Quay
Ridley J. & Son, 33 Quay
Saniter, Ludwig, & Co. 17 Broad chare
Scaife J. C. 1 Sandhill
Scott James J. 49 Quayside
Shield F. and Co. Newcastle chare
Shield J. Son & Co. Trinity chare
Smith C. and Son, 2 Broad chare
Southern W. Newcastle chare
Staniford and Elliott, Broad chare
Stevenson, Vermehren, and Scott, 1 Sandhill
Strachan J. 13 Broad chare
Svensden & Johnson, Three Indian King's court
Swanston W. 44 Quay
Taylor W. Love lane
Temperley and Spingmann, (successors to Reid & Co.), 21 Quayside
Thomson W. G. 9 Broad chare
Tully & Co. 33 Quayside
Turner J. Three Indian Kings' court
Usher Robert (colonial), Manor chare
Waters B. Three Indian Kings' court
Watson R. and Co. Trinity chambers
Watson Robert L. 24 Quayside
Welford F. 10 Broad chare
West C. 59 Quayside
Wilkin J. 32 Quay
Wilson G. A. Three Indian Kings' court
Wingard H. and Co. Three Indian Kings' court
Wynands W. J. Three Indian Kings' court

Brush & Mop Manufacturers and Dealers.

Allan W. 24 Cloth Market
Cooper R. 58 West Clayton street
Harrison J. 62 Dean st. and High st. Gateshead
Laidlow Robert & Co. (and hair seating), 109 Pilgrim street, and Clavering place
Nicholson W. & R. 129 Pilgrim street
Rougier J. (hair brush only), 10 Grey st
Telford J. & Son, 7 Postern
Thomson J. 125 Head of the Side

Builders.

Alexander Thomas (and contractor), 10 Copeland terrace, Shieldfield
Allon R. Leazes lane
Arnott and Smith, Leazes la
Atkin Wm. Oyster Shell Hall
Atkinson J. C. 74 Elswick East terrace
Bell G. Fenkle st
Beattie A. West Hinde st
Burnup J. 77 W. Clayton st
Burnup W. & C. (and timber merchants, &c.), Barras bridge
Cail R. 95 Northumberland street, and Percy street
Clarke Robert, 24 Argyle st
Curry Robert (and joiner and house carpenter, &c.); Churchill st; ho. 1 Ord st
Dobson W. Manors
Dodds J. Lovaine crescent
Donkin H. New Bridge st
Downs Joshua (and bricklayer), 8 Strawberry place, and Leazes lane, Gallowgt
Dunlop J. Simpson st
Dunn W. 10 Bath terrace
Elliott J. 4 Wharncliffe st
Elliott T. 2 Heaton terrace
Ferguson D. 9 Plummer st
Foggin T. 25 St. Mary st
Gibson & Stewart, Green ct
Graham Joseph (and joiner, &c.), 7 Albion st
Grainger Richard, 28 Clayton st. West
Grey Brothers, 22 Percy st
Hall & Son. Hindhaugh st
Ivison T. 7 Lancaster st
Kirton J. 3 Day st
Leighton H. 7 Cottenham st
Mitchell W. 31 Cottingham street
Nelles William, Leazes lane
Nixon W. T. 5 St. Thomas's square
Potts T. 3 North parade
Reed E. B. West Blandford street
Reed M. Bath road
Robson R. Hills place
Robson R. Waterloo st
Robson W. Leazes lane
Robson W. 49 West Pitt st
Ross R. 23 Spring st
Routledge R. Picton place
Scott Walter, 15 Myrtle ter
Stokoe W. 6 Argyle st
Story E. Friars
Spoor Edward (& architect, &c.), Hanover square
Tate Clement, Villa place
Waite & Howard (and contractors), 22 East Elswick terrace
Weatherhead George, 1 & 2 St. Thomas's st
Wells Thomas, Glasshouse street, St. Peter's
Welton J. 9 Lancaster st
Wilson & Gibson (and contractors), New Bridge st
Wilson R. New road

Butchers.

Marked * are Pork Butchers.

Allen C. 139 New Market
Appleby W. 130 New Market
Arkley John, 12 Quayside
Armstrong W. Waterloo st
Arrowsmith J. 29 Cut bank
Astrop C. J. 78 New Market
*Baker J. S. 6 Dean st
Barker G. 5 New Market
Barron T. 100 New Market
Bell G. 175 New Market
Bell John, 21 Buckingham st
Blagburn R. 17 Quay
Blagburn W. 160 New Market, and Westgate hill
Blakley J. Trafalgar st
Blenkinsop M. 47 Westmoreland terrace, and 13 New Market
Blenkinsop M. jun. 153 New Market
Blenkinsop W. 138 New Mkt
Brankston G. 73 New Market
*Brewis John, 21 Sandhill
Brown A. 69 New Market
Brown G. Shed Quay
Brown I. 127 New Market
Brown T. 28 New Market
*Brugger M. 6 Nun st. and 16 New Market
Buckham E. 14 New Market; ho. Cumberland row
Cairns J. Carliol place
Carr M. Red barns
Carrick W. Ouseburn bridge
Chantler W. 8 & 9 Westgate
Charlton E. 128 New Market
Charlton G. 5 Blackett st. and Byker bank
Clark R. 179 New Market, and 154 Percy st
Common T. 41 Churchill st
Cook R. East Ballast hills
Coxon J. 129 New Market
Cummings William, Ouse st; ho. Elswick's lane
Curry G. 149 New Market
Curry W. R. 53 New Market

Cutter J. 41 & 42 New Market
Danby B. 20 Butcher bank
Danby Isabella, 62 New Market
Danby M. 38 New Market
Dawson W. 132 New Market
Dickinson J. 80 New Market
Dickinson J. Elswick st
Dickinson T. Elswick st
Dixon F. Gibson street and Copeland place
Dixon W. 150 New Market
Dobson L. 142 Pilgrim st
Dobson F. A. 16 New Market
Dobson W. 180 New Market
Dodds F. 114 New Market
Dover C. Ouseburn bridge
Dowes G. 20 New Market
Dowse J. Pitt st
Dunn W. C. 86 New Market, and 19 & 21 Westmoreland street
Earnett W. Elswick
Earney E. 145 Market
Feltoe J. Abinger street and 43 Market
Feltoe J. F. 43 New Market
Fenwick G. 169 New Market
Foggin George, St. Mary's st
Forster G. 66 Percy st. and 172 New Market
Gibson J. 5 Postern
Gibson J. C. Marlborough st. and 44 New Market
Gibson Thomas, Byker hill
Glaister G. 23 Northumberland street
Goodburn Jas. 178 Market
Gordon John, Hare st
Green Wm. Westgate hill
Hall J. 39 Hinde st. West
Hall J. 141 New Market
Hall J. C. 176 New Market
Harrison M. W. 33 New Market
Hastie A. Duke st
Hastie A. 6 King st
Hawksby F. 19 Wellington st. and 124 New Market
Hawksby G. Abinger st
Hawksby W. 24 & 25 New Market
Hedley William, 185 Market
Henderson D. 1 Hill st
Hewson W. W. 36 New Mkt
Hogg G. 143 New Market
Hogg W. 182 New Market
•Holmes S. 151 Head of the Side
Hornsby W. 9 Pudding chare
Hutchinson Mary, 79 New Market
Hutchinson T. 127 New Market
Jameson J. 37 New Market
Jameson J. & T. Newcastle chare
Jameson Thos. 144 Market
Jepson R. 51 Gallowgate
Jobson Robert, 107 New Market
Johnson Ann, 108 New Market and 85 Percy st
Jopling Misses, 2 King st. and 161 New Market
Kruse Staats, 3 & 187 Market
Laidler Ann, 101 New Market
Lamb H. Sandyford lane
Lambert W. H. Groat Market
Lee J. Newcastle chare, Quay, and 34 New Market
Luckley G. 173 New Market
Mackey George, Byker bar
Matthewson W. J. Gosforth street and Victoria Market
Mitchison E. St. Peter's and 134 Market
Mitchison Robert, Tyne st
•Moffett M. 142 New Market
Moffett W. 3 New Market
Moore J. 181 New Market
Mosley T. 12 Butcher bank
Murton E. 67 Newgate st
Newlands J. 2 Gosforth st. and 33 Close
Nichol J. 49 New Market
Noble G. 33 New Market
•Norris H. 73 Newgate st. and 2 New Market
Oliver W. Thornton st
Parker T. Arthur st
Patrick William, Tyne st. and 148 Market
Patterson J. 55 New Market
Patterson J. D. 22 Buckingham street
Pitloh G. Milk Market, Sandgate
Ramage A. 18 Wellington st
Ramsay J. Stock bridge
Ratcliff T. 120 New Market
Ratcliff W. 70 New Market
Ratcliffe G. 166 New Market
Rennison H. Temple st
Rickelton Hannah, 9 Westgate street and 168 New Market
Robinson J. 4 Westgate st. and 157 New Market
Robson G. 39 New Market
Robson J. 8 Marlborough st. and 163 Market
Rowley R. 138 Pilgrim st
Rutherford W. 8 Prudhoe pl
Ryder J. 126 New Market
Sambidge Wm. St. Anthony's
Scott Andrew, Maiden's st. and 117 New Market
Scarth John, St. Peter's Quay
Scott E. 29 New Market and Arthur's hill
Scott J. 67 New Market
Scott R. St. Peter's
Scott Robert, St. Anthony's
Scott W. 7 New Market
Simpson J. 26 New Market
Slater Henry, Gibson st
Smith G. 42 New Market and Gibson st
Smith Mary, 164 New Market
Southern W. 159 New Market
Spraggon R. 121 New Market
Stephenson J. 156 New Market and Percy st
Stephenson W. 177 New Market
Stewart Robert (and cycle dealer), 24 Marlborough st
Stewart T. 170 New Market
Stewart W. 25 Shield st
Storey E. 110 Pilgrim st
Storey R. 87 & 88 New Mkt
Sutherland J. 8 New Market
Swan R. 38 New Market
Swan W. 56 New Market
Taylor G. 45 Pitt st
Taylor R. R. 15 New Market and 33 Westmoreland st
Taylor Thomas R. Harle st
Taylor W. 58 Pilgrim st
Taylor W. Low Friar st
Thew E. 186 New Market
Thirlwell E. 42 New Market
Thompson James & William, Plummer's row, St. Lawrence, and 16 Hinde st. Scotswood road
Thompson R. 10 New Market
Thornton R. 122 King st
Todd T. J. St. Peter's and St. Anthony's
Towns J. Manor chare and 32 Market
Towns M. Milk Market, Sandgate
Turnbull E. 31 New Market
Tyson John, 54 Close
Urwin R. 63 & 64 New Market and 18 Broad chare
Usher J. New Market
Walton J. 9 New Market
Watson Jane, 21 New Mkt
Weddle R. 141 Pilgrim st
Wheatley Pamella, 12 Sandhill,
Wheldon Elnr. Churchill st
Whitehead T. 30 Low Friar street
Whitfield Ann, 11 New Mkt
Wilkinson Wm. Byker bank
Wilson G. 27 New Market
Wright R. M. 17 New Mkt

.binet Makers and Joiners.
e also Joiners & Carpenters.
nry G. 155 Pilgrim st
ıderson J. 37 Percy st
ıgus H. 9 Pilgrim st
ıgus J. C. 60 Buckingham street
:not & Smith, Leazes la
ılmer A. 1 Princess st
ırker John (and upholsterer), 153 Percy st
ıron A. F. Thornton st
ıtey J. Close
ellerby J. Back George st
ordon Cuth. 59 High brdge
airns G. 137 Pilgrim st
raig F. 3 Groat Market
ranston R. 10 Pilgrim st
otchin T. 53 Pilgrim st
unning W. 31 Railway st
aston J. Dog bank
dgar J. 148 Pilgrim st
arthing J. Blackett st
orster W. 16 Pilgrim st
raham J. Albion st
:all John, 13 Percy st
:all T. 12 Pilgrim st
:ardy Andrew, 4 Railway bk
:edley T. 44 Blackett st
:enderson R. 29 Westgate st
:erron G. Fleece court, Gallowgate
:ow George, Temple court, Blenheim st
:udspeth Jane, 147 Pilgrim street
:udspeth Rachael, Dog bnk
:unter R. Butcher bank
ackson W. 105 Percy st
ames J. 43 Pilgrim st
:innear A. & Co. Farrington's court
:ilburn J. Eldon lane
:olteni A. 152 Pilgrim st
:oor G. 29 Mosley st
:otman J. 28 St. John's la
'arkinson J. New road
'escott Geo. Errick st
:eed J. Stamfordham pl
:enwick R. 47 Pilgrim st
:ichardson Robert (furniture broker), Causey bnk
:obinson G. Leazes lane and 60 Percy st
:obson J. 21 Groat Market
:obson R. 4 Saville row
:cott N. Saville court
:impson Catharine, 24 Pilgrim street
:opwith Thomas and John (and upholsterers and mahogany yard), Sandyford lane; showroom in Northumberland st
Spoor Edward (and upholsterer), Hanover square
Taylor W. 151 Pilgrim st
Thompson A. 107 Pilgrim st
Thompson R. 54 Pilgrim st
Vickers W. High Villa pl
Vinycomb A. 143 Pilgrim st
Watson I. 32 Newgate st
Weatherhead George, 1 and 2 St. Thomas's st
Wood J. Trafalgar st

Canvas Manufacturers.

Bell R. 22 Sandhill
Eggleston J. & Co. 49 Lime street
Errington —, 23 Groat Mkt
Proctor W. B. & Co. Pandon bank; office 17 Sandhill
Stokoe T. Ouseburn
Wilson G. 49 Pilgrim st

Cap Makers.
See also Hatters.

Casril M. 17 Side and Mosley street
Cochrane & Carse, 18 Mosley street
Cohen F. 15 Side
Grant B. 14 Grainger st

Carpet Warehousemen.

Bragg C. 93 Pilgrim st
Fenton J. 20 Mosley st
Young T. 117 Pilgrim st

Cart Proprietors.

Brewis W. 16 Stepney terrace and 12 Melbourne st
Brown W. & J. 141 Percy st
Bulman J. 6 Elswick East terrace
Carver & Co. Sandhill
Dickinson J. & R. Sally port gate
Forster J. Old Carlisle Goods Station
Frost & Co. (general cartmen and porters), Shed Quay Side
Greener J. East Ballast hills
Lockey J. 99 Blackett st
M'Cree T. & A. (and spring waggon), 75 Quay
M'Cree W. T. 12 Sandhill
Miller John, Green court
Pattison Sarah, 8 Forth ter
Robson Ann, Percy st
Rogerson J. Bk. Oxford st
Simpson J. 26 Melbourne st
Stephenson R. Quay Side
Stoker J. Gallowgate
Vickers J. 13 Albion st
Wheatley W. 3 Hanover sq

Cartwrights

Burnup W. & C. (and timber merchants, &c.), Barras bridge
Curry Robert, Byker Bar
Forster C. WestBlandford st
Hogg Ralph, Gallowgate
Lawson Thomas, Ouseburn
Lowry John (and joiner, builder, &c.), Ord st
Scott T. Orchard st

Carvers and Gilders.

Angus H. 9 Pilgrim st
Barkas W. 13 Northumberland street
Doig W. (ship), Clarence st
Hall B. 57 Pilgrim st
Hardy J. 67 Grainger st
Hay J. 30 Grainger st
Jobson G. 22 Grey st
Snowdon R. 61 Grey st
TweedyT. H. 44 Grainger st
Wardle W. 17 Mosley st
Watts J. 42 Percy st

Cattle Salesmen.

Alder M. Spittal tongues
Anderson A. 12 Marlborough crescent
Burn J. 7 Derwent place
Geekie A. 14 Marlborough crescent
Hewison J.W. 12 Elswick rw
Mitchell J. 3 West parade
Scott J. & Andrew (and sheep), 3 Derwent place, Cattle Market
Stott John (and sheep), 13 Summerhill terrace

Cement and Plaster of Paris Manufacturers.

Dove J. 35 Close
Wilkinson W. B. & Co. (and artificial stone chimney top manufacturer), Prudhoe street

Chain and Chain Cable Manufacturers.

Bourn G. & Co. Stockbridge and at Winlaton
Gallon J. Hornsby's chare
Pearson W. South st
Shields, Hood, & Co. St. Peter's; office Newcastle chare, Quay
Urwin W. R. 34 Broad chare
Wheldon J. Clarence st

Cheesemongers, Butter, and Bacon Factors.
See also Butter and Egg Merchants.

Atkinson T. 28 Bigg Market
Balls T. P. 29 Bigg Market

Bell G. 56 Sandhill
Bertram A. 8 Bigg Market
Bowness J. 78 Newgate st
Carr William, Nelson st
Cowan & Co. 34 East Clayton street
Cowan G. 72 New Market
Cowan G. & W. 63 Side
Cowan J. Adelaide place and Ouseburn bridge
Craig W. 135 New Market
Cuppleds J. 115 New Market
Fairweather C. 74 West Clayton street
Ferrace W. & Son, 215 New Market
Galloway Thomas, West Clayton street
Hirlbaugh J. & Co. Cloth Market
Hunnam F. 37 Side
Hunter G. 7 Grainger st and 3 Side
Lowes J. 4 East Clayton st
Maxwell J. and W. 3 East Clayton st
Mellet J. jun. 45 New Mkt
Pickering F. D. 57 Sandhill
Potts & Dubridge, 42 Side
Ridley W. Close
Robinson J. 17 and 19 Dean street
Staintborpe G. F. 2 Marlborough street
Stephenson W. 70 Buckingham street
Stirling T. 53 Side

Chemists and Druggists.

Marked * are wholesale only.

Bell Joseph & Co. 46 Bigg Market
Bell W. 92 Pilgrim st
Brady H. B. Mosley st
Brown W. Cut bank
Burnell J. 30 Bigg Market
Carr R. 20 Market st
Carr Thomas, 9 Bigg Markt
Charlton H. 67 Northumberland street
Clennell J. M. 6 Westgate
Cook T. 93 Clayton street
Currie & Hutchinson, 19 Sandhill
Daglish & Ismay, 33 Sandhill
Dewar F. S. 9 East Clayton street
Downie H. & Co. 44 Sandhill
Eley J. C. 5 Groat Market
Furs J. 2 Newgate st
Fairweather J. 69 Pilgrim st
Garnett J. 2 Side
Giles W. 33 Side
Gilpin B. 99 Pilgrim st
Goodall J. 16 Union st
Gowland Elizabeth, 53 East Clayton st
Hall T. 139 Pilgrim st
Maling W. 118 Grey st
Marley J. 21 Grainger st
Marshall F. & Co. 105 Clayton street
Mawson J. (homœopathic), 13 Mosley st. and Northumberland street
Mould N. 20 Bath terrace
Myers Brothers (wholesale), 71 Pilgrim street
Nayler W. 7 Pilgrim st
Newton G. 151 Percy st
Nichol A. & Son, 22 Quay
Owen W. 26 Collingwood st
Parkinson Mrs. 51 Sandhill
Potts T. 5 Grainger st
Price M. 3 Milk Market
Proctor W. 19 Collingwood st
Proctor W. 11 Grey st
Read A. Hornsby's chare
Ridley H. 104 Newgate st
Robson J. 23 Shield st
Rutledge C. 12 W. Hinde st
Scaife W. 56 Grey st
Sewell J. D. & Co. Fenwick's Entry
Spencer P. (and wholesale), 35 Low Friar st
Stephenson W. 70 Buckingham street
Swan W. & Co. 107 Pilgrim st
Taylor R. 7 Adelaide pl
Thornton J. L. 62 Gibson st
Turner W. 2 Hinde st. and 20 Westgate
Walker E. 38 Grey st
Ward B. 84 Newgate st
Webster E. P. 28 Newgate st
Weir J. A. 56 Percy st

Chemists—Analytical.

Crowder William, 31 Side
Richardson & Browell, Westgate; house Westgate st
Zenner D. 27 Bayley st

Chemists—Manufacturing.

Allen J. & W. Wallsend
Bell Brothers, 26 Grey st
Blaydon Chemical Co. Half Moon yard, Bigg Market — A. Harrison, agent
Burnett T. & Son, Bill Quay and Dunston; office 8 Side
Clapham & Sutton, St. Lawrence
Cook J. (alkali), St. Anthony's Chemical Works
Gray & Crow (alkali), Friar Goose Chemical Works; office Close
Hoyle, Robson, & Co. (oil and turpentine distillers), Bill Quay; office 35 Side
Langdale, Sampson, St. Lawrence; office 23 Sandhill
Myers Bros. Wellington pl
Pattinson H. L. & Co. 57 Grey st.; works Felling
Ramsey G. H. (sal ammoniac), Derwenthaugh; office 22 Broad chare
Ridley E. R. St. Peter's
Taroni P. Tyne st
Tyne Manure & Chemical Company, St. Lawrence
Walker Alkali Co. (alkali, soda, and chloride of lime), Walker; office Quay
Washington Chemical Co. (soda, oxichloride of lime and magnesia), office 6 Grey street

Chimney Sweepers.

Baker J. Back Trafalgar st
Blower John Graig Wash. 7 Gallowgate
Blower W. Gallowgate
Fish E. 13 Pandon
Fisher S. Castle square
Frame J. Castle square, Castle garth
Hindmarch J. Long Stairs
Knight R. 4 Percy court

China, Glass, and Earthenware Dealers.

See also Glass Dealers.

Angus J. 13 Grainger street and 3 Market st
Batty J. 106 West Clayton
Carr W. 21 Percy st
Humble T. 17 Union st
Hyslop Charles (wholesale), Staffordshire Warehouse, Shed Quay
Kendle Elizabeth, 12 Northumberland st
M'Grigor D. New Quay
Sparke William (wholesale and retail), 87 and 89 Quay Side
Townsend Mary, 71 Pilgrim street
Urwin J. 52 New Market
Wilson C. 36 Hinde st. W
Wilson Isabella, East Clayton street

Clock Makers.
(See also Watch and Clock Makers).
innear M. 49 High Friar st
uss G. & Co. 95 Pilgrim st
ayer K. N. 5 Newgate st
ood J. 28 Dog bank

Clothes Dealers.
aven T. 9 Blackgate
avis James, Castle garth
owd James, Castle garth
uffy J. 6 Low bridge
nnigan O. Head of Butcher bank, and Dog bank
rant J. Castle garth
all Ralph, King st
arrison Jane, Low bridge
'Laughlin S. 18 Dog bank
oon J. 72 Side
orris H. 41 Newgate st
'Neil Nancy, 10 Castle garth
erry M. Castle garth
eed Mary, 12 Low Friar st and New Market
iley Bernard, Castle garth
mith S. 33 St. Nicholas's churchyard
ephens Catharine, 52 Side
ole J. King st
hitfield J. Queen street and Newgate st

Coach and Harness Manufacturers.
nderson C. G. Northumberland street
ngus Henry, 67 Westgate street, opposite the Assembly Rooms
tkinson and Philipson, 15 Pilgrim st
urnup J. and H. Elswick court, Northumberland st
banks T. & R. 2 High bridge
ightman James, Leazes lane, Gallowgate

Coach Proprietors.
leghorn J. 8 Adelaide place
ohnson Ann (and hearse, cab, and mourning coach), 33 Orchard st
aberry and Bilton, 3 Princes st
obson Ann, 38 Blackett st and High Friar st
obson Hannah, 4 Picton terrace

Coal Fitters.
rmstrong R. 59 Quay Side
rmstrong W. Town's hutch
rmstrong W. and H. Close
tkinson Thos. 1 Spicer la
Barkus John, 19 Quay Side
Barnes Robert, 23 Quay Side
Bell & Dixon, 29 Quay Side
Bertram Charles, 71 Quay
Birkenshaw G. P. 5 Sandhill
Bourne Thomas, 39 Quay Side
Burnett Robert (and ship broker, &c.) 26 Quay Side
Carr Brothers & Co. Trinity Chambers
Carr John, Trinity Chambers
Carr John and Co. 4 Sandhill
Carr L. S. 34 Broad chare
Clay William, 32 Quay Side
Cowan William W. 29 Quay Side
Cowen Brothers, 49 Quay Side
Dickinson William (and ship & insurance broker), 37 Quay Side
Dixon M. 5 Broad chare
Doeg and Skelton, 12 Broad chare
Doughty R. H. 39 Quay Side
Elliott Jno. Trinity Chambers
Forster James, Three Indian Kings' court
Grey J. B. and Co. 38 Broad chare
Greenwell W. N. and Son, Newcastle chare
Grey W. J. and Son, 75 Quay Side
Harrison, Carr, and Co. 15 Broad chare
Haswell S. W. 33 Quay Side
Hedley Thomas & Brothers, Three Indian Kings' court
Hunter William, Three Indian Kings' court
Hood A. and Co. 31 Broad chare
Hutchinson W. J. Three Indian Kings' court
Jobling John, 19 Quay Side
Jobson Brothers & Co. 17 Quay Side
Joicey James, 31 Quay Side
Jonassohn D. Three Indian Kings' court
Kimpster W. 32 Quay Side
Lamb J. 23 Quay Side
Liddell J. 38 Quay Side
Losh, Wilson, and Bell, 37 Quay st
Lotinga & Son, 40 Quay Side
M'Cree Thomas & Andrew (and merchants, &c.), 75 Quay Side
Middleton J. 36 Quay Side
Morrison J. 32 Quay Side
Murray James, 32 Quay Side
Nesbit M. Spicer lane, Quay Side
Oley Christopher, Sandhill
Parker Anthony & Co. 50 Quay Side
Palmer C. M. 13 Quay Side
Pattinson Thomas, Three Indian Kings' court
Pearson J. B. 32 Quay Side
Pearson R. 28 Quay Side
Perkins Charles F. Pelaw Main Colliery, 77 Quay Side
Plummer M. and Co. 38 Quay Side
Potts J. 53 Quay Side
Pring Arthur, 36 Quay Side
Ramsay G. H. jun. Broad chare
Redshaw and Ridley, 15 Quay Side
Rennoldson and Farley, 33 Quay Side
Ridley John & Son, 33 Quay Side
Rogerson Jno. 16 Quay Side
Roxby W. W. Broad chare
Saniter, Ludwig, and Co. 31 Broad chare, Quay Side
Scott J. O. 19 Quay Side
Shields J. and Co. Trinity Chambers
Southren William, Newcastle chare
Sowerby Thos. Trinity chare
Strakers and Love, 61 Side
Swan Joseph, 30 Quay Side
Swan R. Trinity Chambers
Tulley and Co. (and merchants and brokers), 33 Quay Side
Temperley and Springmann (successors to Reid & Co. and ship and insurance brokers, &c.), 21 Quayside
WALDRIDGE COAL OFFICES, 41 Quayside — William Gillies, agent
Walker W. Three Indian Kings' court
Watson Robt. L. 27 Quayside

Coal Merchants.
Baines J. Red Barnes
Carr John and Co. (owners), 4 Sandhills
Cowen Joseph and Co. 59 Quayside
Fairless J. & Co. Forth banks
Hall T. Y. 7 Quayside
Kirton G. (and lime and fire brick), Old Carlisle station, depot No. 4
Makepeace G. depot Carlisle Old Station

M'Cree T. and A. 75 Quay
NEWCASTLE COAL Co. Manors, Joseph G. Jennings, agent
Wheatley and Musgrove (coal owners), Benwell Park Colliery, near Newcastle

Coal Tar Manufacturers.

Hoyle R. Derwenthaugh; office 14 Sandhill
Lister Ralph, Scotswood

Coffee Roasters.

Marked * are Spice Grinders.

Dodds G. Errick st
Hodgson R. 147 Head of the Side
M'Innis D. 8 Westgate st
Sidney and Ray, 15 Bigg Market
*Sweet Elizabeth, Croft Stairs, Manor chare
Wetherit J. Manor place

Coke Manufacturers.

Carr J. and Co. Wallsend and Jarrow, Washington; office 4 Sandhill
Carr W. R. Scotswood
Clayton and Armstrong, Skinner's burn
Hoyle R. Dent's hole; office 14 Sandhill
MARLEY HILL Co.—C. M. Palmer, agent, 13 Quay
Morrison James (patent), 16 Sandhill
Potter A. Willington quay; office 39 Sandhill
Ramsay G. H. Bill Quay; office 22 Broad chare
Strakers and Love, 61 Side

Colour Manufacturers.

Cook William, Quayside
Cookson W. I. & Co. Close and Pipewellgate, Gateshead
Hoyle, Robson, and Co. 35 Close
Kaye William (artists), Blackett st

Comb Dealers and Manufacturers.

Harrison J. Dean st
Raugier J. 29 Grey street, and 17 Market street
Sherwood W. 15 Bigg Market

Confectioners.

(See also Fruiterers and Confectioners).

Marked * are wholesale.

Bell J. & Mary, 63 Pilgrim st
Bell Mary Ann, 100 Grey st
Blake M. A. 12 Collingwood street
Cameron Ann, 69 Grainger st
Daglish James, 6 Hinde st
Dunn Margaret, 50 Percy st
Eltringham John, 22 West Clayton st
Dungwell W. 35 Side
Hindmarsh Ann, Great Market
*Jenkins H. Dean st
Laidman Margaret, 13 Shakspere st
*M'Donald M. 46 Dean st
M'Donald Mary, 21 Nelson st
Moat J. 9 Nelson st
*Mort Isabella, 21 Side
*Nichol J. 41 Side and 20 Grainger st
Pittegrew Averal, 3 Mosley st
Potts Sarah L. 51 Grainger street
Pyburn G. J. and E. New Bridge st
Richardson Ann, 112 Percy street
Simpson George, 26 Cloth Market
Snowball and Allan, 17 Northumberland st
Sterling John, 25 Westgate hill
Strother J. 24 East Clayton street
Sturgeon James, 46 West Clayton st
Walton A. 71 Westgate
Young Mary Ann, 112 Grey st

Consuls.

Marked * are Vice-Consuls.

*Belgium—T. Reid, 33 Quayside
*Brazils — E. Bilton, 42 Sandhill
*Denmark—C. Borries, jun. Quay
France—T. Goepp, 10 Grey street
Greece—E. Dodd, 35 Broad chare
Hanover — E. Dodd, 35 Broad chare
*Hans Towns—E. Dodd, 35 Broad chare
*Mecklenburg — C. F. Eskuche, 10 Quay
Netherlands—W. J. M. Lange, Three Indian Kings' court
*Norway—W. Losh, 36 Quay
Oldenburg—J. G. Dodd, 35 Broad chare
Parma—J. L. Retartillo, 57 Side
*Portugal — E. Bilton, 42 Sandhill
Prussia—W. Losh, 36 Quay
Russia — J. T. Carr, 5 Broad chare
Sardinia — E. Bilton, 42 Sandhill
Sicily — J. Barker, Three Indian Kings' court
Spain—M. J. Pelegrin, 5 Quayside; J. M. Villegas, 53 Side
Sweden—W. Losh, 36 Quay
Turkey—W. Losh, 36 Quay
Tuscany — E. Bilton, 42 Sandhill
United States—M. Plummer, 42 Sandhill

Contractors.

Buckton J. 37 Spring st
Burnup W. and C. Barnsbridge
Cail R. 95 Northumberland street and Percy street
Reed E. B. West Blandford street
Rush and Lawton, 62 Grainger street
Simpson J. 26 Melbourne st
Spoor E. Hanover square
Waite and Howard (builders), Low Elswick st
Weatherhead G. 1 and 2 St Thomas's st
Wilson & Gibson, Nelson st Trafalgar st

Coopers.

Arthur J. 30 Close
Blenkinsop T. 24 Union st
Brown James, Broad chare
Butterley J. 42 High bridge
Donaldson D. 20 Stockbridge
Dunlop G. 48 Close
Forster E. Nun's gate
Gibbon E. 107 Percy st
Harrison J. 62 Dean st
Harrison J. North shore
Hopper Margaret, Side
Leighton Wm. 60 Gallowgate
Nixon Isaac, Clarence st North shore
Nixon John, Cooperage, New Quay
Pattinson J. 16 Gallowgate
Pendrick R. 135 Percy st
Reed & Jenkins, 13 Bigg Market
Todd H. 39 Westgate
Wilson W. Clarence st
Wilson —, Hornsby's chare

Copperas Manufacturers.

Barnes & Foster, Walker

ınter C. Scotswood and Low Walker
ıthfield Copperas Works, Low Walker; J. Sewell, manager

Cork Cutters.

xon S. George's stairs
lpin & Co. 99 Pilgrim st
ddell H. & Son, 12 Sandhill
ımerville W. Drury lane
alton Thos. 5 Drury lane
hinfield J. W. 41 Grainger street and Westgate
ilson G. G. 57 Side

ırn Factors and Merchants.

ımstrong & Co. 8 Cowgate
ıton I. & Sons, 36 Sandhill
ıldemann, Borries, & Co. 4, 5, & 6 Quay, and at North Shields
ulman G. 29 Sandhill
urn J. & G. 35 Bigg Market
harlton W. 32 Sandhill
lark J. 8 Side
larke A. jun. 42 Sandhill
ooke Edward, 77 Quayside
ulley S. & E. 29 Sandhill
ickinson W. O. 123 Head of Side
odd T. 14 Sandhill
ıall J. 9 Sandhill
ıardy J. Pudding chare
ıarrison, Carr, & Co. 15 Broad chare
ıarrison J. J. jun. 29 Sandhill
ıeppell & Co. Watergate, Quay
ıewison & Co. 38 Sandhill
ıodgson T. & J. 25 Side
obson, Brothers, & Co. (and coal exporters, ship brokers & commission merchants), 77 Quayside
ıiddell E. & Co. 53 Quay
ıosh, Borries, & Co. 36 Quay
I'Cree T. & A. 75 Quay
ıarshall R. 42 Sandhill
ıitchell W. 46 Sandhill
ıairn P. 40 Cloth Market
'attinson T. Angus court
'ollard J. & Co. Love lane
ıeavely T. 7 Javil groupe
ıeed E. T. 34 Newgate st
ıichardson J. W. 1 Sandhill
ıwan R. & Co. 16 Sandhill
ıemperley J. 8 Side
ıhiedemann & Co. 29 Sandhill
ıWilkin T. 2 Close

Coroners.

Reed G. B. deputy for the Castle and Tindale Wards, Hill st. Gateshead
Reed Stephen, for the south division of the county of Northumberland, Grey st
Stoker J. G. for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 105 Pilgrim st

Crucible Manufacturers.

Carr J. Railway terrace
Lister R. Scotswood
Smaile R. & Co. Regent st

Curriers & Leather Cutters.

Angus G. & Co. Close
Bailes & Galloway, 94 Pilgrim street
Bailes J. 46 Cloth Market
Boyd G. Side
Brown T. 29 Westgate
Carr John, Railway terrace
Clark G. 19 Westgate
Doughty J. 3 Denton chare
Howard J. 4 Pudding chare
Jobson & Horsfall (& leather merchants and commission agents), Stowell st. Darncrook
Milner E. D. Westgate court
Owen & Sons, Dispensary lane, Low Friar st
Pattinson R. & Son, 35 Gallowgate
Pearson L. 30 Blagdon st
Priestman J. Dispensary lane
Rutherford T. & C. 52 Newgate street
Rutherford W. 17 Cut bank
Stephenson & Wilson, Bigg Market
Thew G. Darncrook
Todd J. 17 Groat Market
Weir William, 1 Grey st
Wilkinson J. 16 Dog bank

Cutlers.

Carr G. 8 Nun st
Clark R. 31 Mosley st
Donaldson H. 46 Grey st
Marley S. 23 Westgate
M'Queen R. 52 Grainger st
Sharp J. 26 Market st

Dentists—Surgeon and Mechanical.

Dinsdale T. C. 2 Albion st
Downing E. 30 Northumberland street
Downing R. 9 Eldon square
Hopton & Co. 31 Carliol st
Marley J. 21 Grainger st
Mosely E. & Son, 10 Eldon square
Nightingale D. 10 New Bridge st
Nightingale D. D. 30 Collingwood street
Smith H. & E. 16 Portland place
Stokes H. C. 43 Blackett st
Tinn G. T. 7 New Bridge st
Weir James Anthony, 9 Hinde st. West

Drapers—Linen & Woollen.

Adams J. 36 Stowell st
Affleck J. 52 Blenheim st
Arnott, Cannock, and Co. 22, 24, 26, & 28 Grainger street
Bainbridge & Co. 29 and 31 Market st
Barron M. & J. 50 Dean st
Bearcliff J. 22 Westmoreland street
Bragg C. (and silk mercer), 93 Pilgrim st
Brown J. (and silk mercer), 47 Grey st
Burnup J. 10 Dean st
Burtchby J. West Hinde st
Caldwell J. 25 Sandhill and 2 Cloth Market
Carson D. 5 Plummer st
Carson W. 11 Carliol st
Douglas J. & W. 15 Albion st
Dowson and Bell (wholesale and Manchester warehousemen), 49 Side
Dunn W. A. & Co. (and silk mercers), 25 & 27 Market street and 81 Grey st
Edgar T. 18 Clayton st. West
Gill W. 64 West Clayton st
Hannah J. Sinclair, Green ct
Harbottle J. 32 Dean st
Harper D. 20 Sunderland st
Hope T. M. 3 Charlotte sq
Irving J. 11 Blenheim st
Jamieson A. 35 Shield st
Jardine W. 33 Sunderland st
Johnson W. 28 Blandford st
Lightfoot T. (linen), Byker bank
Lindsay William, 16 Westmoreland street
M'Bryde P. 76 Blandford st
M'Harg A. 4 Derwent place
Mackeand A. 73 Blackett st
Mackeand A. 2 Derwent pl
Mackeand J. 28 Percy st
Makins Frederick Wait, 13 Buckingham st
Mathison T. 17 Carliol st
Mattinson T. 39 Market st
Milburn J. 12 & 14 Dean st
Milvain J. 25 Albion st

Moffatt D. & W. 5 Charlton square
Moffatt R. 35 Westgate st
Moffatt T. 74 Westgate st
Montgomery T. 62 Blenheim street
Moor W. 56 Blenheim st
Nelson B. & J. 2 Forth la
Nicholson W. 25 Westmoreland street
Pearl A. 56 Westmoreland ter
Pool W. 35 Blandford st
Quin Stephen (and feather merchant), Westgate st
Richardson and Coxon, 83 Grey street, and 21 and 23 Market st
Robson E. & Co. 27 Mosley street
Sanderson James, 35 Blandford street
Scott and Forster, 86 West Clayton st
Scott John, 45 Blandford st
Smith J. and Co. 25 and 27 Dean st
Smith R. 95 West Clayton st
Snowdon W. 10 Blackett st
Spencer J. & Son, 74 Quay, and 15 Grey st
Teasdale L. T. 16 Percy st
Teasdale R. 71 Westgate st
Thorburn & Elliot, 6 Forth la
Thorburn David, Derwent pl
Thorburn J. 19 Albion st
Trewick J. 6 Buxton st
Tweedie G. & W. 27 Albion street
Walker J. 7 & 9 Grey st
Waterson W. (linen), East Clayton st
Wilkinson J. 10 Shakspere st
Young A. 14 Pilgrim st
Young T. 117 Pilgrim st

Drapers—Woollen.

See also Drapers—Linen and Woollen, also Outfitters), and also Tailors.

Marked * are also Tailors.

Angus & Wilson, 24 Grey st
*Armstrong, Watson, and Simpson, 38 Mosley st
Cowan Nicholas, St. Nicholas's square
Furter S. H. 18 Grey st
*Guthrie & Richardson, 5 Grey st
*Harrison C. 68 Grey st
Haywood J. 24 Cloth Market
Hepworth M. 51 Grey st
*Hill, Nicholson, & Hodge, 29 Grainger st
Hodgshon G. 36 Grey st
*Hutton & Rhind, 36 Mosley street
*Liddell & Scott, 78 Clayton street
M'Intyre and Arthur, 37 Grainger st
*Main E. 28 Grey st
Royston J. 18 Grey st
Shield G. R. and Co. 39 Mosley st
Spencer J. & Son, 74 Quay
*Stewart G. 42 Dean st
*Wilson R. 92 Grey st
Wilson R. 55 Grey st
*Wilson R. & Co. 52 Grey st

Dress Makers.

See also Milliners.

Anderson Ann, 48 Blackett st
Arnett Jane, 27 Westgate st
Carr & Dennison, Clavering place
Clough Frances, Canada ter
Dodds Ann, Canada st
Forster Frances, 7 Blenheim street
Gilis Mrs. 59 Wesley st
Guthrie Hannah, 4 Erick st
Harrison E. 69 Blenheim st
Hedley A. Arthur's hill
Heppell Margery E. 14 Grainger st
Kent Mary & Jane, Croft st
Lamb Mary Jane, New road
M'Evoy M. 14 Westgate st
Marshall Sarah, 10 Camden st
Munro Misses, 44 Westgate street
Pringle Isab. 3 Brunswick pl
Rennie Mary, Russell ter
Robinson M. 43 George st
Sinton Jane, 49 Prudhoe st
Smith Catherine, 18 East Clayton street
Smith Jane, 30 New road
Telfor Ellen C. 9 Camden st
Thompson Miss, Nun st
Walton Lydia, William st

Drysalters.

Daglish & Ismay, 33 Sandhill
Downie H. & Co. 44 Sandhill
Myers Bros. 71 Pilgrim st
Usher R. 14 Manor chare

Dyers.

Archibald S. 50 Pilgrim st
Atkinson H. 50 Newgate st
Bradburn J. 14 West Clayton street
Dean J. 10 Nun st
Foggin & Co. 41 Pilgrim st. and 1 Newbridge st
Fenwick John & Son, 7 Pilgrim st. and 31 Westgate street
Hunter R. 34 High bridge
Jenkins T. 27 Gallowgate
Jobey Hannah, 35 Gloster

Earthenware Manufacturers.

Bagshaw John (and figure manufacturer), Ouseburn Pottery, Quay bank
Bell, Cook, & Co. Ouseburn
Burn J. & Co. Stepney bank
Charlton J. Ouseburn
Fell T. & Co. St. Peter's
Hollinshead J. (figure), Ouseburn
Holmes John, Ouseburn
Humble John, manufacturer of water closet pans and other articles for sanitary purposes; works at St. Lawrence
Maling C. T. Ballast hill
Maling J. Ouseburn
Patton J. Ouseburn
Sewell & Co. St. Anthony's
Walker C. 7 Lime street
Wallace J. & Co. Forth bank

Eating Houses.

Amers J. Clarence st
Belt G. 13 Great Market
Bland W. 32 Butcher bank
Falcus Agnes, 9 Sandhill
Fisher J. 44 High bridge
French E. 67 Great Market
Hunter T. 13 Newgate st
Hurst Mary, 10 Manor st
Jackson Ann, 23 East Clayton street
Johnson & White, 45 Sandhill
Laidler W. C. Neville st
Murray R. Ouseburn
Smith Barbara, 39 Nelson st
Towns R. 23 Nun st
Wells O. St. Nicholas Church yard
Wilson G. 45 Quay
Wilson R. 43 Great Market

Engineers.

Marked * are also Boiler Makers. Do † are Locom. Engine Makers.

*Armstrong W. G. & Co. Elswick
Burnett and Thompson, Spring gardens
Crawford M. Low Elswick
French W. L. Gallowgate

Hawthorn R. and W. (and marine), Forth banks
Iron G. South st
Cey J. & G. & Co. Forth banks
rment M. 134 Pilgrim st
Irose J. Erick st
Iorrison R. & Co. Ouseburn Engine Works
Imer J. & Co. office Broad chare
Layne & Burn, Ouseburn; office Broad chare
ss W. M. 10 Hanover st
nith J. Hall's court, Newgate street
nith J. & W. J. (engineers, boiler makers, and iron founders, St. Lawrence Ironworks
ephenson Robert and Co. (locomotive and marine engine works), South st
Toward W. & Son, Ouseburn
aterson Brothers, Low Elswick
Theldon J. 9 Clarence st

Engineers -Civil.

ell J. T. W. Higham pl
ourning T. 42 Elswick West terrace
rooks W. A. (river engineer), Guild Hall
razer John & Co. north of England engineering offices, 39 Sandhill
ibson Thomas, 53 Westgate street
Greener B. Arcade
Hawthorn R. Elswick Lodge
ohling T. W. (mining) Quay
Prosser T. 63 Westgate st

Engravers, Copper-plate, & Lithographic Printers.

Armstrong G. 75 Pilgrim st
Blagburn T. 22 Mosley st
Christie J. 4 & 6 Nelson st
Crow W. S. 42 Side
Curley M. 11 Prudhoe st
Glenton J. M. 59 Grey st
Joel A. 12 Cloth Market
Lambert M. & M. W. 44 Grey street
M'Kenzie T. 62 Grainger st
Reid A. 40 Pilgrim st
Spens T. 13 Grainger st
Ward R. 4 Dean st

Farriers.

Bulman J. Back lane
Heads J. 17 Pudding chare
Hutton & Wilkinson, 49 Pilgrim st
Hunter J. Fighting Cocks yd
King T. Westgate st and Clayton st
Stephenson C. Scotch Arms yard, Bigg Market
Winship R. 60 Byker bank

Feather Merchants.

Finnigan J. 80 Side
Molteni A. 27 High bridge
Quin P. Head of the Side
Quin S. Westgate st

File Manufacturers.

Bambrough M. Fighting Cocks yard
Carr G. 8 Nun street
Cookson C. E. & Co. South street
Spencer J. & Son, Newburn; office 5 Westgate st
Spoor A. Hanover square

Fire-brick and Gas Retort Manufacturers.

Barras S. & Co. 9 Side
Carr J. & Co. Scotswood; office Sandhill
Cowen J. & Co. 16 Quay
Harriman W. and Co. Old Carlisle Station; works Blaydon
Lamb J. & Co. 23 Quay st
Lister Ralph (and crucibles and chemical apparatus, &c.), Scotswood
Potter A. Willington Quay; office 39 Sandhill
Ramsay G. H. Derwenthaugh; office 22 Broad chare
Richardson J. H. & Co. Newcastle chare
Richardson J. H. and T. 28 Quay
Southern W. 24 Quay
Strakers and Love, 61 Side
Thompson M. & Co. Ouseburn

Fish Curers.

Cullenford H. 44 Newgate st
Nicholson E. Orchard st
Welch J. Little Blagdon st
Woodger J. 8 Westgate st
Woodger T. Regent st
Woodger W. 6 Westgate st

Fishing Tackle Manufacturers.

Farrage W. and Son, 10 Collingwood st
Pape J. and Son, 25 Collingwood street
Weir S. 30 Mosley st

Fishmongers.

Brown T. 13 Blackett st
Brunsby Thomas, 88 Percy st
Messenger J. 47 Northumberland st
Rhodes S. 21 Union st
Robinson Joseph, 17 East Clayton st
Stanley S. 48 Pilgrim st
Teasdale W. 68 Grainger st and 7 Collingwood st

Flax Merchants.

Carr W. Cochrane, Low Benwell and Blaydon
Clarke, Plummer, and Co. Northumberland Flax Mills, Ouseburn
Preston J. 76 Quay
Proctor W. B. & Co. 17 Sandhill

Flint Manufacturers.

Charlton J. Ouseburn and Jesmond Vale
Elliott Henry, Ouseburn, and Jesmond
Thompson M. Ouseburn

Floor Cloth Manufacturers.

Clark Joseph, Regent terrace
Hardcastle and Co. 27 Bigg Market
Morrison and Co. 21 East Clayton st
Spence and Sayers, 48 Bigg Market

Flour Dealers.

Ainsley W. 17 Groat Market
Atkin R. 27 Blackett st
Baty J. 1 West Clayton st
Brown J. 95 Clayton st
Brown Luke, 24 Westgate
Brown William, 80 Newgate st
Cooper William, 36 Pilgrim st
Fallaw Wm. 120 Pilgrim st
Ferguson J. 34 Percy st
Gallon R. 27 Bigg Market
Galloway T. West Clayton st
Hails W. 46 Newgate st
Hopper J. 8 Pilgrim st
Kitchen John, 46 Pilgrim st
Lindsay J. Friars st
Marshall T. 84 West Clayton street
Patterson John, 66 Gallowgt
Porter Mary, 18 Blackett st
Robson Elizabeth, 59 Pilgrim street
Robson W. 41 Groat Market
Shipley W. 7 Bigg Market
Sinton Mary, Groat Market
Smith T. 2 Milk Market
Stuart Wm. 14 Grainger st

Taylor John, 47 Sandhill
Younghusband B. 30 Pilgrim street

Flour Merchants.

Culley S. & E. 29 Sandhill
Dickinson W. Head of Side
Fallow W. 123 Pilgrim st
Temperly J. 8 Side
Wilkin T. 2 Close

Forgemen.

Morrison R. & Co. Ouseburn Engine Works
Rayne and Burne, Ouseburn; office Broad chare
Watson Brothers, Elswick
Wheatley M. and Co. New Quay

French Polishers.

Anderson A. 5 Princes st
Greensteed J. 3 Silver st

Fruiterers & Confectioners.

Brown E. 7 Blackett st
Burnett P. 9 West Clayton st
Cooke M. A. 89 West Clayton street
Day T. 64 Percy st
Dewhar H. 97 Grey st
Falcus A. 21 Pilgrim st
Hay D. Adelaide place
Henderson J. 33 Pilgrim st
Jackson Thomas, East Clayton street
Moat A. 8 Percy st
Sanderson J. 20 East Clayton street
Slee M. Nelson st
Teal George, 16 East Clayton street
Turnbull R. 20 Collingwood street
Yellowley E. 55 Grainger st

Fruit Merchants.

Burtchby G. P. 28 Nun st
Fisher E. 2 Sandhill
Moody D. 77 Quay
Naylor N. 15 Nelson st
Reed William, Sandhill
Robson E. Grinding chare
Slee M. 22 Nelson st
Wilson E. & Co. 32 Side

Funeral Furnishers.

Baptist M. Darncrook
Cook M. Cloth Market
Davison R. St. Lawrence
Foreman G. 47 Grey st
Howe John, 38 Westgate
Ramage Ths. 20 St. John's la
Sewell A. 23 Percy st

Furniture Brokers.

Bell Mary, 178 Pilgrim st
Cardwell J. 9 East Elswick terrace
Dalziel W. 16 Westgate st
Daneyger S. 121 Pilgrim st
Davison J. 27 Buckstone st
Dunlop Wm. 110 Pilgrim st
Elliott J. 118 Pilgrim st
Faulkner F. Percy st
Forster E. 61 Westgate
Gilpin H. & Co. 33 Market
Graham A. 58 Blackett st
Hall Thomas, Pilgrim st
Hill William, Pilgrim st
Hirdman T. Westgate hill
Hobson R. Denton chare
Hunter G. 90 New Market
Kelly P. New road
Kenneday W. 19 Dog bank
Lee L. 135 Pilgrim st
Leech Thomas, 38 Percy st
Maughin M. 100 Pilgrim st
Meek Thos. 55 Newgate st
Morris Solomon, 30 Westgate street
Smettem John, 14 Cowgate
Taylor J. 24 Buxton st
Toon Margaret, Groat Mkt
Wardle T. 12 Hinde st

Furriers.

Arnott, Cannock, & Co. 22, 24, 26, and 28 Grainger st
Bainbridge & Co. 29 & 31 Market st
Dunn W. A. & Co. 25 and 27 Market st. and 81 Grey st
Fox Alfred, 57 Grey st. and 31 St. John's lane
Harris W. 72 West Clayton st
Richardson and Coxon, 83 Grey st. and 21 and 23 Market street
Tilly J. M. 4 Brunswick pl
Waller J. 7 and 9 Grey st
Young J. 55 Side

Game Dealers & Poulterers

Bayne W. 95 Blackett st
Bell A. 36 Blackett st
Burnett P. 94 West Clayton street
Cook M. A. 89 Clayton st
Murthwaite W. (poulterer), 65 Westgate
Noble J. 17 High bridge
Pape J. & Son, Collingwood street
Telfer Adam, 22 Nun st
Weddell T. 24 Nun st
Yellowley E. 55 Grainger st

Gardeners—Market.

Anderson G. Minories
Charlton J. Minories
Ferguson J. Jesmond
Reid J. Jesmond
Smellie J. Goldspink lane
Stephenson M. 131 Percy st
Summers J. Minories
Walker W. Low Elswick

German Yeast Importers.

Burrell J. 30 Groat Market
Mawson J. 13 Mosley st
Thornton William Sykes, 7 High bridge
Ward B. 84 Newgate st

Glass Manufacturers.

Byker Bottle Co. Byker Bottle Works, St. Peter's Quay—Thomas Coulthard manager
Cookson C. & Co. (bottle), Close
Dodd J. G. & Co. Forth banks
Ridley Thomas (bottle), Albion Glass Works, St. Peter's; office 16 Quay
Swinburne R. W. & Co. (plate), Forth banks, and South Shields
Todd & Co. (bottle), Close and St. Lawrence
Wright Brothers, (flint), Forth street

Glass Merchants.

Douglas J. 52 Westgate st
Holmes W. H. 67 Westgate st
Parry W. S. 60 Grainger st
Reed Mary, 7 Market st

Glass Stainers.

Gibson J. & J. 48 West Clayton street
Lawson R. & Son, 63 Northumberland st
Wailes W. Bath lane

Glovers.

Brunting R. 25 Bigg Market
Buckham and Grey, 161 Pilgrim street
Corbett J. 1 Mosley st
Corbett J. & Co. 3 Grey st
Dand J. Golden Lion yard
Davison P. 28 Cloth Market
Douglas M. 52 Westgate st
Gibson J. 28 East Clayton st and 30 Grey st
Goodbairn J. 65 High bridge
Sinclair & Young, 88 Clayton street

Glue Manufacturers.

ttinson R. & Son, 35 Gallowgate
estman J. Elswick; office Dispensary lane
chardson J. & E. 30 Newgate st. and Back lane

Grease Manufacturers.

pleby William (grease and oil merchant,) Thompson's court, 24 Cloth Market
azer R. & Sons (and oil merchants and commission agents), 39 Sandhill
over H. H. Manor Chare
ay and Rowell, St. Mary st
bbinson J. H. Seam st
ngleton Joseph, 8 Quay

Greengrocers.

(See also Fruiterers and Confectioners.)

rmstrong J. 239 New Mkt
ker Ann, 234 New Markt
arlow W. 192 New Market
ddon M. 18 Northumberland street
unham Thomas, Ouseburn Bridge
lliott J. 193 New Market
ogarth W. 235 New Mkt
utchinson Ann, 220 New Market
ascelles J. 232 New Mkt
arr Elizabeth, 205 New Market
atfin W. 188 and 190 New Market
utherford W. 206 New Mkt
mith T. 225 New Market
ate Elizh. 226 New Market
allace W. 240 New Market
atson J. 191 New Market
att C. 213 New Market
ealleasis J. C. Marlborough street

Grindery Dealers.

(See also Curriers and Leather Cutters).

aul J. 7 Queen st
ray W. 68 Newgate st

Grindstone Manufacturers.

tkinson R. 16½ Quayside
ell R. & Co. Felling shore; office 33 Quay
eatherhead G. 1 and 2 St. Thomas's st

Grocers and Tea Dealers.

(See also Tea Dealers and also Grocery, Flour, and General Dealers.)

Marked * are Wholesale only.

Ainsley & Aydon, 11 Grainger street
*Anderson J. 6 Carliol sq
Anderson J. & T. 33 Dean st
Armstrong G. 32 East Clayton street
Armstrong W. & Co. 25 Mosley street
Aydon & Ferguson, 7 Side
Bell R. 11 Dean street
Bell R. & Co. 10 Grainger street and Sandhill
Bell W. 92 Pilgrim st
Benson J. & Co. 33 Market st
Blayney A. 32 Grainger st
Bolton G. F. 13 Quay
Brewis J. 29 Groat Market
Brightwen C. 87 Grey st
Catcheside Brothers, 16 Grainger street
Catton T. 21 Mosley st
Cockburn A. Collingwood st
Colquhoun W. 58 Sandhill
Crofton Z. 1 Blackett st
Davidson W. 19 Groat Mrkt
Dodds J. 27 Sandhill
Fairbairn W. & Co. 87 Percy street
Greaves John, 15 Grainger st
Harbottle A. 20 Bigg Markt
Hastwell R. 1 Nun st. and 43 East Clayton street
Henderson S. & R. 27 Grainger st
Henzell William M. 42 West Clayton st
Heron W. 21 Bigg Market
Hindhaugh J. & Co. 38 Cloth Market
Hopper J. 111 Pilgrim st
Hotham W. 3 Quay
Irwin C. 37 St. John's lane
Johnson and Fleming, 66 Pilgrim st
Keenleyside R. 23 Bigg Market
Kent J. 47 Dean st
Kimpster J. & J. 35 Sandhill
Kirk H. 76 Newgate st
Kirsop E. F. & Co. 5 Nun st
Laidler George Thomas, 143 Head of the Side
Lambert G. 35 Mosley st
Lowes and Usher, 71 West Clayton st
Lumsdon J. B. 33 Bigg Market
Lunn W. R. 19 Mosley st
Maddison J. 38 Newgate st
Marshall and Atkinson, 61 and 62 Sandhill
Marshall C. 29 Northumberland street
Marshall F. & Co. 105 West Clayton st
Marshall W. C. & Co. 83 Pilgrim st
Morrow R. J. 28 Side
Murton G. 12 Bigg Market
Oliver D. 16 Union st
Oliver T. 52 Cloth Market
Ord J. 2 Cloth Market
Pattison T. Angas' court
Potts W. M. 41 Sandhill
Probert Joseph and Co. 32 Sandhill
Pumpray G. R. 21 Blackett st
Purvis A. 19 Nun st
Revely W. and Co. 1 Groat Market
Richardson H. 48 Cloth Market
Riddell T. 32 Mosley st
Robinson & Sons, 4 Collingwood street
Robson R. 60 Sandhill
*Shield J. & Co. 66 Grey st. and Old Market lane
Sidney and Ray, Grey st
Snowdon J. Shed Quay
Stewart J. 55 East Clayton st
Stewart W. 33 Grainger st
Stobart Joseph, 3 Grainger street
Turnbull and Wood, 31 Grainger st
Vickers & Son, 9 Side
Ward J. 9 Grainger st
Watson J. and Co. 37 Market street
Watson R. (and Italian warehouseman), 116 Grey st
West R. J. 35 Grainger st
Whichello R. 49 East Clayton street
Whinfield J. W. 41 Grainger street and 25 Westgate
Whinfield R. C. & Co. 31 Pilgrim st
Wilkinson G. 55 Side
Wilson R. A. 55 Westgate st
Yellowley W. 91 Pilgrim st
Young Alexander, 86 Clayton street

Grocery & Provision Dealers.

Addison J. 11 Marlborough st
Allison James, Butcher bank
Allan A. Low Friar st
Allen Elizh. Stepney bank
Amos Frances, 14 Butcher bank
Anderson A. 1 Sandgate

Angus A. C. 2 Buxton st
Appleby James, 18 Pandon bank
Appleby W. 32 Elswick st
Archbold R. 45 Bayley st
Armstrong H. 37 St. Ann st
Armstrong T. Elswick lane
Armstrong W. 1 Tindal st
Atkinson Ann, 47 H. Friar st
Bailes Elizb. 39 New road
Bambrough M. 18 East Clayton street
Bates Ann, 7 Crescent pl
Bates J. 106 Percy st
Beat Elizabeth, Silver st
Beattie A. 32 Hinde st. West
Bell J. Great Market
Bell Martha, Tyne st
Bell T. 1 Marlborough cres.
Bell W. 18 Dean st
Bell W. Seam st
Bennett J. 20 Wellington st
Berwick R. 186 Blenheim st
Bezelly T. 25 Churchill st
Blacklock J. 11 Gosforth st
Bolam George, 28 High Friar st
Bolton M. 24 Sunderland st
Boothman J. 34 Close
Bowes W. 54 Newgate st
Bowman John, 102 Shield st
Bowness Jno. 78 Newgate st
Brown J. Stepney bank, and York street, Ballast hills
Brown Margt. 18 Prudhoe st
Brown R. 1 & 2 Lawson st
Brutnell T. 3 Ponteland ter
Buchanan Jane, Monk st
Burkitt George, East Ballast-hills
Burn W. 57 Gallowgate
Burns A. 5 Westgate st
Burton J. 26 Hinde st
Burton W. C. 12 Blenheim st
Carlisle J. F. Hinde st. West
Carr A. Stanhope st
Carr J. St. Peter's
Carse Thomas, 97 Percy st
Carston J. 89 Buckingham st
Carter Mary, York st
Catherall J. 25 Buxton st
Chambers Ann, Back row
Chambers Catharine, Nelson street, North shore
Chambers W. St. Peter's
Charlton E. 55 Northumberland street
Charlton H. 36 Sunderland st
Charlton J. 19 Sandyford la
Charlton J. 33 Leazes lane
Clarke R. 24 Argyle st
Clyde Andrew, 18 Manor chare
Coltman J. F. 28 Tyne st
Cook R. New Pandon st
Cook Robt. East Ballast hills
Cooke R. Newgate st
Copeland W. 1 and 2 Copeland terrace
Crawford George, 1 Temple st
Crosier J. 6 Fenkle st
Crozier R. 2 Wellington ter
Cummings J. 43 Waterloo st
Curry Robert (and builder), 1 Ord st
Dady Susan, 15 Tindal st
Davie George, 8 Churchill st
Davis J. 2 Canada st
Davison J. 2 Forth place
Dickson Isabella, New Pandon street
Dobie Jane, 102 New road
Dodds C. Queen st
Dodds W. 3 Stepney bank
Dodds William, 30 Gibson st
Douglas Peter, Pandon
Dover Matthew, St. Peter's
Dow J. 24 Gibson st
Drew J. Leazes road
Drysdale Robert (and flour), Waterloo street and George street
Duffin John, 20 Manor chare
Edmondson R. Byker Bar
Elliott Peter, 21 Marlbro' st
Eno Elizabeth, Barrack sq
Evitt John, 60 Blenheim st
Fairley R. 10 Erick st
Featherstone R. 1 Myrtle ter
Fenwick Jas. 20 Mansfield st
Finnie A. 3 Oyster Shell la
Forrest Eleanor, 34 Railway street
Forster Anthony, St. Peter's
Forster H. 40 Pudding chare
Freeman I. 8 Lime st
Furness William, 3 Blagdon street
Galley Isab. 17 Gosforth st
Gardner G. Scotswood road
Gibson G. 19 Low Friar st
Gibson G. A. 74 Northumberland street
Gordon R. Greenhow terrace, Elswick
Gornal Ellen, 1 Westmoreland lane
Gow Jane, Cut bank
Gowland J. 19 Myrtle terrace
Graham A. 103 Side
Graham Elizb. 77 Percy st
Green J. 4 Leazes road
Greener J. 11 Milk Market
Gustard R. 101 Byker Bar
Hails H. Bath lane
Haldon H. 24 Arthur's hill
Hall Grace, Thornton st
Hall J. Temple st
Hall J. Ouseburn
Hall Robert, Ponteland ter
Hall W. 15 Marlborough s
Hall William, Shield st
Halliday G. 33 West Hinde s
Harkus William, 12 Br ingham street
Harris G. 163 Pilgrim st
Harrison Isabella, 44 Newl
Harrison John, 76 East Elswick terrace
Harrison M. 74 Percy st
Harttree A. 2 Monk st
Hay William (and baker), Arthur's hill
Hays W. 2 Railway st
Hedley J. 28 Hill st
Hedley M. 36 Prudhoe st
Hedley T. Nelson street, North Shore
Hedley W. Stepney bank
Henderson J. 9 Abingdon s
Herdman W. 31 Nelson st
Hetherington Henrietta, Head of the Side
Hill J. East Ballast hills
Hill J. 8 Sandgate
Hind J. 37 Wellington st
Holt W. Thompson, Stanhope street
Horsfield Alexander, Jesmond vale
Hudson G. 30 Cloth Market
Hume Elizabeth, 1 Palace
Hume R. 8 Northumberland street
Hunter J. 57 Gibson st
Hutchinson G. 42 Pilgrim st
Hutchinson T. 28 Wellington terrace
Innes W. 35 John st
Jeffery A. 32 Newgate st
Jeffrey A. Churchill st
Jeffrey J. Churchill st
Jeffrey J. 1 and 2 Kent st
Jennings P. 36 Mary st
Jewett J. 11 East Clarence st
Johnson E. K. 20 Hinde st
Johnstone Geo. 6 Sandgate
Johnstone J. 2 Buckingham street
Kenmir A. 90 Newgate st
Kilgour Sarah, 78 Blandford street
Kirkup James, 28 Duke st
Latimer John, Harle st
Lawson F. 13 Sunderland st
Lindsep E. 17 St. Mary st
Lister J. 2 Spring Garden
Little James, 20 Gallowgate
Little W. 20 High Friar st
Lockey J. 99 Blackett st
Lowes George L. and C. Sandyford lane

an R. 22 George st
n J. 121 Percy st
all M. 7 Stockbridge
ormick J. 32 Pudding
are
ntosh D. 2 Bailiffgate
Kenzie Margt. St. Peter's
kepeace G. 14 Elswick la
ther Wm. Churchill st
thison Elizabeth, 14 Gosorth street
in R. 37 Buckingham st
wers T. 45 Howard st
burn J. 7 Carliol st
burn T. 1 Waterloo st
ller E. 12 Sandgate
ller J. 23 Marlborough st
ller Sarah, 2 Lawson st
tchell Alex. 9 Trafalgar st
tchell Margaret, 15 Butcher bank
itchelson T. 10 Arthur's hll
ole M. Cut bank
onkhouse J. 9 Maidenwalk street
urray J. Byker bank
urton M. 33 Stowell st
usgrove T. 6 Pitt st
elson J. 16 Chapel lane
ewton W. 15 Buckingham st
icholson J. 120 Percy st
icholson Sarah, 17 Westgate street
ixon D. 45 Prudhoe st
rinston W. 28 Westmoreland street
arker M. 16 Sandgate
arkinson R. Elswick lane
atterson L. 20 William st
attison J. 23 New road
attison Mtthw. 116 Percy st
attison S. 6 Low Friar st
entland Susannah, 5 Hill st
ringle J. 10 Plummer st
ailson Jane, 41 George st
Quin P. 139 Head of the Side
Reay Jane, 37 Railway st
Reid Elizah. 283 Prudhoe st
Rennie H. 88 Buckingham st
Renwick J. Low Friar st
Ridley J. Close
Ridley Wm. 26 Waterloo st
Robertson George, 61 Elswick street
Robertson Jane, 80 St. Mary's place
Robinson J. Butcher bank
Robson A. North parade
Robson M. 18 Ivy terrace
Robson W. E. 25 Marlbro' st
Rochester T. and Son, 37 Bigg Market
Routledge R. 4 Snowdon st
Row J. B. St. Mary street, Sandgate
Rowell J. 11 Pilgrim st
Rutherford W. Chapel lane
Rutland J. 13 Buckingham st
Saddler C. Ouseburn bridge
Sambridge James & Son, St. Anthony's
Sanderson J. 116 Pilgrim st
Shaw Hannah, 43 High Friar st
Shaw Margaret, 254 Percy street
Shield Margt. 51 Stowell st
Simpson W. 11 Westgte hill
Simpson William, 39 Westmoreland street
Sinclair A. East Ballast hills
Sloan David, 23 Back row
Smart W. 24 New road
Smirk T. 48 Tyne st
Smith J. 13 Temple st
Smith T. Manor chare and Quay side
Smith T. 72 Newgate st
Snaith Robert, 2 Back Trafalgar street
Snowdon W. J. 4 Percy st
Spence Ann, Sunderland st
Spours E. 40 Wesley st
Stafford John, 27 Oystershell lane
Stephenson David (and plasterer), 65 Elswick st
Sterling J. 55 Stowell st
Stewart Mary, 4 Hill st
Stewart Mary, 12 Sandgate
Stewart T. 51 Newgate st
Story J. 11 Shield st
Strother Rbt. Spital tongues
Swanson D. 98 Newgate st
Tate Elizth. 3 Hanover st
Taylor Mary, 43 Prudhoe st
Telfer Adam (and poulterer), 73 Westgate
Temple J. 51 Westgate hill
Thackray Mary Ann, Marlborough street
Thirlwell William, Diana st
Thompson G. 25 Gibson st
Thompson J. 15 Forth bnks
Thompson J. J. Byker bar
Tindell Joseph, 29 Gibson st
Todd W. 8 Hill st
Todd W. 1 Hill st
Vasey W. Byker bar
Wailes Thomas, Elswick st
Wakinshaw A. 25 North ter
Wales T. 1 Elswick st
Walés & Co. 94 Newgate st
Walker J. 120 Pilgrim st
Walworth J. 1 Copland place
Warburton W. 14 Stepney bank
Wardlaw Jas. 3 Stepney villa
Watson P. 86 Blandford st
Watson Stephen, 18 Back la
Watson T. 31 St. Mary st
Watt John (and branch post office), Argyle st
Watt W. 2 Gosforth st
Waugh T. 10 Pudding chare
West Mary Ann, 27 Wellington street
Whitfield M. East Elswick terrace
Wilde Thos. 71 High bridge
Wilkie T. 62 St. Ann st
Wilkinson J. 29 Clarence st
Wilkinson Sarah, St. Peter's
Wilks C. 8 Buxton st
Williamson J. Pandon bank
Wilson A. 53 Northumberland street
Wilson E. 104 East Elswick terrace
Wilson W. St. Peter's
Wright J. Marlborough place
Wright W. Byker bank
Young E. 33 Butcher bank
Young J. St. Peter's
Young Matthew, 57 Westgate
Younghusband J. 41 Percy st

Gun Makers.

Burnand R. 28 Pilgrim street
Davison W. 32 Pilgrim st
Watson T. P. 53 Prudhoe st

Gutta Percha Merchants.

Angus G. (and vulcanised india-rubber), 53 Grey st
Taylor G. G. 28 Dean st and 68 Clayton st
Taylor J. 48 Sandhill

Hair Dressers.

Atkinson William, 13 New st
Ayre James, 12 Causey bank
Bell J. Fenkle st
Binns T. 10 Nelson st
Black W. Carliol square
Bramley G. 27 Waterloo st
Chapman E. 10 Close
Collinson H. 76 Quay
Collinson J. New road
Dale L. 22 Side
Dewar J. 60 Pilgrim st
Duncan William, Westgate
Finlay Thomas, 54 Bigg Market
Graham J. 25 Close
Groves E. St. Peter's
Hall G. 33 Northumberland street
Hogarth Thomas, Ouseburn bridge

Hutton A. 74 Newgate st
Johnson J. Hanover st
Kerr J. 114 Pilgrim st
Livingstone R. Milk Market
Lowes Charles, 44 Pudding chare
Lowes J. Queen st
Maule J. 10 Darnerook
Naylor A. Shed Quay
Newton W. 7 Collingwood st
Nixon J. 15 Union st
Oxnard F. 4 Marlborough st
Parsons E. 10 Mosley st
Petrie W. 25 Market st
Richardson T. 1 Northumberland street
Robson J. 20 Grey st and 17 Market st
Stewart W. 90 Head of Side
Sutherland A. W. 93 Grey st
Tate C. Westgate hill
Thompson J. Arcade
Thompson R. 18 Percy st
Todd F. H. 45 Great Market and 1 Bigg Market
Varey W. 22 Butcher bank
Vest T. Forth place
Watson R. N. P. Blandford st
White G. Close
Wilson R. 12 Cloth Market
Wilson J. 1 Westgate

Hatters

Auld W. H. 34 Mosley st
Bates T. St. Nicholas' churchyard
Brooks E. 3 Nun st
Brown R. B. 40 Grainger st
Casril M. 17 Side and 23 Mosley st
Coltrace & Carse (and caps), 18 Mosley st and 19 Grainger st
Dennis J. 2 Grey st
Henderson W. 59 West Clayton st
Hetherington C. Great Mrket
Hetherington J. 52 Pilgrim st
Ingham C. King st
Kent J. H. 28 Mosley st
Kent R. 5 Collingwood st
M'Intyre & Arthur, 37 Grainger st
Nicholson C. 2 South st
Peel W. & Son, 10 Queen st
Robson J. 12 Grainger st
Scott J. 46 Grainger st
Steven J. 48 Grey st
Todd J. 17 Great Market
Turnbull W. 71 Grey st
Wilson W. & Co. 19 Market street and Orchard street
Young J. 55 Side

Hemp Merchants.

Murdoch R. 49 Quay
Preston J. 70 Side
Proctor W. B. & Co. 17 Sandhill

Herbalists.

Austin J. 28 Low bridge
Imrie D. 5 Hanover st
Sewell W. J. 5 High Friar la
Thomas J. Hinde st
Wood J. 30 Trafalgar st

Hosiers & Haberdashers.
(See also Drapers).

Allan Mary, 31 Sandhill
Atkinson R. 82 West Clayton street
Binks & Black, 115 Head of the Side
Boe G. C. 38 Westgate hill
Bone J. 36 Clayton st
Brown G. 115 Pilgrim st
Bryden E. & Co. 12 Grainger street
Buckham & Grey (and shirt makers), 103 Pilgrim st and 104 Grainger st
Carr T. 59 Great Market
Clark Ann, 32 Bigg Mkt
Corbett & Co. 3 Grey st
Corbett J. 1 Mosley st
Coulthard Mary, 23 Union st
Dean W. M. & Co. 23 Dean st
Dunn J. 1 Bath terrace
Fawcus W. Elswick la
Gibson J. 53 Grey st and East Clayton st
Grey Mary Ann, 122 Grey st
Hill and Drury, 34 Bigg st
Jobling Margaret, 8 Side
Johnson Elizabeth, 1 Cunningham street
M'Kay T. C. and J. junr. Sandhill
Martin M. 8 Hinde st
Middleton Margaret, 1 Westgate hill
Morrison W. 1 Grainger st and 4 Blackett st
Pigdon T. W. 60 Newgate st
Potts T. A. 56 West Clayton st
Robison Mary, 14 Northumberland street
Selkirk and Bell, 62 Blackett street
Sinclair and Young, 88 Clayton street
Small Hannah, 30 Sandhill
Stafford Mary, 140 Pilgrim street
Thompson Susannh, Pilgrim st
White Margaret, 31 Grey st
Wilkie J. 54 Dean st and 11 Shield st
Young J. B. 45 E. Clayton st

Hotels, Inns, and Taverns.
See also Beerhouses.

Adelaide Hotel, Michael Blakey, 26 Newgate street
Admiral Duncan, J. Bowmaker, 2 and 4 Cowgate
Albion Head, Charles Hodgson, Elswick la
Albert Hotel, J. Rodgers, 150 Pilgrim st
Albion, R. Sharp, 28 New road
Albion, Mary Tate, 10 Nelson st. North shore
Albion, R. Greenwell, 1 Newgate st
Albion, W. Eltringham, Leazes lane
Alnwick House, G. Tate, 24 Cloth Market
American Coffee House and Tavern, I. Nixon, 20 Gibson st
Anchor, W. Boyle, 22 St. Mary st
Angel, J. Charlton, 8 Butcher bank
Assembly Rooms, T. Haigh, Westgate st
Bacchus, W. Clark, 92 Newgate st
Bakers' and Brewers' Arms, W. E. Beck, 8 Stowell square
Barley Mow, Robert Pescock, Milk Market, Sandgate
Barras Bridge Hotel, T. Hirst, 1 Jesmond terrace
Bath Hotel and Public Baths, W. Wrightson, Bath terrace, Scotswood road
Battery Inn, W. Miller, Forth st
Bay Horse, G. Mackey, Byker bar
Bay Horse, R. Lamb, 83 Gallowgate
Bay Horse, W. Cook, Arthur's hill
Beehive, Euphins Brown, 4 Villa place
Beehive, T. Grearson, 14 Union st
Beehive, Cuthbert Brown, 7 Close
Bell's Arms, J. Thirlwell, 55 High Friar st
Bird-in Bush, M. Gill, 133 Pilgrim st
Black Boy, H. Hart, Byker bar
Black Boy, J. Dunn, 11 Great Market
Black Bull, M. Howey, Todd's nook

Bull Inn, Robert Bell, 6 Waterloo st
Bull, W. Dryden, 2 Bigg Market and
igh Bridge
Bull, H. Baker, 45 Westgate
Bull's Head, J. Aynsley, 17 West-
e street
House, 67 Pilgrim st
Ox, C. Graham, Forth bank
Swan, R. Leiper, Westgate st
Swan, T. Dickson, 31 East Clayton st
eim House, Jane Muers, Marlborough
eet
Bell, Eleanor Wardle, Jesmond vale
Bell, J. Sayer, 145 Head of the Side
Bell, G. Dixon, St. Mary st
Bell, James Smith, 8 Cut Bank
Jug, T. Orange, Close
Posts, Martha Morton, 96 Pilgrim st
's Head, James Candlish, 33 Westgate
dling Arms, Elizabeth Robinson,
andling village
ndy Butt, J. M'Intyre, 26 Side
klayers' Arms, W. Atkin, Buckingham
eet
klayers' Arms, J. Martin, Stepney bank
ge, G. Hogg, 11 Quay
ge End Spirit Vaults, T. Temperley,
Sandhill
annia, R. Marshall, Churchill st
wn Jug, G. Hind, Forth banks
wn Jug, John Carr, 12 Stepney bank
and Mouth, Ralph Darling, 61 New-
ate street
ns Tavern, James Milligan, 88 Head of
e Side
ns Tavern, C. Lowes, Spicer lane
nt House, J. Banks, Side
chers' Arms, G. Redshaw, 40 Butcher
ank
chers' Arms, J. Dickson, 7 Nun st
chers' Arms, J. Fenwick, 17 New road
chers' Arms, E. Best, Waterloo st
non, Joshua Proud, 27 Close
penters' Tower, T. Stuart, Causey bank
stle, Edward Kirkley, Castle garth
ttle Market Inn, Jane Barron, Forth pl
ntral Exchange and News Room, J.
Rogerson, Grey st
ntral Station Hotel (and refreshment
rooms), T. B. Jeffrey, Central Station,
Neville st
ancellor's Head, W. Carson, 70 New-
gate street
harles XII. J. Rowell, 54 Sandhill
eveland Arms, J. Lawson, Manor st
oach and Horses, A. Hart, 85 Blenheim st
oach and Horses, Leonard Hodgson, 2
Bigg Market
oach and Horses, T. Atkin, 85 Duke st
ock, T. Greener, Denton chare
ollingwood Arms, J. Johnson, 41 Brand-
ling village
olonel Tarlton, N. W. Tinkler, Clarence
street
Cock and Anchor, J. Forster, 103 Percy st
Commercial Hotel, George Milburn, 28
Clayton street West
Cookson's Arms, J. Thompson, Hanover st
Cookson's Arms, T. Mewers, Arthur's hill
Corn Market Tavern, P. Quin, 139 Head of
the Side
Cow Market Tavern, J. Cudworth. 45 New-
gate street
Cradle Well, George Anderson, Minories
Cricketers' Arms, Thomas Hewson Horn,
Gallowgate
Crooked Billet, W. Ramsay, Elswick
Cross Keys, W. Pearson, Sandgate
Cross Keys, M. A. Watson, King st
Crown, Margaret Ripley, Manor chare
Crown, John Jobson, 30 Westgate
Crown, G. Elliott, 20 Westgate st
Crown and Thistle, E. Rogerson, 7 Groat
Market
Crown & Thistle, E. Rogerson, 29 Westgte
Crow's Nest, J. Richardson, 139 Percy st
Crystal Fountain, W. M'Gregor, Fenkle st
Crystal Palace Hotel, William Haslam,
Albert terrace, George st
Cumberland and Hexham House, J. Scott,
8 Forth place
Cumberland House, John Fairlamb, Peel st
Cumberland House, B. M'Alecnan, 23 West-
gate street
Dodd's Arms, M. Nicholson, West parade
Dog, C. Dugan, St. Peter's
Dog and Pheasant, Lawrence Mackey (and
common brewer), 20 East Clayton st
Dolphin, T. Hornsby, 84 Close
Ducrow, W. H. Atkins, Shakspere st. and
High bridge
Duke of Argyle, H. Watt, 13 Argyle st
Duke of Buckingham, A. Burnip, Bucking-
ham street
Duke of Cambridge, T. Towns, 29 Duke st
Duke of Cumberland, W. M'Call, 26 Close
Duke of Northumberland, R. Scott, 18 East
Clayton st
Duke of Wellington, E. B. Atkinson, 5
Carliol square
Duke of Wellington, J. Fraser, 24 Spring
Garden terrace
Duke of York, Jane Ormston, Stock bridge
Duke of York, A. Sinclair, East Ballast hills
Dun Cow, J. B. Ward, Back Eldon st
Dun Cow, W. Teasdale, 10 Sandhill
Durham House, J. Colpitts, 18 Cloth Market
Durham Ox, J. Burnop, Cattle Market
Eagle Tavern, J. Dunlop, Diana st
Earl of Durham, T. Nixon, 11 Marlborough
crescent
Earl of Durham, W. Campbell, 157 Pil-
grim street
Egyp t Cottage, J. Taylor, 45 New road
Eldon Arms, Mary Taylor, 33 Blackett st
Elephant & Castle, J. Cole, 24 Low Friar st
Elswick House Inn, Thomas Paisley, 10
Hinde st. Scotswood road

Elephant and Fish, M. Gardner, 5 Sandhill
Farmers' Inn, Margaret Morrow, George st
Farmers' Rest, J. Bell, 122 Percy st
Fighting Cocks, R. Heron, 15 Bigg Market
Fighting Cocks, W. Shanks, East Ballast hills
Fleece Inn, Charles Callcott, 1 Derwent place, Cattle Market
Flying Horse, Jane Mills, 30 Great Market
Foresters' Arms, R. Wylam, 2 Wellington st
Fox and Lamb, Geo. West, 112 Pilgrim st
Gardeners' Arms, William Barber, 16 Nelson st
Gardeners' Arms, W. Milbourn, 59 High bridge
Garrick's Head, C. Curry, 40 Cloth Market
Gate Tavern, Margaret Clementson, New Quay
General Moore, Rebecca Hardy, 13 Spring Garden terrace
General Wolfe, R. Robinson, Shieldfield
George I. John Winter, 19 George st
George IV. W. Wrightman, 17 Carliol sq
George and Dragon, T. Winship, Forth banks
George Inn (commercial, family, & posting), H. J. B. Carmon, 72 Pilgrim st
George IV. Elizabeth Orpeth, 66 Close
Glassmakers' Arms, G. Stones, St. Peter's
Globe, William Aitkin, 50 West Clayton st
Globe, John Liddell, Buxton st
Globe, George Sinton, Wesley st
Globe, Eleanor Morrison, Rosemary lane
Gloucester Inn, R. Tate, 32 Westgate st
Goat, N. Brydon, Arthur's hill
Golden Anchor, W. Baty, Grinding chare, Quay
Golden Lion, E. Ayre, 7 Broad chare
Golden Lion, J. Crone, Tyne st
Golden Lion, C. Ford, 11 Bigg Market
Golden Tiger, M. Heslop, 80 Pilgrim st
Goods Station, W. Dobson, Trafalgar st
Gosforth Inn, Dinah Hudspeth, 5 Gosforth st
Grainger Hotel (commercial), T. Foreman, 36 Grainger st
Grapes, James Reid, Jesmond gardens
Grapes, H. Clasper, 54 Side
Green Tree, J. Patterson, 42 Prudhoe st
Green Tree, Margt. Burn, 7 E. Ballast hills
Green Tree Inn, Jno. Connell, Scotswood rd
Grey Bull Inn, Merrington John Moore, 31 Westmoreland st
Grey Bull, Prudence Hackworth, Cowgate
Grey Horse, S. Baron, Sandgate
Greyhound, W. D. Brown, Spring Garden la
Half Moon, John H. Hedley, 12 Bigg Market
Half Moon, R. Murray, 55 Byker bank
Half Moon, John Brown, Swirle, North shore
Half Moon, James Anderson, Mosley st. and St. Nicholas's churchyard
Hare and Hounds, Jos. Robson, St, Peter's
Harp, Francis M'Williams, King st
Hay Market, M. Maughan, 119 Percy st
Hedley Arms, J. Harding, Oystersh[illegible] and Hedley st
Hexham House, George C. Geldard, [illegible] Forth place
High Barley Mow, D. Sutherland, [illegible] New[illegible]
Highlander, Francis Craig, 22 Pudd[illegible]
Hodgson's Arms, R. Nixon, 15 Liverpool [illegible]
Hodgson's Arms, George Bamling, Sean[illegible]
Hole-in-Wall, Andrew Mullin, Stock[illegible]
Hope and Anchor, Catharine Spragon, [illegible] Forth st
Hope and Anchor, T. Grundon, Clarence [illegible]
Jack Tar, J. Gamsby, New Quay
Jesmond Field House, R. Kitchen, Jesmond field
Joiners' Arms, W. Jobling, 35 Gibson st
Joiners' Arms, T. Carr, Arthur's hill
King's Head, A. W. Dinning, Blackett st and Percy st
King's Head, J. Leithead, St. Anthony's
King's Head, Mchl. Ford, 1 Marlborough [illegible]
Lamb, R. Grundon, 58 Tyne st
Lambert's Leap, R. A. Osten, Sandyford [illegible]
Leazes Tavern, M. M'Pherson, 1 Leazes [illegible]
Lion and Lamb, Susan Cleland, 82 N[illegible] gate street
Locomotive, Ralph Denton, 12 Postern
Locomotive Inn, Ann Wilkinson, 17 W[illegible] moreland st
Locomotive Inn, Jno. Wilson, 28 Railway [illegible]
London Tavern, Isabella Storey, Gibson st and New road
Loraine Arms, T. Crawford, Ouseburn
Lord Byron, M. Jude, 13 Market st
Lord Collingwood, E. Wharrier, 41 H[illegible] bridge
Lord Collingwood, R. Taylor, E. Clayton st
Lord Hardinge, J. Rodgers, 39 Spring st
Lord Hill, Thomas Cockburn, Pitt st. [illegible] Spring Garden terrace
Lord Nelson, M. Simpson, Sandgate
Lord Nelson, G. Hall, 11 Trafalgar st
Lord Stowell, John Foreman, 7 Nelson st
Lord Wharncliffe, Jno. Elliott, 40 Hin[illegible]
Low Crane, R. T. Allan, 41 Quay
Lowther Inn, G. Hudson, 50 Bigg Mar[illegible]
Marlborough Inn, J. Edwards, 22 Marlborough street
Marquis of Blandford, Elizabeth Hutchinson, 10 Westgate hill
Marquis of Granby, Ann Henderson, [illegible] Dog bank
Mason's Arms, D. Mackenzie, 96 Newgate st
Masons' Arms, J. Dodds, 74 Buckingham st
Masons' Arms, Wm. Fothergill, Arthur's [illegible]
Meters' Arms, R. Fulton, 10 Butcher bank
Meters' Arms, D. Flannigan, St. Ann st
Mile Stone, E. Henderson, North Elswick
Mill House, William Hutchinson, Spa Tongues
Monument Hotel, Ann Cameron, 71 Grainger street
Nag's Head, Thomas Scott, St. Ann st

g's Head, G. Halliday, 18 Nun st
g's Head, Frances Perry, Butcher bank
poleon-le-Grand, W. Potts, 19 Butcher bk
ville Hotel, George Young, opposite the Central Station, Neville st
w Bridge, D. Hay, Argyle st
wcastle Arms, J. Forrest, Lime st
wcastle Arms, J. Gilroy, 7 Carliol square
wcastle Arms, J. H. Shepherd, 9 Darncrook
wcastle Tavern, M. Richardson, Butcher bank
w Black House, John Turnbull, 85 High Bridge st
w Dolphin, T. Hornsby, 84 Close
w Flax Mill, J. Lamb, Ouseburn
w Hawk, T. Baird, Ouseburn bridge
w Market Hotel, Hannah Wallace, Nelson street
w Railway Inn, J. Cairns, Carliol place
orth Terrace Hotel, Elizh. Carr, North ter
orthumberland Arms, M. Davison, 22 William st
orthumberland Arms, R. Watkin, Prudhoe street
orthumberland Arms, R. Braid, 2 Stowell street
orthumberland Cricket Club, J. Bousefield, Bath road
ak Leaf, G. T. Moat, 31 Northumberland street
ld Beehive, A. Aisbitt, 34 Sandhill
ld Dolphin, John Gray, 74 Close
ld Duke of Cumberland, John Urwin, King st
ld George, J. Stappard, 46 Cloth Market
ld Hawk, A. Ryles, Ouseburn bridge
ld Market Hotel, G. Hazen, 56 Pilgrim st
ld Pack Horse, W. Mossman, 106 Pilgrim street
ld Plough, M. Manners, 18 Bigg Market
ld Queen's Head, R. Spanton, 104 Pilgrim street
ld Robin Hood, A. Edmond, 131 Pilgrim street
rdnance Arms, T. and W. Bulmer, Gallowgate
useburn Viaduct, J. W. Storey, 27 Lawson street
ainters' Arms, William Hackworth, 13 Lisle st
ercy Arms, J. Nixon, 81 Percy st
hœnix, Nicholas Carr, Brewery bank
hœnix Inn, D. M'Gregor, 40 Newgate st
ic Nic Tavern, Thomas Davison, 28 Cottenham st
ine Apple, J. Parker, 25 Nun st
ine Apple, M. Crawford, 47 Westgate
lough Inn, John Thompson, 10 Pitt st
lough, A. Deas, Manor share
lough, J. Donkin, 125 Percy st
lough, M. Weddle, Spicer lane
lough, G. Penny, Byker bar
lummer's Arms, G. Hall, 2 Ouse st
Portland Arms, C. G. Cunningham, Milk Market
Prince of Orange, Mary Gray, 20 Side
Prince of Wales, J. Henderson, 40 Wellington street
Prince of Wales, R. Dixon, 13 Railway st
Princess Royal, Thomas Grearson, Jesmond vale
Prussian Arms, T. Dixon, 62 Quay
Prudhoe Castle, John Doughty, 37 Carliol st
Punch Bowl, Martha Moor, Minories
Queen's Arms, J. Henderson, Simpson st
Queen's Head, William Hedworth, Close
Queen's Head, T. Winship, Gallowgate
Queen's Head (commercial and posting), W. Miller, 34 Grey st. and 70 Pilgrim st
Queen's Head, Margaret Atkinson, Lawson street, Byker bar
Queen's Head, F. Murray, Gallowgate
Queen's Head, R. Scott, 37 Close
Queen's Hotel, R. Joyce, 6 West Clayton st
Queen Victoria, J. Mitcheson, 29 Sunderland street
Railway Arcade Hotel, Joseph Beardsmore, opposite the Central Station, Neville st. and Westgate st
Railway Inn, James Wardlaw, Ridley villas
Railway Tavern, R. Thompson, 7 Pandon bank
Ravensworth Arms, J. Reay, 49 St. Ann st
Red Lion, Mary Stokoe, St. Lawrence
Ridley Arms, R. Newton, 149 Pilgrim st
Ridley Arms, A. Nichol, Ridley st
Rising Sun, T. Dodds, Quay
Ropers' Arms, William R. Humphrey, 2 Nelson st. North shore
Rose and Crown, W. Carter, 31 Bigg Market
Rose and Crown, J. Latty, New road
Rose and Crown, P. Coatsworth, East Ballast hills
Royal Exchange Hotel (commercial), H. Tomlinson, 3 and 5 Hood st
Royal Oak, J. Marley, Back Eldon st
Royal Oak, R. T. Atkin, 9 Bailiffgate
Royal Oak, Ann Adams, St. Lawrence
Royal Sovereign, T. Nichol, Cut bank
Royal Turf Hotel (commercial), W. Brown, 13 Collingwood st
Sadler's Wells, William Bearup, Low Friar st
Sailors' Home, John Livingston, Tyne st
Salutation Inn, J. Gray, 14 Westgate st
Scotch Arms, J. Singleton, 8 Quay
Scotch Arms, R. Ogilvie, 35 Bigg Market
Scotswood Arms, Mary Hall, 18 Myrtle ter
Seven Stars, Elizabeth Outhwaite, Pandon
Shakspere, T. Gorringe, 98 Grey st. and Shakspere st
Shepherd, R. Patton, 9 Marlborough cresnt
Shieldfield House, Sarah Brewis, Shield st
Ship, M. Carr, Spicer lane, Quayside
Ship, Margery Carr, St. Peter's
Ship, J. Hair, Spicer lane, Quay
Ship, W. Lowis, York st. East Ballast hills

Ship, W. J. Reid, 9 Milk Market
Ship, Ann Pearson, 10 Sandgate
Ship, M. Taylor, Stepney bank
Ship, Thomas Russell, St. Peter's
Shipwrights' Arms, J. Smith, St. Peter's
Shipwrights' Arms, J. Soulsby, Ouse st
Sir Robert Peel, Mary Hills, 13 Tyne st
Sir William Wallace, J. Luke, 19 Stowell st
Smiths' Arms, E. Armitage, 20 Prudhoe st
Spital Inn, J. Tate, Neville st
Star, W. J. Angus, 98 and 100 Percy st
Star, T. Nevison, 5 Northumberland st
Star and Garter, John Robson, 25 East Clayton st
Station Hotel, Thomas Jeffrey, Neville st
Steam Boat, R. C. Moor, St. Mary st
Steam Boat, R. Pattison, 1 and 2 Quay
Stone Cellars, Robert Palmer, St. Lawrence
Strawberry West Inn, J. Downs, Leazes la
Sun, Thomas Wilson, Byker bank
Sun, R. Emmerson, 39 Bigg Market
Sun, J. Gray, 21 Clarence st
Sun, J. Chubb, 37 Gibson st
Sun, T. F. Davidson, Quay
Sun, E. Nanson, 81 Side
Sun, William Mason, 22 Sandgate
Sunderland House, Robert Curry, 26 Quayside
Talbot Inn, W. Charlton, 13 Westgate st
Tankerville Arms, Isab. Dixon, 1 Diana st
Tanners' Arms, M. Johnson, Stepney bank
The Times, J. Pringle, Westgate hill
Telegraph, J. Morrison, 10 Orchard st
Thornton Arms, M. Thirkill, Thornton st
Thornton-street Hotel, John Halliday, Thornton st
Three Bulls' Heads, J. M'Intosh, 57 Percy street
Three Bulls' Heads, Richard Heron, 12 Milk Market, Sandgate
Three Bulls' Heads, M. Japp, Castlegarth
Three Indian Kings, R. Blagburn, Three Indian Kings' court, Quay
Three Tuns, J. H. Shepherd, 29 Newgate st
Three Tuns, P. Manly, St. Mary st
Tiger, L. Tulip, 67 Close
Turf and Salutation, J. Gray, 38 Westgate street
Turk's Head (commercial and posting), J. Brodie, 73 Grey st
Turk's Head, Thos. Lawson, 14 Quayside
Two Bull's Heads, J. Lynn, Blackgate, Castlegarth
Unicorn, Rachael Dixon, 13 Bigg Market
Union, J. H. Robertson, 11 Stockbridge
Union, J. Roe, Dog Leap stairs
Union Vaults, Geo. Cook, Dog Leap stairs
Victoria Hotel, William Wilkinson, 21 Newgate st
Waggon, William Hall, 86 Close
Waterloo, John Jobson, Bath lane
Weavers' Arms, W. Binney, New Pandon st
Wellington Hotel, J. Manning, Collingwood street
Westgate Tavern, Elizabeth Thompson, 194 West Clayton st
Wheat Sheaf, J. Anderson, 3 Waterloo st
Wheat Sheaf, H Hudson, 16 Bigg Market
Wheat Sheaf, G. Pescod, St. Peter's
Wheat Sheaf, J. Balmbra, 6 and 8 Cloth Market
Wheat Sheaf, J. Ridley, 15 Lime st
Wheat Sheaf, R. Brewis, 46 Gallowgate
Whitby Arms, J. Halland, 26 Broad chare
White Hart, A. Joel, 12 Cloth Market
White Horse, B. Burn, 27 Groat Market
White House, Thos. Murray, 29 Pilgrim st
White House, M. Collinson, St. Mary st
White Swan, R. Rowe, 28 Cloth Market
White Swan, M. Ratchford, St. Mary st
William IV. John Tweedy, 27 Westgate hill
William IV. Mary Ann Norris, William st, St. Peter's
William IV. Michael Carter, 6 Bell's court
Woolpack, A. Brown, Marlborough crescent
Yarmouth Arms, Thomas Clemmy, St. Peter's

Beer Houses.

Barret J. 18 Hinde st. West
Bell T. 23 Churchill st
Bellwood John, Spring st
Charlton T. 1 Railway st
Clementson Mary, 41 East Clayton st
Cudworth J. 43 Diana st
Dawson T. 28 Cottenham st
Devlin M. 23 Pudding chare
Dixon Isabella, 1 Diana st
Gibson Walter, 16 Nun st
Hall W. 12 Blenheim st
Henderson T. 9 Edward st
Heslop Thomas, 1 Lord st
Hopper W. 73 Close
Hughs J. 62 Close
Hutchinson E. 53 George st
James Thomas, 1 Croft st
Johnson Jas. 4 Blandford st
Kent Ethelbert, Spital Tongues
King Thomas, 2 Forth ter
Lamb James, Leazes lane
Liddle W. 47 Edward st
Low J. 6 Gallowgate
M'Kay Lawrence (and common brewer), 39 Clayton street East
M'Lane Bernard, Pudding chare
M'Lean J. 48 Gibson st
M'Lean John, 11 Fenkle st
M'Leod Isabella, 10 Prudhoe street
Maddison G. 1 W. Hinde st
Maughan J. 8 George st
Parker Jessie, 43 East Clayton street
Pescod T. 3 Croft st
Richardson J. 4 West Clayton street
Ridley Wm. 26 Waterloo st
Robinson J. 12 Pudding chr
Robson W. 25 Dunn st
Rodgers John, Spring st
Snaith R. Back Trafalgar st
Sterling Robt. 5 Darncrook
Stimson D. New road
Stoddart L. Thornton st
Taylor Ann, Gosforth st
Thompson Elzh. 19 Hinde st
Turner Ann, Leazes lane
Turpin Joseph, Pandon dean
Urwin J. 1 Hinde st. West
Whitfield J. 3 Blenheim st
Worley M. Worley st
Young John, 212 Nun st

Insurance Companies, With their Agents.

1 INSURANCE (marine), J. Carr, sec. 31 Broad char
E (life), J. Rutherford, 63 Side
LBION (life), H. Storey, 16 Market st. and A. Middlemass, 6 Bigg Market
LLIANCE (fire), Samuel Hedley, 53 Westgate st. and T. Dixon, 6 Grey st
LLIANCE (marine), J. B. Alexander, 5 Quay
NCHOR (fire), A. Harrison, 11 Arcade
RGUS (life), E. Griffiths, Bank buildings, and J. Ridley and Son, 38 Quay
TLAS (fire and life), Pearson Armstrong, 10 Mosley street, and T. W. Keenlyside, 42 Westgate st
BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL (life and fire), J. Potts, 2 Broad chare
BRITISH GUARANTEE, J. Winks, 34 Market st
CALEDONIAN INSURANCE, I. Hewison, 53 Westgate st
CATHOLIC LAW & GENERAL, (life), R. Leadbitter, 47 Westgate st
CHURCH OF ENGLAND (fire and life), W. Sang, 70 Grey st
CITY OF GLASGOW (life), E. Mather, 14 Grey st
CITY OF LONDON, (life), J. Scaife, 9 Arcade
CLERICAL, MEDICAL, & GENERAL (life), C. J. Arundale, Lambton's Bank, Dean st
COLONIAL (life), G. A. Wilson, Three Indian Kings' court
COUNTY (fire), Ingledew and Daggett, Dean street, and G. Cisson, Side
DEPOSIT AND GENERAL (life), J. C. Scaife, 1 Sandhill
DISTRICT (fire), J. G. Joel, 61 Grey st
EAGLE, W. H. Brockett, 29 Sandhill
EAST OF ENGLAND (life), Carter & Co. Arcade
ECONOMIC (life), Wakinshaw Brothers, 32 Broad chare
EDINBURGH (life), G. Wailes, 15 Arcade
EQUITY LAW (life), J. G. Stoker, 50 Pilgrim st
ESSEX ECONOMIC, G. Richardson, jun. 48 Cloth Mkt
ENGLISH WIDOWS' FUND (life), W. Fordyce, Pilgrim street
EUROPEAN (life), J. S. Challoner, Dean st
GENERAL (life and fire), T. C. Angus, 22 Close
GENERAL HAIL STORM, Laws & Glynn, 39 Grey st
GLOBE (fire and life), H. V. Wilson, 29 Sandhill
GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL (life), J. Winks, 34 Market street
GUARANTEE SOCIETY, G. Bownas, 9 Sandhill
GUARDIAN (fire and life), G. Bownas, 8 Sandhill
HOPE MUTUAL (life), J. C. Scaife, 1 Sandhill
IMPERIAL (life and fire), J. Blacklock, 66 Grey st
INDISPUTABLE (life), T. Pattinson, Three Indian Kings' court
LAW (fire), E. D. Welford, Market street; G. Brewis, 59 Grey st.; & E. Mather, 14 Grey st
LAW (life), J. & M. Clayton, Guildhall
LAW (property and trust), J. Radford, Grey street
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, J. Fleming, 43 Westgate street
LIME KILNS AND INVERNESS (sea insurance), J. Lawrence, jun. 5 Quay
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON (fire and life), W. L. Harle, Butcher bank
LIVERPOOL ROYAL INSURANCE, Stephenson, Vermehren, and Scott, Sandhill
LONDON INDISPUTABLE, T. Pattinson & Co. Three Indian Kings' court, Quay
LONDON MUTUAL (life and guarantee), W. Wanless, 3 Collingwood st
LONDON UNION (fire and life), H. Storey, 16 Market street, and R. M. & M. Allan, 54 Dean street
MANCHESTER (fire), Griffith and Crighton, Arcade; J. Benson & Co. 33 Market st
MARINE & TYNE (on goods), B. C. Bradshaw, secretary, Fenwick's entry, Quay
MARITIME PASSENGERS ASSURANCE, J. B. Grey, 38 Broad chare
MEDICAL INVALID AND GENERAL (life), T. Horn, 89 & 91 Grey st. & W. M. Henzell, 42 West Clayton street
MENTOR (life), W. Nesham, 4 Sandhill
METROPOLITAN (life), T. and W. Chater, 19 Mosley st
MINERVA (life), J. T. Hoyle, 34 Grey st
MONARCH (fire and life), R. Allinson, Arcade
NADEJDA ST. PETERSBURGH (commercial and marine), W. Dickinson, 38 Quay side
NATIONAL GUARDIAN, Benjamin Hillyard, jun. 2 Dean st
NATIONAL (life), J. Watson, 10 Royal Arcade; C. Heslop, Drury lane; and J. G. Fenwick, Darn crook
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL (life and fire), C. S. Smith, 27 Broad chare
NEWCASTLE GENERAL A 1. (marine), J. Ormston, secretary, 58 Quay
NEWCASTLE COMMERCIAL, Joseph Heald, managing director, 33 Quay side
NEWCASTLE (freight and demurrage marine), J. Fleming, secretary, 43 Westgate st
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (fire, life, and annuity), W. Woods, secretary, 6 Side
NORTH BRITISH, R. L. Watson, 26 Quay side
NORTH OF ENGLAND (fire and life), J. T. Hoyle, 30 Grey st. and J. Millar, 44 Dean street
NORTHERN (fire and life), Thomas Reid, 33 Quay side, and William Johnston, 36 Mosley st
NORWICH UNION (fire, life, and annuity), Laws and Glyn, 39 Grey st
PELICAN (life), Thomas Pattinson & Co. Three Indian Kings' court, Quay.
PHŒNIX (fire), T. Pattinson and Co. Three Indian Kings' court, Quay, and Octavius Bell, solicitor, 67 Westgate st
PROFESSIONAL (life), P. Hansen, Fenwick's entry

PROMOTER ASSURANCE, G. B. Reed, Hill st, Gateshead
PROVIDENT (life), Ingledew and Daggett, Dean st
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' (life), J. Potts, 2 Broad chare
ROCK (life), J. Anderson, Westmoreland House, Westgate
ROYAL EXCHANGE (fire and life), R. Hoyle, 14 Sandhill
ROYAL FARMERS' & GENERAL (fire and life), Stevenson, Vermehren, and Scott, Sandhill
SCOTTISH AMICABLE (life), Hunter Erichsen, 6 Sandhill
SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, J. H. and T. Richardson, 28 Quay
SCOTTISH UNION (fire and life), W. Chartres, 22 Grey st, and R. T. Fothergill, Butcher bank
SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND, Charles Bertram, Quay Side, and J. Sheild, Son, and Co. Trinity chare
STAR (fire and life), J. Benson, 33 Market st
SUN (fire and life), Ralph Walter, Mosley st, and Carr & Co. 25 Broad chare
TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL PROVIDENT (life and annuity), J. C. Swan, 32 Northumberland st
TRAFALGAR (life), Thomas and Andrew M'Cree, 25 Quay side
TYNE (marine), J. Anderson, jun. sec, 2 Broad chare
UNION, R. T. Fothergill, 48 Side
UNITED KINGDOM (life), S. Hedley, 53 Westgate st
UNITED MUTUAL (mining and general life), T. & W. Chater, 10 Mosley st
UNITY GENERAL (fire and life), T. and A. M'Cree, 75 Quay side
VICTORIA (marine), J. Potts, sec. 1 Broad chare
WATERLOO (life), W. Dickinson, 37 Quay
WEST OF ENGLAND (fire and life), Swan and Burnup, 105 Pilgrim st
YORKSHIRE (fire and life), R. Y. Green, Mosley st.; Samuel Hedley, 53 Westgate street; and J. Clephan, 14 Sandhill

Iron Founders.

BIRTLEY IRON CO. office 77 Quay—C. F. Perkins, managing partner
Bulmer & Co. Tyne bridge End
Burrell J. & I. South st
Clark T. Low Elswick
Cookson C. E. & Co. South st
Crawford M. Elswick
Donkin David, 12 High Friar st
Hawthorn R. & W. Forth banks
Holmes J. 15 Bigg Market
Joicey J. & G. & Co. Forth banks; office 31 Quay
Losh, Wilson, & Bell, Walker; office 36 Quay
Rayne & Burne, Ouseburn; office Broad chare
Shields, Hood & Co. St Peter's; office Newcastle chare, Quay
Smith J. and W. J. St. Lawrence
Toward W. & Son, Ouseburn
Walker W. H. 93 Percy st
Waterston Brothers, Elswick forge
Wright & Brown, Regent st
Wylie R. and Co. Closegate Foundry

Iron Manufacturers.

Bell Brothers, Washington; office 26 Grey st
Bulmer & Co. Tyne Iron Co. Lemington; office Bridge end
Losh, Wilson, and Bell, Walker; office 37 Quay

Iron Merchants.

Bird W. and Co. 42 Sandhill Quay
BIRTLEY IRON COMPANY; office 77 Quay
Bourn & Co. Stock bridge
Bulmer & Co. Bridge end
Fothergill R. T. Butcher bk
Hall Thomas, 5 Mosley st
Laycock J. & Co. 41 Close
Losh, Wilson, and Bell, 36 Quay
Mounsey, Janson, & Co. 23 Grey st; warehouse South shore
Rayne & Burne, Ouseburn
Robson Thomas, Grey st
Rogerson J. & Co. 16 Quay
STAITHES IRONSTONE COMPANY (iron ore); office 13 Quay
Thornman & Co. Broad chare
Wakinshaw Brothers, 32 Broad chare
Walker H. 42 Westgate
Welford W. H. 37 Mosley st
Wheatley M. and Co. Stock bridge
Wilkin J. & Co. 42 Quay

Ironmongers and Hardwaremen.

Barker & Thompson, 42 Cloth Market
Boston R. 130 Percy st
Carr G. 8 Nun st
Dunn Thomas, Saville court
Fearney N. 17 Blackett st
Hair J. New Market
Hall Thomas, 5 Mosley st
Hancock T. & J. 50 Sandhill
Hetherington J. 4 Grainger street
Hills John, 66 Pilgrim st
Hunter R. 41 Mosley st
Jameson & Co. 39 Dean st
Logan D. 60 Side
Mather J. (and cooking apparatus maker), 24 Dean st
Milburn J. 4 Bigg Market
Miller J. 73 West Clayton st
Milner J. 103 Grey st
Mowbray C. M. 18 Rosemary lane
Peele A. W. 72 West Clayton street
Proctor T. 105 Side
Robson Thomas, 15 Grey st
Walker H. 42 Westgate st
Wallace J. & Co. 20 Mosley street
Welford W. H. 37 Mosley st

Japanners.

Christie J. & Co. 2 & 3 Low Friar st
Pairman G. 56 Pilgrim st
Proctor T. 105 Side
Robson W. Drury lane

Jewellers.

See also Watch and Clock Makers and also Silversmiths.

Marked* are Working Jewellers only.

*Hepburn H. 27 St. Nicholas's churchyard
Hepburn J. St. Nicholas's churchyard
*Hopton W. 109 Pilgrim st
Joel S. & N. Shakspere st
Mastaglio V. 45 Grainger st
Robinson J. 2 Collingwood st
Tarelli A & Son, 65 Grey st

ıers & House Carpenters.

: also Cabinet Makers and ›iners, and also Builders).

ıot & Smith (and cabinet nakers), Percy st
ɪin William (and builder),)ystershell Hall
ɪmwell J. 86 Side
rnup W. and C. Barras bridge
lder J. High Friar lane
ntley G. Brandling village
ırry Robert (and builder), Churchill st
ırry Robert, Byker bar
ırry Thomas (and builder), Fleece court, Gallowgate
ıthbertson John, Low Friar st
ıvidson J. 28 Cloth Mkt
avison T. 18 Westmoreland street
obson W. Manor chare
ırrier Lawrence, 116 New road
ibson Robert, 120 Blenheim street
ibson Walter, White Swan yard, Cloth Market
raham Joseph (& builder), Albion st
lardy W. Stepney lane
rving John, 21 Vine lane
ames J. Newgate court
ohnston F. 13 Bigg Market
ircaldie J. Low Friar st
awson Thomas, Ballast hills
awson Thomas, Ouseburn
owry John, Ord st
litchinson Thos. St. Peter's
Iorpeth W. Bath lane
'ringle T. Bell's court
Reed M. 1 Bath road
Reed R. East Nelson st
Ross Robert, Spring st ho. 37 Wellington terrace
Scott W. Pandon
Story E. Dispensary lane
Tate Clement, Villa place
Waite and Howard, 22 Elswick East terrace
Weatherhead George, 1 and 2 St. Thomas's st

Lacemen.

See also Drapers, &c.

Duncan S. 184 Pilgrim st
Murray Adam, 34 Northumberland street
Robinson J. P. 18 Grainger st
Robson J. 15 Mosley st

Lamp Black Manufacturers.

Arkley J. 12 Quay
Hoyle R. 14 Sandhill
Lynn R. 5 Lawson st
Reed L. Quay, and at Scotswood

Land Agents and Surveyors.

Marked * are Agents only.

† are Surveyors only.

Bell J. T. W. 1 Higham pl
Bell T. & Sons, 20 Groat Market
*Bolam G. Cross House, Fenkle st
*Bolam W. Bentick terrace
†Bowman E. Westgate st
Dinning S. Clayton st
*Dunn J. 109 Pilgrim st
*Grace E. Drury lane
*Holmes W. 67 Westgate st
*Oliver A. 35 Richmond st
Turner H. Heatonhaugh
Wallace Robert (corporation property surveyor), Guildhall
*Walters R. 14 Eldon square
Welch H. 2 Summerhill gve

Last and Boot Tree Makers.

Noad J. 10 Churchill st
Harrison J. Castle stairs
Pearson C. 19 High bridge

Law Stationers.

Carter & Co. 17 Arcade
Guthrie J. 56 Dean st

Lead Manufacturers and Refiners.

Cookson W. I. and Co. 71 Close
HOWDEN SMELTING COMPANY, Willington quay
James & Co. Ouseburn
Locke, Blackett, & Co. St. Anthony's, 47 Gallowgate, and 21 Close
W. B. lead office, 146 Northumberland street
Walker, Parker, Walkers, and Co. Low Elswick

Leather Japanners.

Harrison R. Stepney bank
Priestman J. Dispensary la

Leather Merchants.

See also Tanners, and also Curriers and Leather Cutters.

Angus G. & Co. 22 Close
Angus H. 45 Newgate st
Bailes & Co. 10 Bigg Market
Boyd G. foot of Dean st
Jobson & Horsfall, Stowell st
Owens and Sons, 16 Low Friar st
Pearson L. 97 Side
Reed R. 64 Newgate st
Ridley J. and Son, 24 Broad chare
Thew J. Darncrook

Leather Pipe & Belt Makers.

Gilroy J. Carliol square
Gilroy James, Queen street, near the High Level bdge
Mills J. 22 Market st

Lemonade, Soda Water, and Ginger Beer Manufacturers.

Dinsdale T. Cloth Market
Gilpin J. and Son, 99 Pilgrim st
Harrison W. St. John's lane
Lamb R. Orchard st
M'Kie W. Dispensary square, Low Friar st
Whinfield J. W. 41 Grainger street and 3 Westgate

Libraries.

Marked * are Circulating Libraries only.

See also Public Institutions, &c.

*Bagnall J. 11 Nun st
CLERICAL BOOK CLUB, W. Kaye, librarian, 14 Blackett st
Dodsworth F. and W. (subscription), 17 Collingwood street
*Everatt A. 17 Newgate st
Franklin William Edward (& news agent), 12 Royal Arcade
*Kaye W. 14 Blackett st
*Loraine Catharine, 55 Pilgrim st
*Marston J. 7 Mosley st
Paradise William (musical), 49 Percy st

Lime, Brick, Hair, Lath, and Cement Dealers.

Clayton and Armstrong, Skinner's burn
Henderson J. Carlisle Old Station
Makepeace G. depot Carlisle Old Station
Reed E. B. Carlisle Old Station
Wilkinson W. B. & Co. Prudhoe st

Lime Burners.

Frazer R. & Sons, Gateshead Park Coal & Coke Depot, Gateshead

Linen Manufacturers.

Bell R. 22 Sandhill
Collier G. 33 Bigg Market
Patterson J. 43 Pilgrim st
Waterson W. 27 East Elswick street
Wilson Geo. 49 Pilgrim st

Livery Stable Keepers.

Crosier J. Eldon lane
Gibson H. 9 Pudding chare
Kaberry & Bilton, Princess st
King T. Clayton street and Westgate st
Robson Ann, High Friar st
Shanks T. and R. 21 High bridge
Sinclair W. 35 Northumberland street
Tait W. Low Friar st
Watson J. R. Westgate st
White G. New Bridge st

Looking-Glass Manufacturers.

Mastaglio V. 45 Grainger st and Carliol st
Molteni Christmas, 47 Grainger street.

Lunatic Asylums

Bath Lane, Donald Macintosh, M.D. proprietor
Belle Grove, T.W. Keenlyside, proprietor

Maltsters.

See also Brewers.

Berkeley W. Hornsby's chare
Gibson John, Benwell
Hall J. Manor st
Jobson, Brothers, & Co. 77 Quay
Marshall R. A. 42 Sandhill
Potter Charles, Forth banks
Ramsay G. H. Derwenthaugh; office Broad chare
Rennoldson John, Blackgate, Castle garth
Turner W. Burn bank

Manure Manufacturers.

Blaydon Chemical Company; office Half Moon court, Bigg Market
Colbeck Thomas L. & Co. (and bone grinders), Scotswood Bone Mill; office Quay side
Hodgson T. & J. (merchants), 25 Side
Holdroyd J. Register st
Langdale & Co. St. Lawrence
Ramsay G. H. Derwenthaugh; office Broad chare
Toroni P. (bone), Ouseburn
Simm J. 8 Sandgate
Tyne Manure and Chemical Company, St. Lawrence

Marble Masons.

Broomfield J. 16 Gallowgate
Craggs R. (and sculptor), 123 Percy st
Davies R. 5 Pilgrim st
Donkin H. New Bridge st
Mather J. 24 Dean st
Montgomery A. 4 New Bridge st
Pearson M. A. Red barns

Marine Store Dealers.

Addy Robert, 29 Percy st
Bell Mary, 174 Pilgrim st
Booth Thomas, 66 St. Ann st
Brand J. 15 Gallowgate
Brough W. New Road
Brown G. 1 Monk st
Brown T. & Co. Love lane
Carnaby R. 31 William st
Carnaby W. 43 Churchill st
Carrick Thos. 14 Argyle st
Donaldson D. Pandon bank
Donnison W. 23 Denton ch
Eastwood Sarah, Byker bank
Echte Mary, 42 Tyne st
Fairless J. East Ballast hills
Fletcher Thomas and Co. New Quay
Green A. 6 Carlton st
Greener Rbt. 32 Butcher bnk
Guthrie G. 23 Quay
Handyside Ann, East Ballast hills
Hill Jacob, East Ballast hills
Hounslow G. 11 Pitt st
Hudson Isabella, Westmoreland lane
Hudson J. Stockbridge New road
Hudson James, Waterloo st and Newgate st
Hunter J. Pandon and Pilgrim st
Ireland R. Back lane
Leighton W. 60 Gallowgate
Liddle David, 23 Percy st
M'Gregor D. 6 Milk Market
Meynell Jos. Melbourne st
Muir James, Byker Bar
Ovenden Benjamin (and waste), Croft st
Reed J. Javel Group Stairs Close
Richardson G. 138 Percy st
Riddell George, Ouseburn bridge
Robson John, 120 Pilgrim st
Rowell George (and grease manufacturer), Head of the Swirle
Scaife J. 43 Churchill st
Simmons Henry John, 71 Dog bank
Wallace T. 5 Percy st
Ward J. B. 113 Head of Side
Wilkinson T. Westgate st

Master Mariners.

Bell Jos. H. 22 Blandford st
Brown John, 31 York st
Brown Michael, Shield st
Bruce D. 8 Hewgill terrace
Cockburn E. 19 Hewgill st
Cooper G. 12 Hewgill terrace
Custance T. W. 42 Richmond street
Dotchin S. 33 Shield st
Finley J. 33 Mansfield st
Hanzell G. North terrace
Harrison W. 45 Shield st
Hart J. 32 Richmond st
Hogg J. 35 Howard st
Macdonald J. 35 Blenheim st
Ogle T. 19 Union terrace
Punshon L. 12 Hood st
Tinn J. 9 Howard st
Vincent R. 9 Copeland ter

Mattress Makers.

Bateman Mry. 170 Pilgrim st
Bolam Mary A. 171 Pilgrim st
Cheetham Thos. 4 Cross st
Farthing J. 83 Blackett st
Hunter J. Railway Arches, Pilgrim st
M'Cormack J. 11 Dog bank
Robson J. 120 Pilgrim st
Royal Victoria Asylum, for the Blind, 79 Northumberland street

Merchants.

Anderson J. & Sons (Russia), 39 Close
Angus T. C. and Co. 22 Close
Armstrong & Co. 8 Cowgate
Atkinson J. 20 Sandhill
Bennett Robert (commission), 26 Quayside
Bilton E. & Co. 42 Sandhill
Black J. & Co. 57 Side
Boldemann, Borries, and Co. 4 and 5 Quay
Bradshaw and Anderson, Fenwick's entry, Quay

Brandling W. and Co. Three Indian Kings' court
Caldwell J. 55 Quay
Cargill and Co. 29 Quay
Carr and Co. 27 Broad chare
Carr, Brothers, and Co. Trinity chare
Christiansen, Schier, and Co. 38 Quay
Clarke A. 42 Sandhill
Clementson C. & Co. (lead), 23 Sandhill
Currie Brothers and Sisson, 1 Side
Dickinson William (general commission), 38 Quayside
Dinning R. 5 Broad chare
Dodd and Co. 35 Broad chare
Drydon J. and Co. Trinity chare
Dunlop W. 43 Sandhill
Ewback Michael, Three Indian Kings' court
Featherstone and Elder, 29 Broad chare
Floor E. T. 41 Quayside
Gray A. & Co. 2 Butcher bank
Gross F. A. (and importer of French & German goods), 8 West Clayton st
Haansbergen Van, W. J. 42 Side
Haggie R. H. 34 Broad chare
Hambro E. I. & Co. 40 Quay
Hamond C. F. 9 Side
Hansen P. Fenwick's entry
Harle J. & Son, 8 Quay
Harris A. & Co. 32 Quay, and at Middlesbro', Stockton, Hartlepool, and Seaham
Harrison A. P. and Co. 3 Broad chare
Harrison, Carr, and Co. 32 Broad chare
Hedley J. 15 Broad chare
Henderson W. jun. 69 Quay
Hoyle R. 14 Sandhill
Hunter & Erichsen, Sandhill
Jobson Brothers, and Co. (commission), 77 Quayside
Leidemann A. and Co. 13 Sandhill
Losh, Wilson, and Bell, 36 Quayside
Martinson W. 9 Broad chare
Mounsey and Clapham, 29 Quay
Perez and Williams, 43 Sandhill
Ramsay Thomas, Broad chare
Pelagrin M. J. 33 Quay
Procter W. B. and Co. 17 Sandhill
Redford Burdus, 37 Quayside; ho. Romulus terrace, Gateshead
Richardson & Co. Sandhill
Richardson Brothers, Bank buildings
Richardson William & Co. 31 Close
Saniter, Ludwig, and Co. 39 Broad chare
Scheele W. (commission), 29 Sandhill
Schmalz G. & Co. 71 Quay
Scott J. I. and H. 49 Side
Shield J. & Co. 62 Grey st. and Old Market lane
Shields Joseph, Son, and Co. Trinity Chambers, Quay
Southern W. Newcastle chare
Stenhouse & Co. 20 Sandhill
Stevenson, Vermehern, and Scott, 1 Sandhill
Svensden & Johnson, Three Indian Kings' court and 1 Savage Gardens, London
Taylor Coll, 38 Quay
Thiedeman & Co. 29 Sandhill
Thompson and Co. 32 Broad chare
Thompson G. 53 Sandhill
Tully and Co. 33 Quayside
Usher R. Manor chare
Wilson H. V. 29 Sandhill

Millers.

(Marked * are also Flour Dealers).

Bell D. Pandon dean and Spital Tongues
*Brown Luke, Heaton mill
Brown R. 23 Close
Davidson Jon. Ouseburn
*Davidson R. Busy Cottage
Davidson R. Jesmond
Drummond T. Stockbridge
Freeman P. Ouseburn bridge
Glaholm J. 2 Close
*Hails W. Ouse st
Hay W. D. 18 Quay
Heron E. Byker hill
*Hopper Joseph, Swirle
Hume J. and Son, Ouseburn
*Hutchinson T. New mills
Meek T. Chimney mills
Proctor J. Willington
Sinton M. Elswick mill
Slater J. 8 Forth st
*Thew E. Lesbury mills, and St. Nicholas's churchyard

Milliners.

See also Dressmakers.

Marked * are also Dressmakers.

Arkley Anna, 12 Grainger st
Bourne H. (and straw plait and warehouseman), 39 Grainger st
Brennan Elizabeth, 6 Newgate street
Brown A. Low Friar st
Chapman J. Low Friar st
Cochrane Isabella, 6 Grainger street
Cook Pliny, 51 Side
*Cooper Ann, 7 Westgatehill terrace
Ellison Matilda, 20 Pilgrim street
*Fawcett Isabella and Margaret, 71 Blandford st
Hardy Elizh. 36 Market st
*Hedley Susan, Jessamine pl
*Henderson Elizabeth, 6 Sandyford lane
Heppell Ann, 8 Grainger st
Humble Christina, 96 West Clayton st
*Humble Mary Ann, 40 West Clayton st
*James Frances, 20 Richmond street
Johnson H. 44 Newgate st
Knox Eleanor, 14 Dog bank
Leach Barbara, 25 Northumberland street
Leybourn D. 37 Pilgrim st
*Mather J. Westgate st
Milburn Elizabeth, Pilgrim st
Mills Barbara and Esther, 86 Newgate st
*Moore A. 89 Blandford st
*Murray A. 34 Northumberland street
*Richardson Misses, 3 Eldon square
Robinson John P. and Co. 18 Grainger st
*Rodger Jane M. 7 Grainger street
Spencer Jane, 51 Blackett st
Stephenson Mrs. 48 Prudhoe street
*Thew Jane, 5 Market st
Thirkill Isblla. 53 Pilgrim st
Thom Isblla. 37 Grainger st
Thornton A. 35 George st
*Turton Misses, 91 Percy st
Wilkinson Miss, 2 Stamfordham place

Millwrights.

Burnett and Thompson, Spring Garden terrace
French W. L. Gallowgate

Hawthorn R. and W. Forth banks
Joicey J. and G. and Co. Forth banks
Laws W. Back lane, Gallowgate
Patterson R. 73 Percy st
Smith J. 50 Newgate st
Stephenson R. & Co. South st

Music & Musical Instrument Sellers.

Binns T. 19 Nelson st
Horn T. 89 and 91 Grey st
Kaye William (music), 5 Blackett st
Liddell M. 6 Pilgrim st
Morland and Co. 23 Collingwood street
Paralie W. 49 Percy st
Porter B. P. 50 Pilgrim st
Warden T. 26 Nun st

Mustard Manufacturers.

Dewar T. 10 Pudding chare
Dodds G. Erick st
Myers Brothers, Wellington place
Sweet Elizabeth, Crofts' Stairs, Manor chare

Nail Manufacturers.

Bourn G. & Co. Stock bridge
Dunn Thomas, Saville court
Galloway J. 10 Westgate st
Galloway W. & Co. Forth st
Pearson W. South st

News Agents.

Bagnall J. 11 Nun st
Bailey J. Clayton st
Barkas R. 19 Percy st
Barlow J. 53 Grainger st
Bowman W. R. 52 Bigg Market
Crother R. 44 Pilgrim st
Crowther I. Denton chare
Duncan W. Westgate
Everatt A. 17 Newgate st
France P. 16 Side
Franklin William Edward (& bookseller & stationer), Central Railway Station, and at the other stations of the N. E. Railway, and Royal Arcade
Gibson Nicholas, 26 New Bridge st
Horn T. Grey st
Stewart W. 41 Head of Side
Watson W. 18 Marlborough street

Newspapers.

Their Publishers, Offices, and Days of Publication.

CHRONICLE, Friday, M. & M. W. Lambert, 42 Grey st
COURANT, Friday, J. Blackwell & Co. 95 Pilgrim st
GUARDIAN, Saturday, Macliver and Bradley, 65 Clayton st
JOURNAL, Saturday, John Hernaman, 108 Grey st
NORTHERN DAILY EXPRESS, J. Watson, 12 West Clayton street
NORTH OF ENGLAND ADVERTISER, Saturday, Robert Ward, 4 Dean st

Notaries—Public.

Dixon T. 6 Grey st
Grey W. J. & Son, 75 Quay
Ingledew and Daggett, 3 Dean st
Young E. M. 29 Sandhill

Nursery and Seedsmen.

Dewar H. 97 Grey st
Finney S. & Co. 27 Groat Market
Hogg Adam, Scotswood rd
Wilcke Thos, (nursery only,) Wingrove Nursery, Elswick
Yellowley Elizabeth, Grainger street

Oil and Colourmen.

Armstrong H. Trinity chambers; works Heworth Shore
Challoner E. 17 Mosley st
Glover H. H. Manor chare
Hindhaugh J. & Co. 38 Cloth Market
Hoyle, Robson, & Co. 35 Close
Myers C. & J. Wellington pl
Rayne C. & J. Low Walker; office Close
Turner J. & Co. Three Indian Kings' court

Opticians and Mathematical Instrument Makers.

Cail & Atkin, 43 Quay
Cail J. (and nautical and safety lamp), 21 Grey st
Cohen D. 9 Mosley st
Donaldson Henry. 46 Grey st
English J. 55 Grey st
Hewitson J. 16 Grey st
Tarelli A. & Son, 65 Grey st

Organ Builders.

Davis J. T. New Bridge st. and Picton place
Graham Wm. 14 Portland pl
Nicholson James, Postern

Outfitters.

Caldwell J. 25 Sandhill and 4 Cloth Market
Cohen L. & F. Sandhill
Cowan N. 1 Collingwood st. and St. Nicholas's square
Emanuel L. 28 Dean st
Glendinning J. 151 Head of the Side
Hill, Nicholson, and Hodge, 29 Grainger street
Joseph B. & Co. 12 Grainger street
Liddell & Scott, 78 Clayton st
Main E. & Co. 28 Grey st
Reid & Co. 40 Side
Spence & Son, 1 and 3 Sandhill

Oyster Dealers.

Atkinson E. B. 9 Shakspere street
Bains A. 8 High bridge
Mosey R. 8 Westgate st
Robinson J. 17 E. Clayton st
Steel C. H. 12 and 14 Shakspere street
Teasdale W. 68 Grainger st. and 7 Collingwood st

Painters and Glaziers.

Alderson T. 4 Trafalgar st
Allinson C. 59 Pilgrim st
Anderson J. 42 Low Friar st
Burlinson J. 117 Percy st
Cooper G. 52 West Clayton st
Dent Eleanor, Cloth Market
Dixon J. 9 Tyne street
Dunn C. 14 Sunderland st
Dunn H. 56 Pilgrim st
Forster W. C. 35 Bigg Mkt
Gibson J. 48 Clayton st
Grieves T. & Son, 21 Pilgrim street
Hodgson J. 40 Westgate st
Jackson J. R. 46 Percy st
Jackson W. 4 Newgate st
Kennady W. 64 Pilgrim st
Laidler W. 49 High Friar st
Lawson R. and Son, 63 Northumberland st
Messenger J. 37 High bridge
Montgomery John, Castle garth
Paxton W. 3 Groat Market
Potts J. Cross st
Richardson J. & Co. 29 St. Nicholas's Church yard

bson W. Drury lane
mon R. S. 57 Newgate st
ott J. 3 Darncrook
bald J. Hinde st. West
ence & Sayers, 48 Bigg Market
ewart J. 21 Pudding chare
ewart J. 13 Marlborough crescent
arse T. 83 Percy st
ompson J. 122 New road
urnbull Wm. 7 Railway bnk
all T. 4 St. John's lane
atson J. 47 Newgate st
ilson A. 23 High Friar st
ise A. 4 High Friar lane

Paper Hangers.

ee also the Paper Stainers, and also Upholsterers.

rchbold T. 24 Gallowgate
irvin J. 28 Market st
amb D. Market open, Nun street
ather T. 39 Percy st
essenger J. 37 High brdge
Richardson W. 23 Pilgrim st
Robson R. 2 & 4 Saville row
Salmon R. S. 57 Newgate st
Watson Joseph, 47 Newgate street

Paper Manufacturers.

Annandale & Sons, 79 Westgate st.; works Shotley bridge and Lintzford
Charlton T. & Co. Benwell Paper Mill
Fletcher, Falconar, and Co. Scotswood
Grace N. & Co. Scotswood
Hudson H. (and marine store dealer), Orpeth Paper Mill
M'Gregor D. 6 Milk Market

Paper Stainers.

Astrop J. 25 Westmoreland st
Cooper G. (and painter and hanger), 52 Clayton st
Gibson J, 48 Clayton st
Girvin J. 28 Market st
Goodlad & Co. 16 West Clayton st
Morrison & Co. (and importers of French paper hangings), 21 East Clayton street
Watson J. 7 Newgate st

Pawnbrokers.

Bowman H. 46 Low Friar st
Bramwel W. New Quay
Craven T. & C. 24 Pudding chare
Davidson G. 10 Lime st
Davison Thomas, 10 Manor chare
Elliott R. 38 Side
Fothergill R. S. 74 New road
Garret J. 1 St. John's lane
Graham Sarah, 68 New rd
Henderson J. 12 Marlbro' st
Jameson Ann, 19 Broad ch
Lupton H. B. 159 and 161 Pilgrim st
Maxwell M. C. 62 Pilgrim st
Maxwell R. T. 81 Pilgrim st
Morclure C. Ouse st
Reed J. Neville court
Rowell S. 11 Northumberland court
Shaw J. 24 St. Nicholas's churchyard
Smith R. 6 Upper Buxton st
Spencer J. 72 Newgate st
Thompson John, 46 Prudhoe street
Vipond J. 5 Queen st
Williamson David Spence, 7 Rosemary lane
Wilson E. Wall knoll
Wilson W. 12 Pilgrim st

Physicians.

(Marked * are also Surgeons.)

*Alexander James, 36 Northumberland street and 1 Saville row
Bulman D. 17 Market st
*Burnup M. 8 Derwent pl
Carlton E. 7 Eldon square
Dawson W. 1 Eldon square
DeMey W. F. 15 Eldon sq
Embleton D. 39 Northumberland street
*Gibson Charles, 34 West Clayton st
*Greenhow E. 21 Elswick villas
Hayle T. (homœopathic), 3 Jesmond terrace
Headlam T. E. 44 Northumberland street
*Houseman J. 147 Percy st
Humble T. 4 Eldon square
Pearse J. S. (dispensary), 14 Nelson st
Robinson G. 25 Eldon sq
White D. B. Portland place

Piano-Forte Manufacturers.

Shields Thomas & Son, 65 Northumberland st
Graham W. 14 Poorland pl

Piano-Forte Tuners.

See also Organ Builders.

Davis J. T. Picton place
Graham W. New Bridge st
Marshall G. 9 Brunswick pl
Woodman J. 2 Prudhoe st

Picture Dealers and Cleaners and Print Sellers.

Aaronson L. 107 Clayton st
Fox T. 67 Westgate st
Hardy J. 67 Grainger st
Hogarth T. C. 102 Grey st
Moor G. 29 Mosley st
Tweedy T. H. 44 Grainger st

Plane Makers.

Gowland C. 17 Groat Mkt
Hall T. and Co. 11 Bigg Market
Miller J. 73 Clayton st

Plasterers.

Aitkin J. 12 Hinde st
Dodds R. 37 Prudhoe st
Good James, 42 Churchill st
Lundi F. (and figure and mould maker), Park place
Martin J. 11 Hewgill terrace
Montgomery J. (& modeller), 65 Percy street
Wilkinson W. B. and Co. (and manufacturers of plaster of Paris, cements, chimney-pieces, &c. and architectural modellers), Prudhoe st

Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

Marked * are also Coppersmiths

Atkinson J. 59 High Friar street
Bailey G. 49 Westgate
Brittain S. 135 Pilgrim st
Christie J. & Co. 2 & 3 Low Friar st
Cook J. 7 Cross st
Deas A. 9 Manor chare
Deas C. 15 Bigg Market
*Dove G. 6 Northumberland street
Elliott Edward (and coppersmith), 10 Pudding chare
*Ellis & Henderson, Erick st
Frazer J. 35 Bigg Market
*Glaholm J. & Son, Manor chare
Jobling C. 2 Lisle st
Little J. H. and I. H. 61 Clayton st
Milbourn W. 59 High bridge
Mills John (& brass founder), 5 Forth st
Murray J. 13 Painterheugh
Nicholson G. 16 Manor st
*Plummer B. St. Peter's; office 10 Cowgate
*Simpson G. W. 48 Blandford street

Spence Edward, 6 Close
Stewart and Young, 5 Market st
Sutler John & Co. (coppersmiths), 31 Low Friar st
•Watson H. High bridge
Wilson W. Dispensary lane

Potato Merchants.

Brown J. 10 Nun st
Fisher E. Grinding chare
Guthrie G. D. 23 Quay
Moody D. 77 Quay
Russell William, Nun'sgate
Sanderson J. 20 Clayton st

Printers.

Barlow J. Grainger st and 1 Nelson st
Benson M. 61 Side
Blackwell J. and Co. 95 Pilgrim st
Cail & Atkin, 43 Quay
Christie J. 4 Nelson st
Clark J. J. 13 St. Nicholas's churchyard
Crow W. S. 42 Side
Dent R. 30 Pilgrim st
Dodds M. S. 34 Quay
Fordyce W. 89 Pilgrim st
Forster J. G. and Co. 75 Clayton st
Green G. 42 Side
Hunter & Co. 50 Grainger st
Lambert M. and M. W. 44 Grey st
Leighton B. W. 11 Grainger street
Macliver & Bradley, Clayton street
Ormston & Smith, 49 Side
Phillipson & Hare, 45 Grey street
Pigg Thomas and James (and stationers, engravers, &c.), 81 Clayton st
Rankin R. 10 Side
Reid A. 40 Pilgrim st
Rhagg J. A. 109 Pilgrim st
Selkirk J. Market st
Simpson T. and Sons, 26 Dean st
Walker William R. Arcade
Ward R. (and lithographer and publisher), 4 Dean st
Watson W. 18 Marlborough street

Professors.

(Marked * are Professors of Music).

•Ainsworth R. R. 18 Duke st
•Allen Mary, 28 Sunderland street
Amers Miss, 28 Sunderland street
Beda A. W. (languages), 2 Saville row
D'Acosta F. (languages), 49 Howard st
Darling William, Croft st
•Davidson Mary, 9 Cumberland row
De Fivas A. (languages), 21 Eldon place
Gombert J. A. (languages), 10 Princess st
•Grant Emily, 53 Leazes ter
•Harrison J. T. M. 16 Northumberland lane
•Hemy H. F. 70 Northumberland street
•Ions T. M.B Oxon, 32 Ryehill
•Ireland Mary, 37 Blackett st
•Jay P. 3 Low Swinburne pl
•Jay W. F. 3 Low Swinburne place
•Ketelle S.W. 15 Saville row
•Larbalestier Isabella Stirling (and languages), 52 Blackett street
•Liddle J. S. 26 Oxford st
•Liddell M. 3 Wesley ter
Lowenburg J.D. (languages), 71 Blackett st
•Potts E. 21 Nun st
•Potts M. (and dealer in piano-fortes), 24 Eldon pl
•Pyburn J. 14 Trafalgar st
Redshaw Middleton (and organist), 24 Westmoreland terrace
•Sessford John, 10 Percy ct
Sinclair J. (dancing), 20 Nelson st
•Thompson H. 6 Heaton terrace
Watson Mrs. M. 67 Blackett street
•Watson R. 13 Cottenham st
•Watson T. S. 17 Grainger st
•Weddell G. H. 11 Percy st
•Willoughby R. 26 Carliol st

Provision Merchants.

Marked * are Importers.

•Bigger B. 61 Close
Courtenay J. C. 47 Side and 32 Close
•Feathersoh & Elder, 29 Broad chare
Wilson R. & Son, Bewick st

Rag Merchant.

Barron John, Westgate Woollen Mill

Railway Carriage & Waggon Builders.

Atkinson & Philipson, 15 Pilgrim st
Burnup J. and H. Elswick court
Burnop W. and C. (and timber merchants, &c.), Barras bridge
Rayne and Burne, Ouse st. Ouseburn; office 22 Broad chare

Register Offices for Servants.

Bass E. 96 Northumberland street
Bianchi Isabella, 34 Pilgrim street
Boag Jane, 64 Pilgrim st
Cruikshanks Mary, 31 Denton chare
Curry Elizah. 10 Newgate st
Davison Mary, 30 Prudhoe street
Davison Mary Ann, 33 Pilgrim st
Elliott Ann, 51 Thornton st
Fethergill Isabella, 12 Percy st
Graham Amelia, 11 Blackett street
Liddle Elizabeth, 7 Westgate street
Little Ann Jane, 45 Percy st
Lowthin Jane, 9 Denton ch
Scott Ann, 10 Grainger st
Stephenson Isabella, 16 Collingwood st
Weddell Dorothy, 11 Percy st

Registrars of Births & Deaths.

All Saints', Matthew G. Renwick, 18 Trafalgar st
Byker, J. Findley, Hardy's buildings, Stepneyfield
St. Andrew's, Ralph Hodgson, Oxford st
St. Nicholas's Benjn. Baker, 6 Derwent place
Westgate, G. Willis, 1 John street, Arthur's hill

Rope and Twine Manufacturers.

Bell R. 22 Sandhill
Crawhall J. & Sons (patent), St. Ann's Ropery, New rd
Douglas J. New mills
Dunn L. 8 Broad chare
Haggie R. H. and Co. Willington; office 34 Broad chare
Johnson J. St. Peter's
Murdock G. 52 Percy st

cholson E. 113 Percy st
ORTHUMBERLAND PATENT ROPE, TWINE, AND NET COMPANY, Spital tongues
OYAL VICTORIA ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND (twine only, and manufacturers of all descriptions of fine knitted work), Northumberland street
mith T. and W. St. Lawrence; office Broad chare and Forth banks
Vaters G. Forth Banks

addlers & Harness Makers.
(See also Coach and Harness Manufacturers.)

llison John, Byker hill
Dewar P. 31 Groat Market
Halliday G. 16 Collingwood street
Hancock T. & J. 50 Sandhill
Mew Elizth. 68 Pilgrim st
Mills J. 22 Market st
Newton J. 25 Grainger st
Robertson J. 16 Newgate st
Spraggon C. R. 35 Bigg Market
Turnbull R. 35 Newgate st
Walton J. 40 Cloth Market

Sail Makers.

Buckham J. 42 Quay
Curson R. Milk Market
Gilchrist W. C. 38 Quay
Guthrie T. Spicer lane
Harrison J. 7 Quay
Morrison H. F. 7 Spicer lane
Robertson J. J. Burn bank
Taylor A. Byker chare

Salt Merchants.

Edminson G. 39 Sandhill
Hunter G. 26 Sandhill

Sanitary Pipe Manufacturers.

Hairiman W. & Co. Carlisle Old Station; works Blaydon
Humble and Morris, St. Lawrence

Saw Makers.

Burgoin Alfred, Fighting Cocks' yard, Bigg Market
Carr G. 8 Nun st

Saw Mill Owners.

Burnup W. and C. (and timber merchants, &c.), Barras bridge
Carr and Co. Old Mansion House, Close; office 27 Broad chare
Clayton & Armstrong, Skinner's burn
Grey Brothers (planing and desiccating); works, 59 Newgate st
Hair J. and Co. St. Peter's; office 21 Quay
Hardy G. H. Stopney field
Harle W. and Co. St. Lawrence; office Trinity chambers
M'Rae and Thompson (and timber merchants), Gallowgate
Palmer G. & C. M. Dunston; office 29 Quay
Reed E. B. West Blandford st

Seed Crushers.

Hoyle, Robson, and Co. 35 Close
Rayne C. and J. 28 Close

Seedsmen—Field.
(See also Nurserymen and Seedsmen.)

Anderson J. Carliol square
Bell R. & Co. 10 Grainger st
Errington Edward, 23 Groat Market
Hindhaugh J. and Co. 38 Cloth Market
Hodgson R. E. 214 Market
Lascelles J. 229-30 New Market
Pattison T. Angas's court
Proctor W. B. and Co. 17 Sandhill
Temperley J. 8 Side

Ship Builders.

Adamson T. and Sons, Willington quay
Coutts & Parkinson (iron), Willington quay
Cunningham W. St. Lawrence
Fulton R. Nelson st
Hair J. and Co. St. Peter's; office 21 Quay
Hills Thomas, Tyne st
Hopper A. & R. (and patent slipway, &c.) Nelson street, North shore
Miller, Ravenhill, & Salkeld (iron), Low Walker
Mitchell C. and Co. (iron), Low Walker
Palmer Brothers, and Co. (iron), 13 Quay; Works Jarrow
Smith T. & W. (iron and wood), St. Peter's, and New Dock, North Shields; office Broad chare
Toward E. (iron), St. Peter's

Ship Chandlers.

Bolton G. F. 13 Quay
Featherston and Elder, 29 Broad chare
Potts T. Clarence st
Robertson J. J. 28 Broad chare
Sewell J. & Co. Fenwick entry
Snowdon J. Quay
Taylor A. Byker chare
Thompson M. & Co. Broad chare

Shipowners.

Beckwith George W. (and merchant), Tyne Bridge end
Carr L. S. Broad chare
Clarke and Dunn, Quay
Cunningham W. St. Lawrence
Doeg W. 10 Victoria terrace
Dukes M. 2 Hood street, Sandyford lane
Falconer W. 66 Blandford st
Farrage J. 21 Simpson st
Graham E. Watergate, Quay
Gray G. 12 Rye hill
Hair J. and J. St. Peter's
Hodgson R. W. 33 Quay
Hutchinson E. Stepney field
Jameson R. 22 Shieldfield Green
Liddle J. 6 Leazes terrace
Miller J. 34 Rye hill
Nichol, Ludlow, & Company, Watergate, Quay
Ogle T. 19 Union terrace
Ormston J. 58 Quay
Potts J. 2 Broad chare
Robertson J. J. 2 Byrom st
Russell G. G. 2 Queen sq
Scott J. I. and H. 49 Side
Scott J. O. Quay
Shield J. Son, and Co. Trinity chare
Smith C. and Son, 2 Broad chare
Smith T. & W. Broad chare
Storey R. Fenwick's entry
Strachan John, Broad chare
Swan R. Trinity Chambers
Swan R. W. 30 Quay
Swan W. 40 Blackett st
Thompson Mark, Quayside
Watson R. 17 Nixon st
Welford F. 10 Broad chare
Wilkin J. 17 East parade
Wilson J. Prospect place, Shieldfield

Shot Manufacturers.

Locke, Blackett, and Co. Gallowgate Lead Works
Walker, Parker, Walkers, and Co. Elswick Lead Works

Silver and Goldsmiths.

See also Jewellers.

Lister W. and Son, 12, 14, and 16 Mosley st
Mather J. 24 Dean st
Reid and Sons, 41 Grey st
Sewell T. 27 Side
Terry J. 80 Grey st
Walton J. Painter heugh

Slaters and Slate Merchants

Beck E. Gallowgate
Burnup J. 77 West Clayton st
Potts James, Broad chare
Shevill T. Liverpool st
Tueart Stephen (slater, tiler, and builder), 4 Pandon bnk
Wylie W. 7 Terrace place
Youll William and Robert, Leazes lane

Smiths.

See also Engineers, Millwrights, and Farriers.

Marked * are also Bell Hangers and † are also Ship Smiths.

*Alder T. High bridge
Armstrong W. 105 Percy st
Bambridge J. Love lane
*Bell & Turnbull, Postern
†Bell J. Nelson st. North sh
Blacklock John, West Blandford street
Braeg H. Seam st
*Donkin D. 12 High Friar st
*Elliott J. and Son (whitesmiths), Low Friar st
Ferguson R. 138 Head of Side
French W. L. (machine), Gallowgate
Gallon John, jun. (ship, &c.), Blue Anchor chare
Gallon W. Brewery bank
*Graham J. Forth banks
Hall G. 45 Waterloo st
*Hall R. 35 Bigg Market
Hogg J. Stepney bank
*Howdon J. St. Lawrence
Howdon William, Duke st
Jackson & Jopling (and bell hangers), 23 Westgate st
Jackson J. W. (& machinist), 51 Westgate
Lawson T. Ouseburn
Martin and Spours, Pudding chare
*Melrose J. Erick st
†Rowell S. Clarence st
Scott A. D. Victoria Market
*Scott J. New road
*Scott W. Manor chare
*Stoddart John, Low Friar st
Thompson T. Gallowgate
Tinn John & Son, Close
Waterston Brothers, Elswick Forge
†Wheldon J. Clarence st
Winship R. & Son, Byker bar
*Youll J. 12 Northumberland street

Solicitors.

Abbs C. 45 Westgate st
Adamson W. and C. M. 14 Clayton st. West
Allan M. 42 Mosley st
Allan R. M. 7 Dean st
Anderson J. Westmoreland House, Westgate st
Armstrong G. 60 Dean st
Armstrong P. 10 Mosley st
Arnott James (and deputy clerk of the peace), Guildhall
Beckington C. Lax's court
Bell Octavius, 67 Westgate street
Blacklock J. 66 Grey st
Bolton G. Westgate st
Bownas G. 6 Sandhill
Brewis G. 59 Grey st
Brown John & Son, 50 Side
Browne W. J. 109 Pilgrim st
Chartres W. 22 Grey st
Chater T. and W. 10 Mosley street
Clavering J. 9 Collingwood street
Clayton J. & M. Guildhall
Cockcroft L. M. 31 Grainger street
Cram G. W. 44 Dean st
Dixon T. 6 Grey st
Dove T. 6 Northumberland street
Dunn W. 97 Pilgrim st
Edgecombe J. T. 16 Eldon square
Ellison P. G. 9 Arcade
Fenwick H. W. Farrington court
Fenwicks and Falconar, 78 West Clayton st
Fleming John (and solicitor to the Freight and Demurrage Association, Newcastle), 43 Westgate street
Forster G. (and clerk to guardians and superintendent registrar), Pilgrim st
Forster M. and J. L. 86 Grey street
Fraser H. 13 Dean st
Gee R. H. 44 Percy st
Gibson G. T. Bank buildings
Green R. Y. 32 Mosley st
Griffith and Crighton, 1 Arcade
Griffiths E. Bank buildings
Hall Edward, 115 Pilgrim st
Harle, Bush, and Gass, 2 Butcher bank
Harle William Lockey, 2 Butcher bank
Hewison I. 53 Westgate st
Hodge and Harle, 40 Grey street
Hoyle J. T. 30 Grey st
Ingledew and Daggett, 7 Dean st
Jobling M. L. 41 Westgate st
Joel J. G. 76 Grey st
Johnston W. 36 Mosley st
Keenlyside Thomas, 42 Westgate street
Lambert R. 16 Market st
Laws & Glynn, 39 Grey st
Leadbitter R. 48 Westgate st
Mather E. 14 Grey st
Philipson R. P. 18 Sandhill
Punshon N. K. 13 Dean st
Reed S. (and coroner), 114 Grey st
Ridley J. 63 Westgate st
Scaife J. 9 Arcade
Spencer R. 29 Sandhill
Stable & Dees, 89 Pilgrim st
Stanton P. H. 23 Sandhill
Stoker J. G. (and coroner), 105 Pilgrim st
Story H. 16 Market st
Swan and Burnup, 105 Pilgrim street
Wailes G. 15 Arcade
Wanless W. 3 Collingwood st
Watson J. 10 Royal Arcade
Welford E. D. and T. W. Market st
Young E. M. 29 Sandhill

Stationers.

See also Booksellers and Stationers.

Marked * are Wholesale.

Fordyce William, Pilgrim st
*Forster and Hara, 56 Side
*Huntley J. 34 Side
Kaye William, Blackett st
Ormston and Smith, 40 Side
Parker John and Co. 4 Sandhill
*Pigg J. 71 Pilgrim st
*Robinson R. 62 and 64 Side
*Simpson T. and Son, 28 Dean st

Temple I. 37 Butcher bank
Turner R. Grey st

Stay and Corset Makers.

Alport Miss, 48 Collingwood st
Anderson Ann, 79 Blackett st
Dawson R. 30 Newgate st
Hay Emma P. 54 Grainger st
Helme Isabella, 68 Side
Lumley Isabella, 22 Collingwood street
Potts E. 80 St. Mary's place
Thompson Ann, 38 Northumberland st
Wake Isabella, 1 Butcher bank

Steel Spring Manufacturers.

Cookson C. E. & Co. South st
Spencer J. & Son, Newburn; office, 5 Westgate st

Stencillers and Colourers.

Allinson C. 59 Pilgrim st
Archbold T. 24 Gallowgate
Archbold W. Newgate court
Currie W. 6 Low Friar st
Proud W. F. Bath lane
Richardson Elizabeth, 1 Newgate st
Richardson W. 18 Liverpool street

Stone Merchants.

Makepeace G. 14 Elswick la
Potts J. 2 Broad chare
Robson R. Hills place

Stove, Grate, and Fender Manufacturers.

Carr G. 8 Nun st
Donkin D. 12 High Friar st
Holmes J. Fighting cocks yd
Mather J. 24 Dean st
Walker H. 42 Westgate st
Walker W. H. 93 Percy st

Straw Bonnet Makers.

Dobinson Ann, 54 W. Pitt st
Dobson C. 22 Sunderland st
Ellison Matilda, 26 Pilgrim st
Gibson Ann, 1 Percy st
Guthrie H. 4 Erick st
Harrison Margaret, 11 Manor chare
Innes J. 6 Stamfordham pl
Whitehead Bridget, 52 Wesley street
Wren W. 62 West Clayton st

Straw Hat and Plait Dealers.

Bourne Henry (and warehouseman), 39 Grainger st
Wren W. 62 West Clayton st

Surgeons.

(See also Physicians.)

Allison H. P. 1 Regent ter
Annandale T. 45 Northumberland st
Birley C. 3 Richmond st
Boyd W. 5 Marlboro' crescent
Bolton A. Infirmary
Brown J. G. 27 Pilgrim st
Burnup Martin, M.D. 8 Derwent place
Byrne W. 2 Stepney terrace
Carr W. 18 Newgate st
Chambers P. T. 22 Newgate
Clark G. N. 20 Newgate st
Edgcombe J. 13 Pilgrim st
Elliot H. (homœopathic dispensary), 32 Northumberland street
Elliot W. 58 Newgate st
Featherstonhaugh H. 6 New Bridge st
Fife Sir J. W. H. & J. B. 9 Hood st
Fife W. H. Summerhill House
Frost S. M. 2 Oxford st
Furness T. A. 24 Percy st
Gibb C. J. Westgate st
Gibb J. 5 Adelaide terrace
Gilchrist J. 26 Pilgrim st
Greenhow H. H. 28 Eldon st
Greenhow Thomas M. West Clayton st
Gregson T. L. 36 Westgate st
Harvey H. 6 Eldon square
Hawthorn J. 22 Portland pl
Heath G. Y. 22 Bigg Market
Heath H. 22 Bigg Market
Hood G. F. 14 Westgate st
I'Anson W. Arthur's hill
Larkin C. 8 Fenkle st
Liddell J. 1 Pilgrim st
Lightfoot R. 37 Northumberland st
M'Nay T. F. 21 Ridley villas
Manford F. W. 32 New Bridge st
Miller J. 61 Westgate st
Nesham W. 2 Northumberland street
Newton W. 13 Hood st
Potter H. G. 3 Jesmond High terrace
Preston W. 46 Westgate
Preston W. C. 8 New Bridge street
Rayne S. W. 61 Westgate st
Richardson C. 20 Portland pl
Sang J. 1 Charlotte square
Shiell W. R. 47 Blackett st
Stainthorpe G. F. Victoria st
Talmadge A. 43 Northumberland st
Thompson T. Y. 1 Oxford st
Winship W. 12 Percy st

Surgical Instrument, Truss, and Bandage Makers.

Clark R. 31 Mosley st
Donaldson H. 46 Grey st
M'Queen R. 52 Grainger st
Marley S. 23 Westgate st
Sharp J. 26 Market st

Tailors.

See also Drapers—Woollen, and also Outfitters.
Marked * are also Drapers.

Aisbitt Joseph, 82 Shield st
*Armstrong, Watson, and Simpson, Mosley st
*Banks Martha, 5 Northumberland street
*Barton S. 4 Market st
Beach J. 14 Princess st
Bell A. 16 St. James's st
Best A. 71 George st
Best John, 17 Terrace place
Bews T. 44 West Clayton st
Blair G. 46 West Clayton st
Blair G. Oystershell lane
*Bowmaker J. 2 Fenkle st
Brannon Thomas, 172 Pilgrim street
Brown W. 2 Nun st
*Burnand R. 4 Pilgrim st
Cairncross John, 32 Pilgrim street
Chantler W. 28 Mosley st
Chatto E. 25 Villa place
Chisholm T. S. 10 George st
Cockerton G. 57 Side
Crosier E. 11 Prudhoe st
*Currie G. 24 Clayton st
Curry M. 17 Blenheim st
Dixon Henry, 82 Grey st
Dixon J. 10 Brandling village
*Dransfield J. 96 Grey st
Easton J. 64 Pilgrim st
*Easton M. 30 Market st
Elliott J. 17 Groat Market
Elliott W. 86 West Clayton st
Emmerson Stephen, 6 Albion place
Ferguson F. 17 Sunderland st
Fisher J. 1 Waterloo st
Forster J. 37 Pilgrim st
Forster T. 25 Pilgrim st
Gibb G. East Ballast hills
Gibson T. 87 Pilgrim st
Gilly J. 56 Blandford st
*Glendinning John, Head of the Side
Grahamsley J. Castlegarth
Hall R. 22 Spring Garden terrace

Hayes Thos. 21 St. John's la
Henderson J. 37 Wesley st
Henderson N. 6 Stowell sq
Henderson Wm. 16 Pitt st
Hildreth J. 105 Blenheim st
Hindmarsh W. 4 Crescent pl
Hymers R. Blackgate
Ing A. 22 High bridge
Jackson H. 13 Wellington st
Johnston T. 37 George st
•Joseph B. & Co. 12 Grey st
Joyce R. 3 Blandford st
•Kettle J. 20 Quay
Liddell & Scott, 78 Clayton st
Lithes Robert, 16 Byker bk
Lucas J. 4 Charlotte square
McDonald J. 14 Collingwood street
McGow J. Pilgrim st
Mafham F. Leazes lane
•Main Edwd & Co. 28 Grey st Grey st
Mather Wm. 52 Churchill st
Maughan William, 12 Plummer street, Scotswood road
Mills J. 32 Percy st
Moffatt A. Zion court, Westgate street
Moffet R. 11 Side
Mole Anthony, 24 Hinde st. West
Nairn J. 9 Northumberland street
Newton J. C. 2 Castlegarth
Newton J. C. 11 Postern
Nichol W. 129 Pilgrim st
Nixon T. T. 42 Westgate
Ormston J. 47 Elswick st
Peacock G. 49 East Clayton street
Pitch R. 20 Buxton st
Pitte W. 48 Westgate st
Pogg A. 8 Grainger st
•Pigg R. and J. 17 Pilgrim street
Porteous Jos. 17 Spital place
•Pringle T. 109 Grey st
•Podshaw J. and Son, Collingwood street
Rewcastle W. 27 Westmoreland terrace
Richardson M. 33 St. John's lane
Ridley George, 7 York st
Ridley Wm. 26 Waterloo st
Scarlet G. 21 Collingwood st
Scott Henry, 17 East Clayton street
Scott J. 46 Grainger st
Scott J. Temple st
Scott T. 103 Clayton st
Shotton J. 4 Lawson st
Smith J. 53 Pitt st
Snowdon A. 66 Tyne st
Stark & Johnson, 8 Grey st
Stobart G. 31 Edward st
Straughan J. 3 Crescent pl
Strong W. 12 Carliol st
Stuart P. 53 Pilgrim st
Tallantire G. 10 Hedley st
•Teasdale T. Clayton st
•Thompson J. 54 Blackett st
Thompson W. 34 Prudhoe st
Walker J. High Friar lane
Wardle J. Vine lane
Wilkin B. 29 Wellington ter
Willens G. 26 Leazes lane

Tallow Chandlers

Allan M. 31 Sandhill
Allon Catharine Ann, 15 Sandgate
Dryden H. 60 Clayton st
Fawcett J. and J. Scotch Arms yard, Bigg Market
Glaholm E. 8 Pudding chare
Hutchinson M. 37 St. Nicholas's churchyard
Laidlaw G. T. 143 Head of the Side
Marshall T. Low Friar st
Nesham W. 14 Bigg Market
Whinfield R. C. and Co. 31 Pilgrim st

Tanners.

Angus H. 45 Newgate st
Bargate G. & Co. Darncrook
Brown T. 29 Westgate
Fenwick J. G. & Co. Darncrook
Harrison R. Stepney bank
Mason & Co. Gibson st
Park John, Temple court
Pattinson R. & Son, 35 Gallowgate
Pearson L. 30 Blagdon st and 72 Side
Priestman J. Dispensary la
Richardson J. & E. 39 Newgate street
Rutherford Charles and Thos. West Blandford st
Stephenson & Wilson, Bigg Market

Tea Dealers.

See also Grocers and Tea Dealers.

Mouat P. and Co. 38 Grainger street
Sidney and Ray, 76 Grey st

Temperance Hotels and Boarding Houses.

Bell R. P. 33 Mosley st
Gibson Isabella, 9 Nun st
Grey T. 22 West Clayton st
Halden H. 24 Collingwood st
Jaap J. 2 Market st
James Elizth. 68 Pilgrim st
Potts J. (commercial), 24 Newgate st
Robinson J. 2 Collingwood st
Simpson E. 49 Grainger st
Watson A. 9 Grainger st
Wilcke Thomas, 90 Grey st

Timber Merchants.

Burnup W. and Co. (and saw mill owners, &c.), Barras bridge
Carr & Co. 27 Broad chare
Clayton & Armstrong, Skinner's burn
Dobson W. Manors
Doeg and Skelton, 26 Broad chare
Frazer Alex. 7 Quay side
Haggie Brothers, Erick st
Hair J. and Co. St. Peter's quay; office Quay
Hall Brothers, 4 Broad ch
Hardy G. H. Stepneyfield
Hardy P. & D. Manors
Harle W. and Co. St. Lawrence; office Trinity chambers
Harland John, 39 Waterloo st
Herring J. 69 Close
Hindhaugh N. (representatives of) Ouseburn
Hood A. & Co. 31 Broad chre
Lawrence J. jun. 5 Quay
M'Rae and Thompson (and saw mill owners), Gallowgate
Muse M. Skinner's burn, Close
Palmer G. & C. M. 29 Quay
Potts J. 2 Broad chare
Rennoldson and Farley, 33 Quay, and Ouseburn
Rickelton W. 18 East Elswick street
Robson T. 8 Albert terrace
Southern W. Rewcastle chare
Tully & C. 33 Quay

Tin and Iron-Plate Workers and Braziers.

Boston R. 130 Percy st
Christie J. and Co. 2 Low Friar st
Cox W. 5 Clarence st
Davies J. 58 Waterloo st
Ellison J. & W. 102 Pilgrim street
Fearney N. 17 Blackett st
Goldie Thos. (and gasfitter) 67 St. Ann's st. Sandgate
Hetherington J. 4 Grainger street

ills J. 136 and 155 Pilgrim street
ittle J. H. 61 Clayton st
'Kay John, Elswick la
earson W. South st
roctor T. 29 Side
obson John, 15 Percy st
obson R. 60 Arthur's hill
ewell R. 10 Cloth Market
'heatley A. H. 30 Clarence street

'obacco and Snuff Dealers.

Marked * are Manufacturers.

Anderson T. 36 Side
Dickinson W. O. 121 and 123 Head of the Side
allow M. 15 Northumberland street
arrage W. and Son, 10 Collingwood st
inlay J. H. 28 Collingwood street
'oss J. W. 38 Clayton st
raham J. 40 Bigg Market
Harvey J. and J. S. Hanover square
Iopper J. 111 Pilgrim st
Iouat P. and Co. 17 Grainger street
'rendergast J. B. 13 Arcade
Richardson J. 22 Dean st
mith R. 120 Grey st
Spencer M. H. 4 Sandhill
tark J. 46 East Clayton st
'ate H. 8 Sandhill
'elfer John, 11 Nun st
Vard T. E. and Co. 50 Cloth Market
Veir S. 30 Mosley st
'oung R. 64 Pilgrim st

Toy Dealers.

Mastaglio V. 49 Grainger st
Molteni C. 47 Grainger st
Drigoni J. & Co. 41 Dean st
'arelli A. & Son, 65 Grey st

Turners.

Batey J. 112 Pilgrim st
'arr G. 8 Nun st
'oates T. 135 Pilgrim st
Hall W. 15 Newgate st
Mills G. Scotch Arms yard
'obling G. Factory lane
'ickersgill Jno. Trafalgar st
Rowley F. Newgate st
Spencer R. 21 Groat Market
'aylor C. 100 Pilgrim st
Wright M. 13 Bigg Market

Umbrella & Parasol Makers.

Bianchi C. 34 Pilgrim st
Brown Ann, 4 Mosley st
Scott J. 74 Pilgrim st

Upholsterers.

See also Cabinet Makers, and Cabinet Makers and Joiners.

Alderson T. 34 St. John's la
Currie Margaret, 47 Blenheim street
Cuthbertson J. W. 7 Lisle st
Davison Jane, 71 Clayton st
Farthing J. Pilgrim st
Gilpin H. & Co. 14 Market
Mather T. 39 Percy st
Sopwith Thomas and John (and cabinet makers), Sandyford lane

Veterinary Surgeons.

Charlton J. 8 Butcher's bank
Cockburn J. St. John's lane
Heads J. 21 Pudding chare
Hunter J. Fighting Cocks' yard
Hutton and Wilkinson, 49 Pilgrim st
King T. 60 Westgate st
Scott E., M.R.V.C.L. Manor chare
Stephenson C. 35 Bigg Mkt

Walking Stick Manufacturer

Lockey John (wholesale), Seam st

Watch and Clock Makers.

See also Clock Makers.

Marked * are Chronometer Makers, † are Jewellers.

Bailey S. 52 Quay
Carmichael R. 4 Marlborough street
Daneyger L. 121 Pilgrim st
Donald A. E. 94 Grey st
*Donald & Son, 4 Grey st
Fairweather T. Shed quay
Forster J. 1 Broad chare
†French T. V. 76 Pilgrim st
Gregson T. 8 Collingwood st
Hodgson Charles, 22 Newgate street
Kirton W. 18 Collingwood st
†Lister W. & Sons, 12, 14 and 16 Mosley st
Lupton H. 159 Pilgrim st
Middlemiss M. 18 Bigg Mkt
Mottram P. 47 Grainger st
*†Reid & Sons, 41 Grey st
Potts E. 21 Nun st
Robson W. E. 14 Cloth Mkt
Sewell T. 27 Side
†Terry J. 80 Grey st
†Thompson R. 6 Arcade
Tinkler N. W. Clarence st. North shore
Tweedy W. King st
Watson R. 32 Cloth Market
Whitnell T. 60 Gallowgate
Wilson W. 12 Pilgrim st
Young Mary, 26 Bigg Mkt

Watch Glass Manufacturers.

Boston E. 25 Groat Market
Bunn R. T. 18 Grey st
Foggin William, Manor st
Gallon E. 72 Newgate st
Gallon J. R. 22 Nun st
Joel S. & M. 6 and 8 Shakspere st
Terry J. 80 Grey st
Wake W. Groat Market

Weighing Machine and Scale Makers.

Bartlett C. and Co. 27 Westgate street
Donkin Dav. 12 High Friar st
Elliott J. & Son, Low Friar st
Wallace T. Westgate st

Wharfingers.

Carr L. S. 11 Broad chare
Clarke & Dunn, 76 Quay
Gell George, Yarmouth Steam Wharf, New quay
Laing & Stephens, 7 Quayside
Laing W. & Co. 7 Quay
Mures W. L. North shore
Nichol, Ludlow, & Company, Watergate, Quay
Ormston, Dobson, and Co. 14 Clarence st
Parker A. & Co. North shore and 50 Quay
Storey R. Fenwick's entry

Whip and Thong Manufacturers.

Blyth J. 14 Newgate st
Lunn R. 15 Bigg Market
Munro W. Stepney square
Tiffin R. 1 Grainger st

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Marked * are Spirit only.

Angus John, 100 Percy st
Bell H. 30 St. John's lane
Bells, Robson, & Co. North shore

Beugo J. 88 Blandford st
Carr & Co. 27 Broad chare
Charlton J. Drury lane
Charlton J. 29 Nelson st
Clark J. Painterheugh
Clark Joseph, Churchyard
•Don D. 35 Broad chare
•Dunlop Jas. U. Quayside
•Elliott H. 16 High bridge
Fenwick E. E. Clayton st
Finlay & Scott, 1 Bigg Mkt
Fothergill R. J. 48 Side
Gellard & Scott, 29 Manor st
Glenton F. 24 Close
Johnson & Co. 32 Market st
Johnson J. 8 Manor chare
Kirkpatrick W. D. & Co. 7 Manor st
Lamb F. H. & Co. 30 Side
Lambert & Co. Dean st
Lawson John, 34 West Clayton st
Laybourn A. & Co. 47 Groat Market
Liddell R. 10 Grey st
Lugton A. 29 Groat Market
Miller W. 27 Bigg Market
Monkhouse & Anderson, 12 Side
Naters R. Sandyford
Nixon J. & Co. 24 Mosley st
Ogilvie & Co. 167 Pilgrim st
Richardson J. 88 Newgate st
Ridley and Thompson, Love lane
Ridsdill Thos. 7 Market st
Robinson J. and Son, 18 Union st
Robson J. Manor st
Shield J. & Co. 12 Market st
Spence D. W. Shakspere st
Stokoe & Co. 110 Grey st and High Friar lane
Surtees & Co. 14 Sandhill
Taylor W. 36 High Friar st
Temperley T. 35 Sandhill
Turnbull & Wood, 31 Grainger street
•Welford W. Burn bank
Wright P. 65 Side
Wright J. and Co. 24 and 25 High bridge
Wylam R. & Co. 77 Quay

Wire Workers.

Brown J. 18 Bigg Market
Brown T. and Sons, 5 Percy st
Foggin and Signey, High bridge
Mountain W. and Sons 41 Pilgrim st

Woollen Manufacturers.

Chappel C. 5 Register st
Clegg Solomon and Co. Westgate
Jewitt J. W. 35 Bigg Market

Woolstaplers & Fellmongers.

Humble J. W. 10 Brandling place
Pearson J. Fleece court, Gallowgate
Wilson J. & Sons, Jesmond vale

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, INSTITUTIONS, SOCIETIES, &c.

Churches, Chapels, with their Ministers, &c.

St. Nicholas's, St. Nicholas's square.—C. Moody, M.A. vicar; Rev. J. Irwin, curate; Rev. John Reed, M.A. afternoon lecturer.

All Saints', Pilgrim-street.—Rev. Walter Irvine.

St. Ann's, New-road.—Rev. G. Heriot, M.A.

St. Andrew's, Newgate-st.—Rev. Richard Buckeridge.

St. Peter's, Oxford-street.—Rev. C. A. Raine, M.A.

St. Thomas's, Barras Bridge.—Rev. R. Clayton, M.A. and Rev. T. D. Halstead, M.A.

St. John's, Westgate.—Rev. H. W. Wright, M.A.

District of Byker.—T. R. Green, M.A. incumbent.

Hospital of St. Mary the Virgin, Pudding-chare.—R. Green, M.A. master.

Trinity, Trinity-chare.—R. Green, M.A. chaplain.

St. Mary's Cathedral (Catholic), West Clayton-street.—Very Rev. Canon H. C. Thrower, Very Rev. Canon Humble, and Rev. G. Crawley.

St. Andrew's (Catholic), 61 Pilgrim-st.—Rev. A. J. Browne, Rev. T. D. Bolton, and Rev. J. Foran.

St. Patrick's (Catholic), Wall Knoll.—Priests the same as St. Andrew's.

Baptist, Brandling Village, & Marlborough crescent.—Rev. R. B. Sanderson, jun.

Baptist, Bewick-street.—Rev. T. Pottinger.

Baptist, New Bridge-street.—Rev. R. Barras.

Baptist, New-court, Westgate-street.—Rev. J. Davies.

Baptist, Westgate.—Rev. J. Bailey.

Friends' Meeting House, 113 Pilgrim-st.

Glassite Chapel, Wall Knoll.

Independent, St. James's, Blackett-street.

Independent (Congregational), St. Paul's Arthur's Hill.—Rev. A. Reid.

Independent (Congregational), West Clayton-street.—Rev. G. Stewart.

Jews' Synagogue, Temple-street.—Rev. J. Caro, rabbi.

Latter-Day Saints, 13 Nelson-street.

Methodist (New Connexion), Hood-street and St. Peter's Quay.

Methodist (Primitive), Nelson-street, William-street, Ballast Hills, Byker Hills, Brewery Bank, Dent's Hole.

Methodist (Wesleyan), Brunswick-place, New-road, Blenheim-street, Arthur's Hill, Byker Hill, and St. Lawrence.

Methodist (Reformers), New Bridge-street, and Zion Chapel, Brunswick-street.

New Jerusalem Temple (New Church), Percy-street.

ESBYTERIAN (Caledonian), Argyle-st.—Rev. A. Brown.

ESBYTERIAN (John Knox), West Clayton-street.—Rev. P. L. Miller.

ESBYTERIAN, High Bridge.

ESBYTERIAN, Trinity, New Bridge.—Rev. . Duncan.

ESBYTERIAN, (United), Blackett-street.—Rev. M. M'Naughton.

ESBYTERIAN (United), Carliol-street.—Rev. G. Bell.

ESBYTERIAN (United), Clavering-place.—Rev. W. S. Wallace.

ESBYTERIAN (United), Zion-court, Westgate-street.

LORS' BETHEL, Quay.

ITARIAN, 14 Glass House-st. St. Peter's.

ITARIAN, Church of the Divine Unity, New Bridge-st.—Rev. G. Harris.

Benevolent Institutions and Societies.

WCASTLE INFIRMARY, Forth Banks.—The Lord Bishop of Durham, grand visitor; the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Portland, Earl Grey, the Marquis of Bute, the Earl of Tankerville, and the Mayor of Newcastle, presidents; Lord Ravensworth, Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart. C. Ellison, Earl of Durham, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. and W. B. Beaumont, vice-presidents; Thomas E. Headlam, physician; Darnell Bulman, David B. White, John Cargill, John M. Bates, D. Embleton, and T. Humble, consulting physicians; G. Yeoman Heath, Thomas Annandale, Sir John Fife, C. J. Gibb, T. M. Greenhow, H. Heath, and Henry G. Potter, consulting surgeons; Charles A. Brown, house surgeon; M. R. Bigge, treasurer; Charles John Gibb and R. Y. Green, secretaries; Rev. George Heriot, M.A. chaplain; Eliz. Dowson, matron.

WCASTLE DISPENSARY, Nelson-street.—The Duke of Northumberland, patron; Lord Ravensworth, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., C. Ellison, John Hodgson Hinde, Matthew Bell, William Ord, the Mayor of Newcastle, and the Master of the Trinity House, presidents; J. Clayton, Joseph Lamb, Robert Ormston, and J. Priestman, vice-presidents; George John Fenwick, treasurer; Thomas Humble, M.D. secretary; Thomas E. Headlam, Darnell Bulman, Charles Wightman, David B. White, E. Charlton, and T. Humble, physicians; John Hawthorn and R. W. Bleasby, surgeons; J. S. Pearse, resident medical officer. Annual meeting of governors, the last Thursday in September.

WCASTLE EASTERN FREE DISPENSARY, 50, Howard-st.—The Bishop of Durham, patron; the Mayor of Newcastle, W. Ord, the Vicar of Newcastle, T. E. Headlam, and the Master of the Trinity House, presidents; George Robinson, physician; T. A. Furness, and G. Y. Heath, surgeons; C. T. Maling, treasurer; R. Y. Green, secretary.

EYE INFIRMARY, 8 and 10 Saville Row.—The Mayor of Newcastle, president; T. E. Headlam, consulting physician; Sir John Fife and T. M. Greenhow, consulting surgeons; Joseph B. Fife and G. Y. Heath, surgeons; Jos. Fairs, treasurer; John Brown, sec.; Thomas Craster, inspector; and Mrs. Craster, matron. Anniversary meeting in March. All poor persons affected with diseases of the eye, applying at the institution, are admitted as patients without recommendation.

FEVER HOSPITAL, Bath-lane.—Earl Grey, patron; the Lord Bishop of Durham, president; John Anderson, treasurer; Thomas Humble, M.D., secretary; the physicians the same as for the Dispensary; William Routledge, inspector; Mrs. Mary Routledge, matron.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND NEWCASTLE HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY, 32 Northumberland street.—Charles A. Monck, Rev. John F. Bigge, W. Sidney Gibson, and George Fenwicke, committee of management; Thomas Hayle, physician; Henry Elliot, surgeon; John Mawson, secretary. Anniversary meeting in February.

LYING-IN HOSPITAL FOR THE RECEPTION OF POOR MARRIED WOMEN, New Bridge street—Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., president; Rev. Thomas Robinson Green, M.A., chaplain; Darnell Bulman, physician; S. M. Frost, W. Nesham, and J. Sang, surgeons; Revs. J. Collinson and R. Green, treasurers; R. C. Frost, secretary; Mrs. Ann Waddrington, matron. Anniversary meeting 1st of October.

NORTHERN COUNTIES INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, No. 9 Charlotte square.—The Duke of Northumberland, patron; the Lord Bishop of Durham, president; Rev. H. W. Wright, M.A., chaplain; A. H. Talmadge, medical attendant; John Anderson, treasurer; William Neil, head-master; and Mrs. Neil, matron—This institution is open for visitors on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from ten o'clock a.m. till one p.m., and from three to four o'clock p.m. Subscribers and strangers from the country may be admitted on other days.

AGED FEMALE SOCIETY.—John Blackwell, treasurer; J. Armstrong and G. A. Brumell, secretaries; J. P. Irwin, collector.

FEMALE PENITENTIARY, Diana st.—The mayor of Newcastle, patron; R. Clayton, A.M., treasurer; John Benson, S. Culley, and G. Muras, secretaries; Sarah Forster, female secretary; Mrs. Robson, matron.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF FEMALES, AND FOR THE PREVENTION OF PROSTITUTION.—Daniel Oliver, treasurer; Thomas Boag, secretary; J. P. Irwin, collector.

NEWCASTLE REPOSITORY, FOR THE SALE OF THE WORK OF INDIGENT FEMALES, 45 Grainger street.—The Duchess of Northumberland, patroness; Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Parker, Miss Clayton, Mrs. John Cookson, and Miss Barras, committee; Mrs. E. N. C. Hall, matron; Walter S. Pringle, treasurer.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—The Mayor of Newcastle, president; Robert Plummer, secretary.

KEELMEN'S HOSPITAL, New Road—R. Harrison, beadle.

Literary and Scientific Societies, &c.

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Castle, Castlegarth. The Duke of Northumberland, patron; Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart., president; Sir C. M. L. Monck, Bart., J. Hodgson Hinde, and the Hon. H. T. Liddell, vice-presidents; J. Adamson and E. Charlton, M.D., secretaries; John Adamson, treasurer.

CENTRAL EXCHANGE AND SUBSCRIPTION NEWS ROOM, Grey st.—Thomas Brutnell, superintendent.

COLLEGE OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, Barber Surgeon's Hall, Rye hill—William Dawson, M.D., medical registrar; R. B. Sanderson, jun. treasurer; George Robinson, M.D., secretary.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Westgate street—R. Stephenson, M.P., president; John Clayton, W. S. Armstrong, Rev. John Besley, and Robert John Fenwick, vice-presidents; R. R. Dees, treasurer; John Adamson and Joseph Watson, secretaries; John Thornhill, librarian; George Muras, sub-librarian. Anniversary meeting first Tuesday in February.

LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND MECHANICAL INSTITUTION, Blackett-street.—George Crawshay, president; Earl Grey, William Ord, Thomas E. Headlam, M.P. Sir John Fife, J. F. B. Blackett, M.P. David B. White, M.D. T. M. Greenhow, John Dobson, Sir George Grey, M.P. and M. W. Lambert, vice-presidents; Robert Wallace, treasurer; J. L. Thornton and A. Carse, secretaries; Arthur Robson, librarian. Anniversary meeting on the first Monday in March.

MUSEUM OF THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, AND THE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Westgate-street.—The Duke of Northumberland, patron; the Lord Bishop of Durham, president; Matthew Robert Bigge, treasurer; Dr. Charlton and J. Blacklock, secretaries. The museum is open daily from eleven till four o'clock.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM, Neville Hall, Neville-street.—Council: T. E. Headlam, M.D. president; Rev. J. Raine, M.A. principal of Neville Hall; D. Embleton, M.D. reader and registrar; Edward Charlton, M.D. C. J. Gibb, M.R.C.S. W. Robinson, M.R.C.S. T. Humble, M.D. C. Gibson, M.D. J. S. Pearse, M.R.C.S. treasurer; J. C. Penny, M.R.C.S. resident demonstrator and medical tutor.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE FARMERS' CLUB.—Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. president; Matthew Bell, G. H. Ramsay, J.P. W. Anderson, J.P. John Cookson, Joseph Laycock, and H. G. Liddell, M.P. vice-presidents; William Glover, secretary and treasurer.—Club room in Literary and Philosophical Institution, Westgate-street; open on Tuesdays and Saturdays, from ten until six o'clock. Monthly meetings for discussions at half-past two p.m. on the first Saturday of each month.

NORTH OF ENGLAND SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS.—The Lord Bishop of Durham, president; John Anderson, treasurer; H. C. Armstrong, secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS'S READING ROOM, BRICKLAYERS' HALL, Castlegarth.—Adam Sinclair, treasurer; W. H. Dawson and and W. W. Heaton, secretaries; W. Fothergill, librarian.

TYNESIDE NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB.—John Storey and E. Mathew secretaries.

Religious and Moral Societies.

AUXILIARY TO THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—D. H. Goddard, treasurer; Rev. Alexander Reid and James Wilson, secretaries.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—Henry Richardson, treasurer; Rev. J. C. Bruce and Robert Dees, secretaries; G. Richardson, jun. accountant and depositary; John P. Irwin, Mansfield-street, Arthur's hill, collector.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—William Clayton Clayton, treasurer; Rev. Richard Clayton, Rev. Henry W. Wright, and T. P. Balls, secretaries.

POT OF SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, Blackett-st.—William Kaye, librarian; Rev. J. Irwin, B.A. secretary.

MALE BRANCH ASSOCIATION.—Mrs. John Fenwick, treasurer and secretary.

SPEL DIFFUSION SOCIETY (late Gospel Tract Society).—Depot for Tracts, Weavers' Tower.—William Nesham, treasurer; D. G. Moody, secretary; J. H. Rutherford, missionary.

DIES' BRANCH BIBLE ASSOCIATION.—Mrs. M. Morton, treasurer; Mrs. H. Richardson, secretary.

WCASTLE AUXILIARY TO THE NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—Rev. E. S. Meggison, and J. C. Lamb, vice-presidents; Rev. H. W. Wright, secretary; R. Walters, treasurer.

WCASTLE AND GATESHEAD LOCAL COMMITTEE OF THE BRITISH ANTI-STATE CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—Thomas Emley, secretary; William Anderson, treasurer.

WCASTLE AND GATESHEAD RELIGIOUS FREEDOM SOCIETY.—Walter S. Pringle, treasurer; James Potts, secretary.

WCASTLE-UPON-TYNE AND NORTH OF ENGLAND PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—Mr. Bennett, treasurer; R. B. Sanderson and Robert Walters, secretaries.

WCASTLE RELIGIOUS BOOK SOCIETY.—Rev. J. Davies, D.D. president; John Anderson, treasurer; Rev. F. G. Holmes and T. Humble, M.D. secretaries.

WCASTLE SAILORS' SOCIETY.—Captain G. Harrison, missionary; J. B. Alexander and James Potts, secretaries; Charles W. Bennett, treasurer; Mrs. John Robinson and Miss Forster, female secretaries.

W COURT AUXILIARY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Thomas Sharp, treasurer; John Fenwick, secretary.

RTHERN ASSOCIATION OF BAPTIST CHURCHES.—Rev. J. Pottinger, James Potts, Newcastle, Rev. R. B. Lancaster, and Thomas Bell, South Shields, Rev. T. D. Carrick, and J. Rennison, North Shields, executive committee; Henry Angus Wilkinson, Gateshead, secretary. Annual session held in Whitsun week.

RTH OF ENGLAND SABBATH ALLIANCE.—T. H. Graham, president and treasurer; Rev. R. Clayton and Rev. R. Henderson, secretaries.

RTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM AUXILIARY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Henry Angus, treasurer; Thomas Pottinger and J. W. Bell, secretaries.

ACE SOCIETY. — Edward Richardson, treasurer; E. Ridley and R. Hoskin, secretaries; H. Richardson, depositary.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.—John Fenwick, treasurer; Robert Walters and Thomas Leslie, secretaries; Walter S. Pringle, depositary.

TOWN MISSIONARY AND SCRIPTURE READERS' SOCIETY, 63 Grainger-street. — Robert Walters, treasurer; Rev. Richard Clayton, president; Rev. J. C. Bruce, A.M. and J. Sang, secretaries; J. P. Irwin, collector.

Miscellaneous Societies.

BOTANICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF DURHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND, AND NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Show Ground, Barras Bridge.—John Adamson, treasurer; W. V. Wilson and W. Dickinson, secretaries.

GIRLS' RAGGED SCHOOL, Gibson-street.—Mrs. Edward Richardson, secretary.

KEELMEN'S SOCIETY.—The members of parliament for the town, the mayor and sheriff of Newcastle, four senior aldermen, and the governor and nine members of the Hostmen's Company, guardians; T. Fairweather, secretary and treasurer.

LADIES' ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE.—Mrs. Benson, treasurer; Mrs. Morrison and Miss Priestman, secretaries.

LAW SOCIETY.—G. W. Hodge, president; T. Burnup, vice-president; Robert Richardson Dees, treasurer; William Crighton and James Radford, secs.

NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY: Offices, 6 Bigg Market.—Union Banking Company, bankers; Daniel Oliver, president; Joseph Watson and G. W. Hodge, solicitors; A. Middlemass, secretary.

NEWCASTLE TEETOTAL SOCIETY. — Jonathan Priestman, president; T. P. Barkas, treasurer and registrar; D. Oliver, secretary.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE RAGGED SCHOOL SOCIETY, New Road.—John Anderson, treasurer; Daniel Oliver, assistant treasurer; I. S. Challoner and W. S. Sloan, secretaries; John Morgan, master.

NORTHERN COUNTIES ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF TRADE AND PROSECUTION OF FELONS, 32 Market-street.—Henry Story, secretary and solicitor; Matthew Reed, treasurer.

ROYAL JUBILEE SCHOOL, New Road.—Earl Grey, patron; Robert Ormston, the Mayor of Newcastle, Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart. W. Ord, J. H. Hinde, S. C. H. Ogle, and Samuel W. Parker, presidents; M. Plummer and Thomas Wilson, vice-presidents; G. Fenwick, treasurer; Rev. J. C. Bruce and J. B. Falconer, jun. secretaries; A. M. Cuffe, superintendent.

ROYAL VICTORIA ASYLUM FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS BLIND, Northumberland-street.—Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, patron; the Lord Bishop of Durham and W. B. Ogden, presidents; R. Clayton, A.M. chaplain; John Morrison and Joseph Watson, secretaries; Mrs. Stoddart, matron; J. Stoddart, manager.

SCOTTISH TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY.—J. Bailey, secretary, 24 Grey-street.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN, Westgate-street.—W. B. Scott, master.

SCHOOLMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.—Duke of Northumberland, patron; Cuthbert Ellison, president; T. E. Headlam, consulting physician; Thomas Fairweather, treasurer; Michael Watson, secretary.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—James Wilson, treasurer; D. H. Wilson, T. P. Barkas, and E. Bailey, secretaries.

WESTGATE UNION SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Miss Wright, treasurer; Miss Bruce, secretary; Miss M'Kay, mistress.

Public Buildings, Offices, &c.

ASSAY OFFICE, Goldsmiths' Hall, Dean Court.—Days of attendance, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.—J. Robson, assay master.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Westgate street.—Thomas Haigh, superintendent.

BARRACKS, Newcastle, Ponteland Road.—Captain Rutherford, barrack master.

BATHS, Northumberland street.—F. Dodds, lessee.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES, New Road.—J. Barlow, superintendent.

BATHS, cold, shower, and warm, Bath Hotel, Scotswood Road.—W. Wrightson, Baths, 4 Dean-street, proprietor.

BOWLING GREEN, West Walls and Bath Lane.

BRITISH TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 11 Sandhill. Philip Percy, clerk.

CASTLE, or NORMAN KEEP, Castlegarth.—J. Gibson, keeper.

CENTRAL BATHS, 4 Dean street.—James Horsley, manager.

COAL TRADE OFFICE, Neville Hall.—Thomas Doubleday, secretary.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, Royal Arcade.—Nathaniel Ellison, commissioner; W. S. Gibson, F.S.A. registrar; T. Baker, official assignee; W. Farmer, messenger; Job Reeves, usher. Open daily, from ten o'clock a.m. to four p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE, 39 Quay.—J. W. Williams, collector; J. Black, comptroller; T. Brown and W. Whitney, clerks.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE, 15 Sandhill.—William Maslin, manager.

EXCHANGE AND NEWS ROOMS, Sandhill.—Lambton and Co. bankers; Mrs. Wilkinson, secretary.

EXCISE OFFICE, Arcade.—W. Soulsby, keeper.

FIRE ENGINES.—Newcastle Fire Office engines, near the Police Station, Manors; North British Fire Office engine, 3 Bell's Court, 54 Pilgrim-street.

FISH MARKET, Sandhill.—J. Adamson, keeper.

GAS COMPANY'S OFFICE, Royal Arcade; works, Manors; John Arnott, manager; T. Hebron, secretary.

GENERAL SOUP KITCHEN, Manor-place.

GUILDHALL, Sandhill.

HARBOUR AND QUAY MASTERS' OFFICE, Quay.—Simon Danson, harbour and quay master; J. Foster, deputy.

INLAND REVENUE OFFICE, Royal Arcade.—James Thompson, collector.

LECTURE ROOM, Nelson-street.—W. Newham, lessee.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, Bath-lane.—Daniel Macintosh, M.D. proprietor.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, Belle-grove, Leazes.—T. W. Keenlyside, proprietor.

MARKET KEEPERS' OFFICE, New Market.—George Inness, keeper.

MOOT HALL AND COUNTY COURTS, Castlegarth.—Mrs. Jane Proctor, keeper of the Hall.

MUSIC HALL, Nelson-street.—R. Grainger, lessee.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, SHIELDS, AND GATESHEAD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Offices, 29 Sandhill.—William Henry Brockett, secretary.

NEWCASTLE BOROUGH GAOL, Carliol-sq.—Samuel Thompson, governor; John Hadfield, turnkey; Rev. N. G. Pilkington, chaplain.

NEW COUNTY COURT OFFICE, Guildhall.—James Losh, Esq. judge.

NEW MARKET.—Entrances from Grainger-street, Nelson-street, Clayton-street, and Nun-street.

NORTHERN COUNTIES CLUB HOUSE, Ellison square.—T. Hutchinson, steward.

PILOT OFFICE, 33 Broad-chare.—R. Airey, master.

POLICE STATION AND COURT, Manors.—John Dunne, chief of police.

POOR LAW UNION OFFICE, Pilgrim-street.—George Forster, solicitor, clerk.

POST OFFICE, Arcade.—Receiving Houses: Byker-bank, J. Fenwick, receiver; Percy-street, J. Dawson, receiver; Quay, A. Naylor, receiver; Westgate, W. Simpson, receiver.

RIVER TYNE COMMISSION.—Chairman, Joseph Cowen; clerk, John Clayton. *Life Commissioners*: W. R. Hunter, Newcastle; Joseph Cowen, Blaydon; Captain Purdo, Sunderland; James C. Stevens, South Shields. *Elected Commissioners*: By Newcastle council: Ralph Dodds, Thomas Ridley, R. P. Philipson, William Armstrong, John Ormston, and John

Rayne. By Gateshead Council: R. W. Hodgson and John Potts. By Tynemouth Council: M. Poppelwell, William Linskill, and Joseph Straker. By South Shields Council: John Robinson, Thomas Stainton, and James Mather.

ER POLICE STATION, North Shore.—John Stephens, superintendent.

INGS BANK, Royal Arcade.—Open on Saturdays, from twelve to one and from seven to eight. Charles Henry Cooke, treasurer; John Bulman, secretary; Joseph Armstrong, cashier; George M. Masterman, actuary.

MP OFFICE, Royal Arcade.—Open from ten a.m. till five p.m. Henry Reed, distributor.

EATRE ROYAL, Grey-street. — Edward Dean Davis, lessee.

NITY HOUSE, Broad-chare.—Rev. Robert Green, chaplain; Robert Airey, master of the pilots; R. P. Philips, solicitor; J. W. Rayne, surgeon; R. Hodge, collector of lights; John Rayne, Cuthbert J. Fenwick, G. Fenwick, T. Watson, J. W. Henzell, James Kelly, Thomas Elder, John Rayne, George Hogg, Geo. Thompson, James Gordon, George Grey, and John R. Hodge, elder brethren; Thomas Ogle, M. Wilkinson, Thomas B. Bell, J. Liddle, W. Harrison, John J. Robertson, Robert Watson, T. P. Cocks, and Richard Swan, younger brethren; John Currie, secretary.

UNION WORKHOUSE, Elswick. — William Foulsham, master; Mrs. Foulsham, matron; Nicholas Hardcastle, surgeon; George Forster, clerk to the union; Jas. Rae, schoolmaster.

VICTORIA ROOMS, 114 Grey-street. — J. Walsh, lessee.

WESTGATE HILL GENERAL CEMETERY.—Richard Swan, treasurer; J. F. Grant, secretary; Daniel Clark, sexton.

JESMOND GENERAL CEMETERY, Jesmond.—C. Burnup, treasurer; J. Clayton, secretary; Michael Watson, sexton.

WHITTLE DEAN WATER COMPANY: Office, 6 Market-street.—W. Armstrong, chairman; D. D. Main, secretary; C. Bell, superintendent; Stable and Dee, solicitors; residence of the company's turncocks, Manor-place.

CONVEYANCES.

RTH-EASTERN RAILWAY STATION, Neville street. — Superintendent, Alexander Christison; station master, George Smart; engineer in chief, T. E. Harrison; engineer for the northern division, John Bourne; accountant, Henry Tennent; architect and surveyor, Thomas Prosser; mineral manager, John Quelch.

WCASTLE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY STATION, Neville street: — Directors, William Woods (chairman), George Dixon (deputy chairman), Matthew Anderson, George Clayton Atkinson, T. B. Coulson, John F. Elliott, Henry Liddell, Isaac Crawhall, William Dunn, and John Ramshaw; treasurer, George Fenwick; secretary and manager, Henry Smiles; auditors, John Taylor and Thomas Miller; engineer, Peter Tate; accountant, Arthur Tranah; station master, Nathaniel Weddle; bookkeeper, Ridley Makepeace; superintendent of locomotives, Anthony Hall; assistant manager, John Relton.

Coaches from Newcastle.

rham—The North Briton, from Durham House, Cloth Market, at 9 a.m., and returns at 7 p.m.; the True Briton from Durham House, at 3 p.m., and returns at 12 noon.

Kirkwhelpington—A Coach leaves the Phœnix Inn, Newgate st. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at four o'clock in the afternoon; and leaves Kirkwhelpington on Monday night, and Thursday and Saturday mornings.

Otterburn—A Coach (carrying the mail bags) leaves the Garrick's Head, Cloth Market, every morning at eight o'clock, and Otterburn every afternoon at five.

Shotley Bridge, Berry Edge, &c.—Royal Mail from Durham House, Cloth Market, at 7 35 a.m., and returns at 9 30 p.m. West Briton from Durham House Cloth Market, at 3 p.m., and returns at 10 a.m.; Derwent from Durham House, Cloth Market, at 3 30 p.m., and returns at 10 a.m.; a Coach from Black Boy Inn, Groat Market, at 4 p.m., and returns at 10 a.m.; and a Coach from the Wheat Sheaf Inn, Cloth Market, at 4 p.m., and returns at 9 a.m.

Steam Ships from Newcastle.

To Aberdeen—The Victoria, Captain J. T. Willett, sails from Newcastle every Saturday, and from Aberdeen every Wednesday. Agent, Robert Storey, Fenwick's entry, Quay, Newcastle

To Hamburgh—The Otter, Captain Robert Taylor, and the Earl Percy, Captain B. Taylor, sail between Newcastle and Hamburgh, one from each port every Tuesday. Agents, Ormston, Dobson, and Co., Newcastle; and J. M. Precht, Hamburgh.

To Hull—The Neptune, Captain D. Irving, leaves the North Shore, Newcastle, for Hull, every Saturday, and Hull every Wednesday. Agent, W. L. Mures, New Quay, Newcastle.

To Leith—The Britannia, Captain John Pratt, leaves Newcastle for Leith every Tuesday and Thursday; and Leith for Newcastle every Wednesday and Saturday. Agent, Robert Thirlaway, New Quay, Newcastle.

To London—The City of Hamburgh, Captain William Wade; the Newcastle, Captain Harty, & the Neptune, Captain T. W. Green, sail to and from London and Newcastle every Saturday during winter, and every Wednesday and Saturday during summer. Agents, Anthony Parker & Co. 50 Quay, or Wharf, North Shore, Newcastle.

To Rotterdam—The Chevy Chase, Captain J. Hart. Agents, Ormston, Dobson, and Co. Newcastle, and D. Burger and Son, Rotterdam.

To Yarmouth—The Daniel, Captain E. J. Nichols, leaves Newcastle for Yarmouth every Thursday, and Yarmouth for Newcastle every Monday. Agents, George Gell, New Quay, Newcastle; J. B. Clarke, South Quay, Yarmouth, and Richard Reeve, Norwich.

Traders from Newcastle.

To Berwick—The Newcastle Packet, T. Sample, sails every ten days. Agents, A. Thompson, Shore Dues Office, Berwick, and L. S. Carr, 311 Broad chare, Newcastle.

To Glasgow—The Isabella, H. Williamson; the Arba, J. Hutton; the Zior, J. Forster; one sails every week. Agents, W. Sloan and Co. 63 Miller st. Glasgow, and L. S. Carr, 311 Broad chare, Newcastle.

To Ipswich—The Original Ipswich Co.'s Traders. Agents, W. Budden, Custom House Quay, Ipswich, and S. Acaster, Spicer lane, Quay, Newcastle.

To London—The following traders sail between Newcastle and London twice a week: the Ann, L. Spencer; the Elswick, A. Watson; the Merchant, Henry Simm; the Thames, William Hill; the Water Nymph, T. Proctor; and the Wentworth Beaumont, John Eunson. Agents, Messrs. William Todd and Son, Red Lion Wharf, London, and Messrs. Clarke and Dunn, wharfingers, 76 Quay side, Newcastle.

To Lynn—The Triton, William Benn; the Friends, Cutharth.

To Montrose—The William, 5 Broad chare. Agent, J. Lawrence, jun.

To Perth—The Vine, L. S. Carr, 311 Broad chare, Newcastle.

To Scarbro'—The Leven, M. Fitzwilliam, sails every ten days. Agent, Thomas Ward, Scarbro'.

To Stirling and Alloa—The Times and Nations, L. S. Carr, 311 Broad chare, Newcastle.

To Yarmouth—The following sail from the Quay, Newcastle: the Nimble, George; the David, W. Gull; the New Isabella; the Peace, Bristow; the Exe, Bristow, junr.

Carriers to the following places.

Acomb—John Little, from the White Sheaf Inn, Bigg Market, at two o'clock on Saturdays; and John Morpeth, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim st. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at three o'clock.

Allendale—William Errington, from the Half Moon Inn, Bigg Market; Thomas Martin and Edward Forrest, from the Garrick's Head, Cloth Market, all on Wednesdays, at four o'clock; and also John Morpeth, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim st. on Wednesdays and Fridays, at three o'clock.

Alnwick—Edward Wallace, from the Fox and Lamb, Pilgrim st. on Tuesdays and Fridays, at four o'clock; and John Ditchburn, from the Half Moon Inn, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Alston—David Hunnam, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim st. on Tuesdays, at three o'clock.

Amble—Thomas Robinson, from the Old Robin Hood, Pilgrim st. on Tuesdays and Fridays, at four o'clock.

Angerton—J. Herdman, from the Golden Lion, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock; and John Moffatt, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market, on Saturdays, at one o'clock.

Aycliffe—Thomas Stockley, from the Sandhill, on Wednesdays, at three o'clock.

Ayton Banks—Thomas Peacock, from the Sandhill, on Fridays and Saturdays, at three o'clock; and W. Alderson, from the Nag's Head, Butcher bank, on Saturdays, at four o'clock.

Bardon Mill—Archibald Goodfellow and William Armstrong, from the White Sheaf, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at four o'clock.

Barnard Castle — Jonathan Clarkson, George Hodgson, and George Stokeld, from the Sandhill, on Fridays, at three o'clock; and Thomas Peacock, from the same place, on Fridays and Saturdays.

Barrasford — Walter Fiddes, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market; and Hugh Moor, from the Old George, Union st. on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Bedlington — John Swan, from the Blue Posts, Pilgrim st. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock; and George Fenwick, from the same place, and on the same days, at four o'clock.

Bellingham — George Hedley, from the Golden Lion, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock; Archibald Little, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, at three o'clock; James Dodds, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at two o'clock; and James Ridley, from the Half Moon, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Bell Rink — Thomas Cook, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at two o'clock.

Belsay — Joseph Laidlaw, from the Old George, Union st. on Saturdays, at one o'clock

Berry Edge — John Murray, from the Wheat Sheaf, Cloth Market, every day at 2 30 p.m.

Bill Quay—Wherryman—Ralph Ovington, from the Grey Horse Stairs, daily, a little after high water.

Bishop Auckland — John Clarkson and George Stokeld, from the Sandhill, on Fridays, at three o'clock, and John Cooper, from the Old Robin Hood Inn, Pilgrim st. on Tuesdays and Fridays, at three o'clock.

Blackhill—C. Whitfield, from the White Hart, Cloth Market, and John Murray, from the Wheat Sheaf, Cloth Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Blanchland—R. Johnson, from the Half Moon Inn, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at four o'clock; J. Keenleyside, from the Old George Inn, Union st. on Thursdays, at ten o'clock.

Blaydon—J. Davison, from the Black Boy Inn, on Tuesdays and Saturdays; and Anthony Tench, from the Sandhill, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at half past three o'clock.

Blyth—William Smart, from the Black Boy, Groat Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Bolam — J. Herdman, from the Golden Lion, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Boldon — I. Thompson and T. Newton, from Sandhill, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Brampton — William Armstrong, from Sandhill, on Thursdays, at two o'clock.

Brancepeth—Thomas Marquis, from Sandhill, on Fridays, at three o'clock.

Burnopfield — E. Farbridge, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at two o'clock.

Butterknowles—C. Willans, from the Nag's Head, Butcher bank, on Fridays, at two o'clock.

Cambo—J. Whaley, from the Golden Lion, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock; and John Moffatt, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market, on Saturday, at one o'clock.

Capheaton — William Fiddes, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Cartar—John Boiston, from the Robin Hood, Pilgrim st. and Thomas Wear, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Cassop — James Batey, from the Old George, Union street, every alternate Tuesday, at eleven o'clock.

Castleside—John Murray, from the Wheat Sheaf Inn, Cloth Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Causey Park—Edward Wallace, from the Fox and Lamb, Pilgrim st. on Tuesdays and Fridays, at three o'clock.

Chester-le-Street — Thomas Wardropper, from Sandhill, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Cockfield — C. Willans, from the Nag's Head, Butcher bank, on Fridays, at two o'clock.

Coldpark — John Anderson, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at twelve o'clock.

Conside—John Murray, from the Wheat Sheaf, Cloth Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Corbridge — John Morpeth, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim st. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at three o'clock.

Cowpen — William Smart, from the Old Robin Hood Inn, Pilgrim st. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Cramlington — Michael Potts, William Davidson, and Andrew Robertson, from the Black House Inn, Pilgrim street, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Crawcrook — T. Swalwell and James Moody, from the Old George, Union st. every Thursday.

Creswell — Thomas Arkle, from the Wheat Sheaf, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Crompton — William Douglas, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at four o'clock.

Cullercoats—William Ackinclose, from the Blue Bell, Head of the Side, on Tuesdays and Saturdays in summer, and on Saturdays in winter, at three o'clock.

Darlington—Thomas Stockley, from Sandhill, on Wednesdays, at three o'clock.

Delaval—J. Percy and Andrew Robertson, from the Fighting Cocks, Bigg Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Dinnington—John King, from the Albion, Newgate st. on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at two o'clock.

Durham — Thomas Beckett, from the Sandhill, on Wednesdays and Fridays, at three o'clock, and J. Briggs, from the Nag's Head, Butcher bank, on Wednesdays, at three o'clock.

Earsdon—Thomas Brady, from the Blue Bell, Head of the Side, on Saturdays, at four o'clock.

Elchester — Charles Whitfield, from the White Hart, Cloth Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Eggleston—William Alderson, from the Nag's Head, Butcher bank, on Wednesdays, at three o'clock.

Ellington — Thomas Arkle, from the Wheat Sheaf, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Elsdon—John Whalley, from the Golden Lion, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock; and C. Robinson, from the Half Moon, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Falstone — John Charlton and Matthew Dang, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at four o'clock.

Felton—Edward Wallace, from the Fox and Lamb, Pilgrim st. on Tuesdays and Fridays, at four o'clock; and George M'Kay, from the Wheat Sheaf, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Frosterley — John Golightly, from the Nag's Head, Butcher bank, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Gainford—Jonathan Clarkson, from the Nag's Head, Butcher bank, on Fridays, at three o'clock.

Garragill — David Hunnam, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim st. on Tuesdays, at four o'clock.

Glanton—Robert Ord, from the Golden Lion, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Graystead — John Charlton, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at four o'clock.

Greenside — John Davidson, from the Black Boy, Groat Market, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at three o'clock; and John Wilkinson, from the Nag's Head Butcher bank, on Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Gunnerton — Walter Fiddes, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market, and Hugh Moor, from the Old George, Union st. on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Hallington — George Hardwick, from the Old George, Union st. on Saturdays, at one o'clock.

Haltwistle—William Armstrong, from the Sandhill, on Thursdays, at one o'clock; and Archibald Goodfellow, from the Wheat Sheaf, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at four o'clock.

Hamsterley—Thomas Marquis, from the Sandhill, on Friday, at three o'clock.

Harbottle—Thomas Dickson and Walter Ramsey, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Hartley—Thomas Brady, from the Blue Bell, Head of the Side, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at four o'clock.

Hawick — John Boiston, from the Old Robin Hood, Pilgrim st. and Thomas Weir, from the Old George, Union st. on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Haydon Bridge—W. Armstrong, from the Sandhill, on Thursdays, at two o'clock.

Heddon-on-the-Wall—John Morpeth, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim st. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at three o'clock.

Hexworth — Wherryman — John Peters, from the Grey Horse Stairs, daily, a little after high water.

Hexham—John Morpeth, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim st. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock; John Little, from the Wheat Sheaf, Bigg Market, on Saturdays, at two o'clock; and John Dodds, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at four o'clock.

Holystone — William Douglas, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at four o'clock.

Holywell — Thomas Brady, from the Blue Bell, Head of the Side, on Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Horsley on-Tyne—J. Whalley, from the Golden Lion, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Horton—J. Percy, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from the Black House, Pilgrim st. at three o'clock.

Howden Pans—Thomas Bell, from the White Hart, Cloth Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

mshaugh — E. Scott, from the Old George, Union street, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

go—William Slack, from the Rose and Crown, Bigg Market, on Saturdays, at three o'clock; — Lambert, from the Fighting Cocks yard, Bigg Market, on Saturdays, at one o'clock; and Thomas Cook, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at two o'clock.

dburgh — John Boiston, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim street; John Whalley, from the Golden Lion, Bigg Market; and Thomas Wear, from the Old George, Union st. on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

illingworth—Thomas Fenwick, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim st. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Kirkheaton — James Harrison, from the Fighting Cocks, Bigg Market, on Saturdays, at one o'clock.

Kirkwhelpington—John Moffatt, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at one o'clock; Lanchester, M. Brown, and R. Toward, from the Black Bull, High st. Gateshead, on Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Leadgate—John Murray, from the Wheat Sheaf, Cloth Market, every day, at half-past two o'clock.

Lemington—John Thirwell, from the Bell, Head of the Side, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at four o'clock.

Long Benton—Thomas Brady, from the Blue Bell, Head of the Side, on Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Long Horsley—R. Parker, from the Half Moon, Bigg Market, on Saturdays, at one o'clock.

Longwitton — John Anderson, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at two o'clock; and Joseph Womack, from the Nag's Head, Nun st. on Saturdays, at two o'clock.

Matfen — Edward Milburn, from the Half Moon, Bigg Market, on Saturdays, at two o'clock; and George Renwick, from the Scotch Arms, Bigg Market, at the same time.

Medomsley—J. Murray, from the Wheat Sheaf, Cloth Market, daily, at three o'clock.

Middleton-in-Teesdale—William Alderson, from the Nag's Head, Butcher bank, on Wednesdays, at three o'clock.

Monkseaton — William Ackinclose, from the Blue Bell, Head of the Side, on Tuesdays and Saturdays in summer, and on Saturdays in winter, at three o'clock.

Morpeth—Edward Hedley, from the Wheat Sheaf, Cloth Market, and Joseph Womack, from the Nag's Head, Nun st. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at two o'clock.

Nenthead—David Hunnam, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim st. at three o'clock.

Netherton — Thomas Dickson, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Netherwitton — Robert Turner, from the Old George, Union street, and Joseph Womack, from the Nag's Head, Nun st. on Saturdays, at two o'clock; and John Anderson, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursday, at two o'clock.

Newbiggin-by-the-Sea—F. Rochester, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim st. on Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Newborough—Edward Hymers, from the Old George, Union st. on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Newburn—John Thirwell and E. Potter, from the Bell, Head of the Side, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

North Shields—Ralph Mankin, from the Nag's Head, Butcher bank, every day (Sunday excepted), at three o'clock.

North Shields — Wherrymen — Richard Storey and Thomas Vint, from the Lead Stairs, Quay, daily, a little after high water.

Ogle—Joseph Womack, from Ducrow, on Saturdays, at two o'clock.

Otterburn—John Boiston, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim street; John Whalley, from the Golden Lion, Bigg Market; and Thomas Wear, from the Old George, Union st. on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Ovington—John Urwin, from the Half Moon, Bigg Market, on Saturdays, at two o'clock.

Park—Matthew Ridley, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at four o'clock.

Ponteland — Fenwick Fatkin, from the Golden Lion, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock; and J. Huntley, from the Rose and Crown, Bigg Market, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Prudhoe — James Moody, from the Old George, Union st. on Thursdays, at two o'clock.

Reedsmouth—George Hedley, from the Golden Lion, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock; James Dodds, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at four o'clock; and James Ridley, from the Half Moon, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Rothbury—Thomas Dickson and W. Ramsay, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Ruffside — Christopher Ridley, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Scotswood—John Thirwell and E. Potter, from the Blue Bell, Head of the Side, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Seaton Sluice — J. Percy and Andrew Robertson, from the Fighting Cocks, Bigg Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Seghill—A. Robertson, from the Black House, Pilgrim st. on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Shilbottle—E. Wallace, from the Fox and Lamb, Pilgrim st. on Tuesdays and Fridays, at four o'clock.

Shotley Bridge—T. Bulman, from the Garrick's Head, Cloth Market, and Charles Whitfield, from the White Hart, Cloth Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Simonburn — E. Swott, from the Old George, Union st. on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

South Shields — Wherrymen — Thomas Swinburn, Joseph Wade, William Watson, and Joseph Welch, all from the Lead Stairs, Quay, daily, a little after high water.

Stamfordham—R. Elliott, from the Old George, Union st. on Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Stannington—R. Parker, from the Half Moon, Bigg Market, at one o'clock.

Stella—J. Moody, from the Old George, Union st. on Thursdays, at two o'clock.

Stelling — John Urwin, from the Half Moon, Bigg Market, on Saturdays, at four o'clock.

Sunderland—J. Thompson and M. Newton, from the Black House, Pilgrim st. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Swalwell—James Oxley and Roger Errington, from Sandhill, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Tarset—John Charlton, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at four o'clock.

Towhouse—William Armstrong, from the Sandhill, at two o'clock.

Tynemouth — Ralph Mankin, from the Nag's Head, Butcher bank, every day (Sunday excepted), at three o'clock.

Wall—E. Scott, from the Old George, Union st. on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Wallsend—Ralph Mankin, from the Nag's Head, Butcher bank, every day (Sunday excepted), at three o'clock.

Walrick—E. Scott, from the Old George, Union st. on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Walwick Grange—Edward Hymers, from the Old George, Union st. on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Wark—Edward Moor, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Warkworth—Thomas Robinson, from the Old Robin Hood, Pilgrim st. on Tuesdays and Fridays, at four o'clock.

Weldon Bridge—Walter Ramsay, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at four o'clock.

West Moor—Thomas Fenwick, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim street, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Whalton—Joseph Womack, from the Nag's Head, Nun street, on Saturdays, at two o'clock.

Whickham — Jonathan Atkinson, from the Ducrow, Shakspere st. on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

White Lee — John Boiston, from the Old Robin Hood, Pilgrim st. on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Whitley—William Ackinclose, from the Blue Bell, Head of the Side, on Tuesdays and Saturdays in summer, and on Saturdays in winter, at three o'clock.

Whittington—Edward Watson, from the Wheat Sheaf, Bigg Market, on Saturdays, at two o'clock.

Widdrington — R. Ditchburn, from the Half Moon, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Willington Quay—Robert Archer, from the Black House, Pilgrim st. on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Winlaton—John Atkinson, from the Nag's Head, Butcher bank, and Anthony Tench, from Sandhill, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at half-past three o'clock.

Winlaton Mill — John Murray, from the Wheat Sheaf, Cloth Market, daily: and Charles Whitfield, from the White Hart, Cloth Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Witton-le-Wear—Thomas Marquis, from the Sandhill, on Fridays, at three o'clock.

Woodburn, Jedburgh, and Otterburn — Thomas Weir, from the Old George, Union st. on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

Wooller—John Davy, from the Half Moon, Bigg Market, on Wednesday mornings, at seven o'clock; and George Farrington, from the Half Moon, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at ten o'clock.

Wrekenton—Thomas Peacock, from the Sandhill, on Fridays and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

Wylam—George Welsh, from the White Hart, Cloth Market, on Saturdays, at four o'clock.

Yarrow—Matthew Dagg, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at four o'clock.

SUNDERLAND DIRECTORY.

The following alterations have taken place in the above directory, since at portion of the work was printed:—

ake John, file manufacturer, &c. (Blake, Nicholson, & Co.), house Garden place, Bishopwearmouth.
ake, Nicholson, & Co. file manufacturers and steel merchants, Wear File Works, Richmond street, Bishopwearmouth.
reenwell Robert, file manufacturer, &c. (Blake, Nicholson, & Co.) house Dixon square, Monkwearmouth.
ohnson, Heming, & Co. importers and wholesale dealers in foreign wines and spirits Athenæum, Athenæum street, Sunderland.
ohnson R. Airtree, importer of wines, &c. (Johnson, Heming, & Co.), house 54 John street.
Knott William, boiler and engine smith, and out-door manager for the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company, Richmond street, Monkwearmouth.
Nicholson Thomas, file manufacturer, &c. (Blake, Nicholson, & Co.), house 1 Garden place, Bishopwearmouth.
Monkwearmouth Parish Church—Rev. Joseph Bennett, curate.
Sunderland Parish Church—Rev. J. Caswell and T. J. Smith, curates.
Bethel Chapel, Villiers street—Rev. Mr. Horne.
Ebenezer Chapel, Fawcett street, Bishopwearmouth—Rev. G. C. Maitland.
Providence Chapel, Dame Dorothy street—Rev. James Bates.
Zion Chapel, Zion street—Rev. John Wright.

The following names arrived too late for insertion in their proper places:—

Hedington Joseph, superintendent of police, Waterloo Vale, South Shields.
Hunter George, wine and spirit merchant, 27 High street, Gateshead.
Hutchinson George S. O. farmer, Bellassis, Billingham township and parish, north-east division of Stockton Ward.
Straker John, Esq., of Tynemouth, Northumberland, is now the proprietor of the Bradley Hall Estate, near Wolsingham.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

On February 27th, the monthly returns of the Board of Trade for the month ended January 31st, 1856, were issued. We subjoin the total declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures during the month, including only the "enumerated articles:"—

FOR THE MONTH.

1856	£7,005,633
1855	5,709,278
1854	5,863,093

Including the "unenumerated" articles, the month's exports for 1856 are raised to £7,974,786, against £6,464,796 in the corresponding month of last year, and £6,692,542 in the corresponding month of 1854.

With regard to vessels employed in the foreign trade, 1,588 ships, of 464,615 tons, entered inwards during the month ended January 31st, 1856, against 1,726 of 336,478 tons in the corresponding month last year, and 1,756 of 530,619 tons in the corresponding month, 1854. In the month ended January 31st, this year, 2,297 ships, of 583,424 tons, cleared outwards, against 1,913 of 502,895 tons in the corresponding month last year, and 1,781 of 434,350 tons in the corresponding month, 1854.

With regard to vessels employed in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom, 10,183 ships, of 1,071,832 tons, entered inwards in the month ended January 31st, 1856, against 9,379 of 908,937 tons in the corresponding month of 1855, and 8,196 of 884,015 tons in the corresponding month of 1854. In the month ended 31st January, 1856, 10,421 ships, of 1,043,995 tons, cleared outwards, against 10,099 of 1,006,933 tons in the corresponding month last year, and 10,051 of 1,060,237 tons in the corresponding month of 1854.

GEOLOGY OF THE LAKE DISTRICT.

REVISED AND ADAPTED TO THE

COUNTY OF DURHAM,

BY JOHN ROOKE, ESQ.,

OF AKEHEAD, WIGTON, CUMBERLAND.

THE progress of exact science has gradually brought Geology nearer to pure physics and distinct facts. No sound geologist now oversteps the boundaries here assigned him; unless, by the help of hypotheses duly applied, additional facts are gathered by observation and attention, for their better classification.

I do not propose to describe all that might be said on the Geology of the Lake District, my object being that of enabling the future student, while carrying on local enquiries, to comprehend the general character of such Geology, and what involves the several approaches thereto—everywhere showing an all-ruling order and harmony of structure, agreeable to infinite wisdom and a Creator's designs.

In order to detect those forms of drift, which laws of physical forces have determined, I have year after year traversed many miles of hill and dale, amidst the wildest recesses of the district, for the collection of facts in detail, without any other guide than those channels of tidal agency which the ocean still continues to flow upon. I acknowledge, in passing, however, the aid I have derived from Mr. Flintoff's model of these regions, which shows at a glance those general laws of a depository system that lead to the minute forms of mountain outlines, and even their sequence of deposition.

GEOLOGY AS AN ACCEPTED SCIENCE.—In the progress of exact observation, Geology has afforded ample materials for assigning it a place as a science among the several formulæ of mental induction. It now classes all rocks as oldest, intermediate, and newest; or, in other words, lowest, transition, and uppermost, in the order of superposition. This is determined by their respective types also, as azoic or non-fossiliferous and unstratified, azoic and yet stratified, and zoic or fossiliferous strata.

Both generally, and in detail as well, this form of classification places an intermediate group between two extremes of lowest in position and uppermost. The entire frame of our globe, therefore, is classed as lowest and unstratified, commonly crystalline in structure also—transition, which includes intermediate sedimentary rocks, azoic or non-fossiliferous, in types and characters, and such upper stratifications as compose rocks within the records of zoic or fossiliferous appearances. Dividing these general orders specially and in a similar way, as given below, decides those relative dates when the material of all rocks passed from a state of drift to that of rest in admitted sequence of time. Azoic and zoic are negative and affirmative of fossil remains.

ZOIC ORDER.	SPECIAL GROUPS.
TERTIARY OR NEWEST.	The Newest or Pliocene Earlier or Miocene Earliest of the Group or Eocene
SECONDARY OR INTERMEDIATE.	Chalk, the uppermost; re-divided into uppermost, lower, and lowest Oolite, lower, do. do. do. Lias, lowest, do. do. do.
PALÆOZOIC OR OLDEST.	New red sandstone, uppermost; re-divided into magnesian limestone, intermediate, and the lowest Carboniferous group; coal measures, upper millstone grit, intermediate, limestone and gritstone lowest. Old red sandstone, triplicated. Protozoic group do.*
TRANSITION AND AZOIC ORDER.	
STRATIFIED AND AZOIC.	Schist, argillaceous mud, indurated by electro-chemical agency. Mica schist, do. do. do. Green stone and gneiss, earliest, do.
UNSTRATIFIED AND AZOIC ORDER.	
CRYSTALLINE IN STRUCTURE.	Porphyry, crystallised by electro-chemical agency. Sienite, earlier, do. do. do. Granite, earliest do. do. do.

Such a triplicate form of classification, applied to the general divisions of Geology, and ever including triplications within these outlines, is both easy in comprehension, and affords a ready reference to each class. Geology, as a science so treated, offers a lucid reading of the structure of our globe, places it amongst the exact sciences, and gives facilities for an examination of its records, as applied to the Lake District, which any tyro may readily understand, and trace through their several ramifications to minute incidents and contingencies.

UNACCEPTED GEOLOGY.—Every calm geologist admits, that the main portion of the materials which compose the frame of our globe, have been primarily drifted to the position they now hold, driven onwards by the forces of a vast rolling ocean, on terms of physical centricity and eccentricity.

On these laws of specific gravitation, then, the Neptunian theory of Geology takes its firm stand, and traces out the undulated surface of the globe in correspondence mainly with the depository laws of mud and water commingled, and, as physically constituted, when in a state of rolling activity, the water by its subtle motion drives mud either upon natural barriers, or into lines of mud, placed where the drifting forces of the water have been exhausted.

In opposition to these plain views of the structure of the globe, as referred

* Agreeable to this form of classification, whether the Cambrian system of Professor Sedgwick, or the Silurian system, so called by Mr. Murchison, be referred to, they are but irregular instances of a protozoic group—limestone at the base, arenacious flagstone intermediate, and schist bearing fossils uppermost, as the term protozoic group indicates, or the earliest records of fossil remains. The perfection of science being found in abstraction alone, which special facts commonly afford so imperfectly, those celebrated professors themselves could no longer remain at issue, under a system of generalised terms.

its undulated surface, the Vulcanic theory of Geology would seem to ntertain one of two opinions—either that some power, which is begged, has fted up parts of the earth in dome-shaped forms, or that an assumed outer ust thereof has been broken into waves of translation, like some vast field ice, or rather the undulations of fluent materials taking the wave-like rms of a vast rolling ocean.

Facts, however, are continually at variance with either theory, and even oth of them combined. For the advocates of such schemes, to reconcile the ippery hypothesis dealt in, beg the admission of an infinite series of "faults," called, in their geological nomenclature, but which the Neptunian system as no need of, as the flowing lines of the earth's surface witness.

Nor do any two writers of the former class agree in opinion. Some go ack to the time and notions of Strabo,—others would have the earth swelled utwards like a blown bladder,—while they all neglect or overlook those laws f oceanic forces, which have separated land from water on rigidly physical onditions, flowing from concentric motion into eccentric depositions, that onstantly trace outlines leading to the primary impetus from whence those nes, whether vertically or horizontally taken, are geometrically drawn. Like he wren, their *habitat* is far apart from those regions of light in which the agle of truth dwells,—they are prone to flutter as critics nevertheless, or neer in harmless breathings.

Mud and water compose the primary materials of our globe. "The vapours which arise from the sun, the fixed stars, and the tails of comets," as xpressed in "Newton's Principia," "may fall by their gravity into the atmosphere of the planets, where they may be condensed and converted into water and humid gases, and afterwards by a slow heat (generated electro-chemically) graduate into salts, and sulphurs, and tinctures, and mire, and mud, and clay, and sand, and stones, and corals, and other earthy substances." These materials, then, have been drifted on laws of physical force and centricity, into the eccentric structure of an embodied globe, as we now find the igure and surface of the earth in form and aspect. These are the rigid erms on which Neptunian Geology rests, and from whence all its conclusions are drawn, in conformity to facts and phenomena.

"We find fire and water," says Dr. Buckland, "those two universal and antagonising forces which have materially influenced the condition of the globe." Again, "the state of the ingredients of crystalline rocks has, in a great degree, been influenced by chemical and electro-magnetic forces, whilst that of stratified sedimentary deposits has resulted chiefly from the mechanical action of moving water, and has occasionally been modified by large admixtures of animal and vegetable remains." The action of all these forces will be rendered most intelligible by examples of their effects, "found in the hypothesis of the original fluidity of the entire materials of the earth."

Professor Sedgwick has also said, that "all the slate beds were at first in the condition of a very fine mud or silt, deposited, layer above layer, by the sea:" further observing, that "beds of mud and sand were deposited in an ancient sea. Plutonic rocks were then, for many ages, poured out among the aqueous sediments—beds were broken up and re-cemented—plutonic silt and other materials in the finest comminution were deposited along with the igneous rocks—the effects were again and again repeated, till a deep sea was filled up with a formation many thousand feet in thickness."

Nor does the acute professor account for crystallization and induration in a manner different from that of Professor Buckland. He asks—"What are

crystalline rocks, and the cleavage plane of slates, and all the perplexing phenomena of metallic veins, but the results of chemical action carried on upon a gigantic scale—of experiments made of old in nature's laboratory—which we can sometimes feebly imitate? The laws of electro-chemical action are among the greatest discoveries of modern times."

No writer has been more anxious to avoid or to correct error than the high intellect here quoted; nor more sensible how readily small errors may creep in, at variance with that chain of being we often attempt to interpret in vain. He observes by the way—"I will escape from the slippery ground of hypothesis."

When my distinguished friend, Andrew Crosse, Esq. at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Bristol in 1836, showed that by a slow galvanic process carried on in darkness, and applied to given ingredients, either in a state of mud, or held in a state of solution by water, they were convertible into every class of rocks from granite to the newest tertiary beds, he made that great discovery, which opened out a fresh path for the scientific investigators "of modern times." To use his own words—"For a long series of years I have considered the electric influence to be, metaphorically speaking, the right hand of the Almighty, used after the creation of elementary atoms, calling or collecting together the simple or compound bodies in which we find them, and resolving them into their original elements on the approach of an opposite electrical action; just as oxygen and hydrogen, in their relative proportions, are condensed into water, which again in its turn, by the application of a more powerful electrical current, is restored to its original elementary state. I have, in the whole course of my experiments, endeavoured to follow nature as far as was in my humble power, being perfectly convinced that, if one condition under which nature works be omitted, a greater or less failure will be the inevitable result. In conformity with this, I have observed that darkness most favours universal crystallization, and in many instances is quite indispensable. In short, we must be blind indeed not to feel convinced of the predominance of design. Throughout the whole earth, in every ramification, a blind imitation of nature will be more successful than an opened-eyed following of art."

Such are the words of the instructor and guide I very humbly follow. True to an avowal which is all his own, he said—"I must state, for the sake of truth and the science which I follow, that I am neither an atheist, nor a materialist, nor a self-imagined creator, but a humble and lowly reverencer of that great Being, whose laws my accusers seem wholly to have lost sight of."

Unaccepted Geology, then, in reference to the primary state of those materials which compose the earth's frame, and in reference also to electro-chemical agency, viewed as conditions concerned in the crystallization, induration, and cementation of rocks—this portion of the subject in hand may be taken as settled; and also that geological conclusions have advanced in correspondence with chemical and electrical science. What is accepted in the latter, may now be fairly taken as accepted in application to the former, and as sanctioned by the most celebrated names of past and present days. These considerations obviously bring us to those laws of drifting forces, which have determined the surface appearances of the globe.

To the question, "What is electro-chemical agency?" the true answer would seem to be, electricity. Viewed in itself as a special agent, it is purely immaterial, and has no place in any specific element or material body. All

material bodies and elements are in an inconceivably active state. The earth, for instance, moves in its orbit some 68,000 miles per hour, and 1,000 miles per hour on its axis, and nevertheless preserves a motive balance. Electricity would, therefore, seem to be the equilibrium of inconceivably active forces. Hence it is merely the amazingly active law of being, as seen telegraphically, and ever resolving itself into an equilibrium of relative gravity. For, although the earth moves at a speed so enormous, yet the exactness of its elemental balance is such that its equilibrium is constantly preserved, notwithstanding the vast movements of a material frame; and this brings us to those exactnesses in physical activity which are universally diffused. In other words, gravitation is exact in its final results, proving thereby the wondrous uniformity of physical force, as regulated by the relative state of being; and from what we know of electricity, and learn about the movements of the universe, may be but a trivial disturbance of some local equilibrium.

In the vast agitations of universal force, nothing can therefore be in a state of absolute rest. The mud of which the globe is admitted to be composed primarily, would therefore necessarily take a form determined by mechanical centricity, losing its balance in part, and flying into eccentric forms. Hence the form of the globe is an oblate spheroid eccentrically constructed, nor could its surface be primarily a level plane. Eccentric results would necessarily, in the separation of mud and water, trace out deep furrows in the depositions of the former, and these furrows in detail would resolve them into eccentric delineations, even though the first impetus were concentric; and such furrows constantly deepening would lower the water from the hills, while there would be a constant tendency to that which did not absolutely happen.

In "Wyld's Popular Atlas," Mr. Hyde Clark says:—"The paths or orbits of the planets are in irregular-shaped ellipses, because, according to physical laws, they cannot be circular. For, in nature, a circle or right line is never formed, nor is the same shape ever gone over again, which would be the case if the orbits were circular. In nature, there is always a contest between centricity and eccentricity." Such, then, are the terms to which physical philosophy has been brought, and that now sanction its appliance to Geology as a branch in science flowing therefrom; and in these respects Geology must be taken as a department of pure science referable to facts, physics, and classification.

Distribution of Land and Water over the Earth's Surface.—The earth may be said to be mechanically balanced in equipoise upon its axis, moving some 68,000 miles per hour in its orbit, and 1,000 miles per hour on its poles. On these terms a motive impetus is given, which naturally involves centripetal and centrifugal forces, which contribute to counterbalance and fix the limitations of each other in equilibrio. As, then, the primary materials to which the globe owed its structure, were mud and water blended together, and constantly rolling at a high speed amidst elemental fluids, so was a physical force generated, by which its material body has been drifted into an irregularly-shaped oblate spheriod.

Determined in figure by the physical conditions of a globe in motion—though laws of rest naturally caused mud and water to descend upon the poles; yet the rate of its rolling impetus had a still higher tendency to lift them towards the equator, and so flattened the form of the polar regions—conditions to which the waters of the earth still conform, as relatively compared to that of the tropics. Hence the prevailing law of physical force was that of water driving away mud, in the direction of the tropics from the polar

regions. When viewed eccentrically, we find this tendency vastly stronger from the southern than the northern pole. And this law of the distribution of water upon the surface of the earth is still the same as at the most early date, retaining the ancient lines of direction into which it was primarily and physically driven by the first figures of dry land, or mud separated and deposited apart from the great deeps. Were an eccentric circle drawn around the south pole, we should find a space occupied by water alone equal to about one half the area of the entire globe, while we observe a basin of water mainly occupying the north pole, surrounded by a circuit of land, the rivers of which chiefly bear upon that pole, the Atlantic presenting *an elongated outline*. But we find it, also, a cross link of water which connects the two polar basins, and everywhere resembling a mighty river, rather than the circular basins of the poles, the necessary turning ground of the ocean.

We experimentally and theoretically find, that a portion of water placed upon a globe in a given motion, necessarily has, in the distribution thereof, its primary impetus from the axis. The physical force, therefore, by which water in motion, upon the surface of the earth, cleared itself from mud primarily, was theoretically that of drifting such mud upon the equator, and so forming a crest of dry land thereon.

Nevertheless, eccentric results obtained; and we find this primary theory experimentally correct in approximation only. Like a bias in a loaded bowl, land is heavier towards the north than the south pole, so that the crest of this drifted mud was deposited in excess on the northern line of the equator. Nor did this eccentric law of physical force stop here; it applies to the axis of the old world only. The mighty flood of waters, deriving its gigantic impetus from the south pole eccentrically, has broken through the tropical crest just shown, and fixed the axis of the new world at right angles nearly to that of the old world, and thus placing the river-like form of the Atlantic Ocean with uncommon regularity between them; so that we find the axis of America from Cape Horn, through the rocky mountains into the Arctic Ocean, placed in a continuously flowing line throughout, and directly across the equatorial region, presenting at the same time the two eccentric figures of North and South America, even in outline similar to the coast of Africa.

Motive Distribution of the Ocean.—When mechanical and physical forces had determined to dry the land of the earth, by drifting mud from the poles towards the equator, and deposits had taken their several forms conformably to the laws of gravitation here so distinctly illustrated, the motion of the great deeps took a settled course throughout, coincident with the figures of the dry land previously finished. The earth's motion being eastward, the flowing waters resting on its surface took a relatively westward movement, in combination with that which ejected those waters lineally from the south pole upon the north pole, to be in their turn propelled southward again by the projectile force of the land they fell upon.

As a general theory, then, the Pacific Ocean moves westward and northward, in conformity to the united forces of a double impetus derived from a globe in motion, and partly overspread by waters, which rest upon an unequal surface. Hence the waters of the Pacific are ejected through the Atlantic Ocean into the Arctic Ocean, and from thence projected back again through the Atlantic into the Pacific. Such are the general laws and results which determine and regulate the motions of the great deeps in their order of currents and counter-currents, and from whence the local tides have their origin. Here we discover, by rigid induction, those projectile forces in

agreement with which oceanic currents traverse the surface of the earth among fixed barriers of land; and the well known Gulf-stream of the Atlantic Ocean affords a link in this great system, to which we may readily attach the rest of the continuous chain. While this stream flows along the channels of the Atlantic, we fail in detecting a tidal swell, until its force breaks upon the more shallow and confined shores of Europe. Five hundred miles from their terminus, the tides which run upon the British Isles, have their origin in the deep channels of the Gulf-stream; and the Lake District is equi-distant from three separate tide waves which anciently fell upon its shores.

First, one from the coast of Norway, which now flows into the strait of Dover, and ends there. A second starts at the Gulf-stream, takes the north Irish channel, runs on St. Bee's Head, and divides itself northward in the Solway Frith, and southward to Morecambe Bay. A third wave, similar in origin, rounds the south of Ireland, fills the British Channel up to the strait of Dover, the Bristol Channel also, and meets the northern wave, as already traced out in Morecambe Bay.

Anciently, and as shown by distinct lines of depository material, the eternal records of past events, these three tide waves held their several bearings on the centre of the Lake District. On White Stones, or the plateau of Borrowdale, a flat rounded waste immediately to the north of Coddle Pike, at which point a southern wave has left deep scars of its terminal fury; while the rains that fall on the waste of White Stones shed themselves into the descending valleys of Watendlath, Stonethwaite, Langdale, and Easdale, being, in the language of Wordsworth, "like spokes from the nave of a wheel," on which all the main valleys of the Lake District immediately hold their bearings—from Ulleswater to Waste Water, Ennerdale, and Buttermere; so that the flattened waste of White Stones is the true dome around which all the main lakes of the district are severally clustered, as a common centre of drifted materials, and divested of faults, except those eccentric lines described in hill and valley, and necessarily a result of physical forces applied to the drifting of mud by currents of water to places of rest; the whole region being constructed in either direct barriers of collision, like the axis of the old world, or disposed in flowing lines similar to the new world.

Unstratified and Crystalline Rocks within the Lake District.—Primarily the material of this order of rocks has been deposited in the form of drifted mud, and subsequently crystallized by electro-chemical agency. Its irregular outlines would seem attributable to an outer frame having been imperfectly cemented, and large portions of such material, having been subject to denudation, have gone to the providing of material for future rocks composed of clay or sand. So it may probably be that the red sand of the river Dee, as seen in Braemar Forest, still points to the original site of the millstone grit, which now composes the chief material of the Penine chain of hills. The oldest rocks are commonly the hardest, and the best cemented. Yet such a rule is exceedingly liable to exceptions, and amounts to a proof that electro-chemical agency, by which crystallization has been mainly effected, has at all times been subject to very different degrees of intensity; and, therefore, like the baking of some brick-kiln, the original structure of granite and other crystalline rocks, has been subject to vast denudations, which have gone into the structures of newer deposits.

Were the induration of rocks the exponent of heat deeply seated in the earth's frame, that heat might have been expected to evince some constant or continuous proofs of its influence. But it is quite otherwise, and liable to

repeated alternations of hard and soft rocks, as we trace any class of strata through its several beds; proving that these variations in hardness depended on the several plates of material in their separate series and other physical conditions, inducing electro-chemical activity in more or less intense degrees, which was probably no other difference in depositions than that of a calm and a highly agitated sea inducing electro-chemical influence.

In other words, three separate tide waves, exhausting their several forces on the central ground of the Lake District, and by a violent agitation of marine waters inducing a state of intense electro-chemical activity, which converted muddy materials into crystalline rocks. Strict attention to the physical conditions already given, affords ample data for describing an organic sequence of rocks lying within the area of the Lake District.

Granite is found on three points. First, that of Red Pike and Bootle; secondly, the Skiddaw granite; and, thirdly, that of Wasdale Cragg or Shap Fells. It must be here held in view that, at the date when these isolated patches had been completed, all was sea around them, and that a vast rolling tide wave from off the coast of Norway flowed along the line of Ulleswater, directly on the angle of a line of wave coming through the north Irish channel, while a third wave from the south Irish channel, fell perpendicularly upon the meeting ground of the other two waves.

The primeval results of these physical conditions were a disorderly reef of granite and sienite, eighteen miles in length, beginning at Red Pike and ending at Bootle, with a small patch of grey granite, which is seen in Glenderaterra, between Skiddaw and Saddleback, along with the isolated patch of Wasdale Cragg. Here we find granite on three points, and a tide wave taking its course between each of them, as represented by the lines of Ulleswater, Derwent Lake, and Windermere.

The most early additions made to these primary bases of depositions were the porphyry of Wanthwaite Cragg and Naddle, the sienite of Carrock taking a direction in the immediate line of the Skiddaw granite and the green stone of Binsey, which afford an axis also in the line of the Skiddaw granite, and complete an angular figure presenting its apex southward, and open northward.

The relative structure of these first barriers, composed of crystalline rocks built up by electro-chemical agency amidst exhausted tide waves, *provided* embayed ground for a future depository dome to rest upon.

Oldest Sedimentary Formation.—The Skiddaw granite, in direct connection with the sienite of Carrock and the green stone of Binsey, afforded a nucleus for the oldest deposits to rest upon, and apart from the other groups of these hills; but on a limited area only, in the wilds of Skiddaw Forest and Glenderaterra, is the oldest transition and azoic class met with, exhibited in compact arenaceous strata giving forth a musical sound.

In tracing out the boundaries of the main nucleus of the Lake District, we find the crystalline system of Red Pike, seven miles apart in a north-east direction, from a similar axis which runs for five miles through Castlerigg, Naddle, St. John's Vale, and Wanthwaite Cragg. Fourteen miles from this cragg, in a south-easterly bearing, the porphyretic granite of Wasdale Cragg is met with. In a south-easterly direction from this cragg to Bootle, twenty-eight miles intervene, free from any appearance of unstratified rocks; and if to these spaces we add eighteen miles from Bootle to Red Pike, on summing the whole of them up, we find an outer girdle seventy-three miles in length, forming the true nucleus of the Lake District. But in retracing the limits

f the oldest transition series, we find its area swelled out to a circuit of inety-one miles—namely, from Red Pike, by Honister Cragg, Castlerigg, he porphyry of St. John's, and Wanthwaite Cragg, to Stybarrow Cragg. 'lace Fell, Swarth Fell, and Wasdale Cragg—the south-eastern buttress f this ground. Thence we observe it tending in a gentle concave form to Black Combe, and passing by Bootle and Muncaster Fell to Red Pike again.

Along the entire course of this circuit, towering craggs, elevated mountains, contorted stratification, deep cleavage plates, and stupendous waterfalls, proclaim a rugged sea beach at an early date, distinct from the newer features of the rest of the district; affording a sketch to the eye, which separates the azoic schist formation from the zoic schist, which, at a subsequent date, has been added to the entire circuit of a primary nucleus. Within the area of this primary nucleus, none of the chief lakes are found; and yet they all touch its immediate confines. Windermere, Ulleswater, Derwent, Buttermere, Coniston, and Ennerdale lakes, all go up to its borders, and encircle its boundaries. Wast Water, Thirlmere, Grasmere, and Hawes Water, lie within these physical boundaries. But its area contains within it nearly all the tarns; because these are the abutting termini of tide waves, which, whirling in strong rebounding eddies, circular pools are most beautifully figured out, and overhung by lofty precipies and bold escarpments, evincing the final throes of Atlantic forces in these interesting types of tidal activity imparting a solitary grandeur to those high regions.

And here a great variety of rocks are found, the classification of which is far from being settled. Drifted materials having been rolled into determinate positions by three separate tide waves, and placed upon bases which may have differed in their mineral composition; the electro-chemical conditions under which each locality was placed, being different as concerned the ingredients acted upon, and of the intensity of the galvanic action evolved also, results would differ, and afford that variety of mineral products met with in the nucleus of the system.

It may be inductively admitted that the area of this central nucleus of the Lake District, environed by crystalline rocks as we find it to be, is occupied by a similar structure at no considerable depth beneath its superincumbent formation. When these mountains, primarily composed of argilaceous and arenaceous mud, were deposited upon such a base, an intense galvanic battery was certain to be brought into full activity, and originate a fan-shaped cleavage, which is now admitted to be a leading feature in the Cordilleras, Appallachian, Allegany, and Alpine ranges of mountains. Nor does this law of cleavage, as a general rule, fail in the main nucleus of the Lake District; for we find the noted pale blue roofing slate, in a vertical form, traversing the centres of these mountains to their very summits, passing through Coniston Old Man into Langdale, and through Honister Cragg into Borrowdale, succeeded latterly by an inclined cleavage. Now, this is precisely what might be expected to follow, were a mountain of mud placed so as to form an electro-chemical battery; it would cleave the centre of such a mountain, bake it into vertical slates, and lastly give an inclined dip to its sides. Such terms form a leading feature in the nucleus of the Lake District. The cleavage is by no means connected with the beds of stratification, but the result of a mountain of mud, settling by its own superincumbent weight, and finally baked by electro-chemical means. These mountains do not admit the possibility of having been upheaved in undulations by the earth's crust breaking up in normal waves of translation, since they form a complete series

of diverging lines, under the depository influence of three separate tide waves, all of which are finally concentrated on White Stones. Neither is that centre conspicuous in elevation, but the reverse—formed into a sort of rugged basin, amidst a circuit of lofty mountains.

In Naddle, thick beds of stratified schist are seen dipping to the south, on not more than some thirty degrees of inclination; and resting on conglomerate as the primary foundation of a future superstructure carried southward, until a true centre has been worked out on White Stones. Though the early deposits are somewhat complex, and drifted by a southern tide wave as far north as Naddle and St. John's Vale, yet we find the entire structure corresponding with laws of centricity at its close; and, by observation and attention, still capable of distinct analysis and synthesis, as if it were mechanical framework, each part fitted to its purpose and place designed.

THE PROTOZOIC GROUP includes all that belongs to either the Cambrian or the Silurian systems. However learned professors may be at issue about terms, the Protozoic group must stand an obvious generalization—based upon limestone; with arenaceous flagstone intermediate; and schist uppermost

Here the witnesses of life begin; and afford us the records of Protozoic history, in a sudden lowering of an azoic sea beach having broken on the edges of contorted slates, from Black Combe on the west, to Wasdale Crag eastward; marked by a concave line of depression in height facing southward: and along which the towering heights of White Pike, Coniston Old Man, Yewdale Cragg, Wansfell, Harterfell, and Wasdale Pike, from Black Combe to Wasdale Cragg, determine the southern boundaries of an azoic system: and closely fitted to the base of these several structures, the Protozoic limestone is deposited, ever following the line of their winding course, even into the indentation of Yewdale, a mile in depth; and brought forwards again on the opposite of that vale, conformable to the towering hills composed of azoic schist.

Yet uniformly as the Protozoic limestone is plastered against the several bases of this line of hills, for twenty-eight miles in length, it is with equal uniformity denuded where cross currents had gone among the mountains northwards, as at Broadgate Beck, the river Duddon, Stock Beck, Coniston Beck, Langdale and Grasmere, Trout Beck, and Kent Mere; and is not met with in the Vale of Wasdale. Insomuch, barriers of azoic schist, caused an exhaustion of currents along their bases; and there the Protozoic limestone is met with. A regularity in facts, which denies any application of uplifting agency; and a multitude of disorders or faults, as a necessary result that cannot now be reconciled by a merely Vulcanian hypothesis.

PROTOZOIC FLAGSTONE.—Conformable to the limestone of this group, overlying arenaceous flagstones succeed thereto. No doubt agreeable to those laws of atomic proportion that determine the separation of muddy materials under a state of active floatation by water; and which is certain, at a future date, to shed much light on electro-chemical philosophy. But the errors of the day are yet too desperate and unyielding to admit the instruments employed by the great Architect of the Universe in created physics.

PROTOZOIC SCHIST.—On the entire foreground of the Protozoic limestone, in the direction of Morecambe Bay, or southward therefrom, we find beds of a schist, in superposition to that limestone. As this schist rests upon fossiliferous beds of flagstone or limes one, and is in itself fossiliferous, its true place must be Protozoic schist—a name which nobody can mistake at all acquainted with rocks bearing the slaty cleavage. All the series, slaty in

structure, from the oldest Protozoic limestone occupying the southern ntier of an azoic formation, up to Morecambe Bay, must therefore be ssed as Protozoic schist. So far these conclusions may be placed in the egory of accepted Geology.

Nevertheless, here we arrive on delicate and questionable ground. How ıll we settle the boundaries of Protozoic schist? From the Duddon to ountains Fell in Yorkshire, a space of forty miles, radiations of schist, in vance of previous deposits, hold their sedimentary lines uniformly south-rd. Along this section, except where carboniferous limestone has been ifted into vacant spaces previously unoccupied thereby, we find the features the district, the characters of its rocks, and the direction of its hills and lleys, perfectly con-similar. Insomuch are we justified in extending the ld of Protozoic schist from the Duddon to Fountains Fell, and as far rthward as Sedbergh and Wasdale Cragg.

The Howgill, Cautley, and Tebay Fells, composed of schist, here come ext under review. How shall we dispose of these? In what category shall e place them? It would seem that no deposits so old as azoic schist rest ı the south-eastern shoulder of Wasdale Cragg. The schist of that locality—sting on the granite of Wasdale Cragg, very hard in structure, fine grained, lue in colour, complicated in its cleavage joints, and distorted in its beds of ratification—is spread over this shoulder in the form of a thin mantle, esting its border on the granite of Wasdale Cragg, and overlaid by subcrys-alline limestone and old red sandstone, at Shap Wells. The character of his schist may be readily accounted for, and sheds much light on Geology as science. Mineral plates, so dissimilar in composition and structure as ranite and schist, placed under the influence of oceanic torrents, would hysically form a more intense electro-chemical battery than plates of rotozoic schist resting on each other, and elicit a local excess of electro-hemical intensity correspondingly.

The group of hills, therefore, lying on the south-eastern shoulder of Wasdale Cragg, cannot be placed in azoic period of deposits, but in that of Protozoic schist—coeval with that of Coniston, which also goes near the immediate border of azoic schist. The Tebay, Cautley, and Howgill Fells, also, belong therefore to the Protozoic schist.

With a body of facts before us, so plainly verified, how shall we class the several clusters of hills that lie on the northern borders of the main nucleus of the Lake District? Does the same rule of classification, which so distinctly applies to the southern region of this nucleus, fail in its application to its immediate northern border? By no means.

The group of hills which shed their waters into the Derwent and Cocker, from Peel Wyke to Gatesgarth, must be classed as Protozoic schist. These are Harroth Fell, Wythop Fells, Whiteside, Grassmoor, Ladhouse, Whiteless Pike, Grisdale Pyke, Causey Pike, Catbells, Goldscope, Highsnab, and Robinson. The Skiddaw cluster of hills also, resting on their central nucleus, as already described, must, therefore, be similarly classed, as well as the district of Matterdale and Gowbarrow Parks, where extended beyond the boundaries of azoic schist.

The several hills also, bearing the slaty cleavage to the westward of the granite of Red Pike, follow the same order of classification. These are Dent, Coldfell, Bleng, and Ponsonby Fells, part of Copeland Forest, and Blakeley. Had space permitted, much might have been added in this place, in corroboration of the laws of drift, supported by physical facts, by which the materials

of these hills have been rolled upon a previously constructed base. Fossil remains, indeed, conclusively show that a progressive subsidence of the ocean had taken place, inasmuch as animal and fossil plants are found deeply embedded in the earth, which have been the inhabitants of previously dry land. All the earth has been primarily covered by the ocean, and a portion of it then must have become dry land before the rest, and that portion is now the most elevated. I should be glad to learn what scheme and order of uplifting agency would agree with these plain facts, without violating mechanical laws, and those proofs which surface lineaments afford.

Old Red Sandstone.—At the close of the Protozoic group, from Fell Pike, in the direction of St. Bee's Head, Dent was the most advanced to the water-shed point; yet old red sandstone is not seen resting thereon, but where a rebounding wave might be expected to place it amidst the exhausted force of a tidal wave. It would appear to form the axis of Weddiker Rigg; and from thence to Hesket-New-Market, though nowhere detected, it probably underlies a newer group of Palæozoic strata.

To the southwards of Hesket New Market, it is met with—composes the conglomerates of Great and Little Millfell, and the Hill Dummallet. In Dacre Beck it is seen, in an intermediate state of Breccia; and, in ascending the hill to Dacre, the upper beds of its triplication are brought to view, overlaid by carbonaceous limestone. From Dummallet it may be traced to Shap Abbey, to Shap Wells; and in continuation southward to Raisbeck Common, where its area swells out to a considerable extent eastwards, until overlaid northwards by later deposits.

To the eastward of Brampton, in the bed of the river Irthing, old red sandstone has been met with, and at Melmerby also is seen, dipping under Crossfell; and may be traced along the foot of the Crossfell range of hills to Birks Know, Knock Pike, Dufton Pike, and Murton Pike, where it seems deposited in a disorderly form, amidst exhausted eddies, occasioned by the waters of the Lune running across the Solway stream, and which accounts for the distorted structure of this line of conical hills, placed apart from each other in the form of isolated cones.

From these data here given, it may be inferred that a reef of old red sandstone, now overlaid partly by a newer system, had been formed at the same date, running from the Cheviots by Melmerby into Yorkshire, as the primary base of the Penine chain. Yet by some geologists it is called the greatest fault in Europe, though a regular deposit on the meeting-ground of two opposing tide waves.

Here we are able to detect the progress of a change which occurred in the courses of the several tide waves, from the close of the Protozoic schist deposits, up to the completion of old red sandstone.

On the southern range of the Protozoic schist formation, from Black Combe on the west, to Fountains Fell in Yorkshire on the east, a highly spiculated frontier presents itself, everywhere conforming to the lines of drift determined by a southern tide wave, falling perpendicularly on a barrier lying across its course. Agreeable to these physical conditions, old red sandstone is found to have been drifted into the gorges of the Mint, near Kendal, the Lune, near Kirby Lonsdale, and the Rother, near Sedbergh—sanctioning an inference that the old red sandstone is probably overlaid extensively on the foreground here marked out, as the boundaries of Morecambe Bay at an early date.

Oldest Millstone Grit.—While treating on the immediate laws of tidal agency which are connected with the Lake District, up to the deposition of

dest millstone grit, it might scarcely appear requisite to trace the g of material from a distance. But as we observe the path of old red one, in the Orkney Isles, to have been drifted out of northern deeps, rom off the Scandinavian chain of mountains, which barred and red, at an early date, the wide-spread levels of north-eastern Europe, we e allowed to trace the connection between old red sandstone and the millstone grit.

the distribution of materials by water, a granular millstone grit seems similated with old red sandstone as almost to blend the two in one, still newer system commenced. The sandstone or millstone grit is with in the tributary streamlets of Eskdale and Liddlesdale, holding a ion equivalent to old red sandstone—that is, resting on schist—and hence ed as old red sandstone by some geologists, but owing to the sharpness of granular structure, it may be regarded as a repetition of drifted sand from Grampians and Scandinavian mountains, and which is still met with g the river Dee, in the Forest of Braemar, Aberdeenshire. It suggests denudations of granite, at different periods of time, may have supplied material of sandstones differing in colour from red to white.

n tracing the origin of sandstone to granite, its variety of colour, the sion it has undergone, and its distribution as tidal drift, we seem ied back again to the primary groups of rocks. Starting, therefore, from stalline rocks *in situ*, we follow tidal channels rigidly until we learn that y still remain the same in direction as of old.

The vast masses of conglomerate that overlie the southern ecarpment of Grampians, inform us about the path taken by much of the material ich finally swelled out the structure of the Penine chain. We may find ferences in the hardness of material drifted on the channels here pointed t, and in their degree of comminution; yet a process of drift along a flowing eway helps to account for such differences satisfactorily, as well as the gressive changes which calcareous, carbonaceous, bituminous, basaltic, siliferous, and interstratified admixtures, have lent to silicious strata ctro-chemically.

Tracing out a series of sedimentary dates according to these terms, leads the true base of the Penine chain—namely, old red sandstone ascending rogressively to the close of a lower millstone grit. A flowing tide wave first ssorted the materials of drift agreeable to laws of physical force, and finally eposited them on ground where these forces were exhausted. Such is he fault of the Penine chain. Material has been rolled up a low inclined lane from the north-east, while its several beds have been scoured off from he westward. And such are the true waves of translation, again and again epeated, where an eastern wave ran into direct collision with a pair of vestern waves.

Yellow Sandstone, the Lower Limestone, and Lower Coal.—Recurring to what has gone before, and to the origin of sandstone, as the debris of a previous crystalline structure, we have next to trace the channels of drift from the arctic circle southwards. Conformably to the laws of centrifugal forces, there is a distribution of material from Polar regions, chiefly along meridional lines, eccentrically decided in the old world and the new world alike.

The state of the earth, at the close of an old red sandstone and lower millstone grit formation, must obviously have been different from what it now is, while a globe, composed mainly of mud, was undergoing inconceivably rapid

changes in the deepening of some channels, the filling up of others, and the lowering of waters into those deepened channels—subduing and smoothing the proud waves of a once mighty ocean. At this date, also, crystallization and induration were but in progress, as electro-chemically carried on in the gigantic laboratory of an excited ocean, acting on huge admixtures of materials. Hence immense denudations of imperfectly cemented crystals, and indurated masses of mud, went into the composition of newer sandstone beds, the first sequence of which has been already treated upon.

Out of this chaos of primeval events, a smoother ocean sunk into deeper channels, and the first dry land arose amidst the great deeps. Such were the Scandinavian mountains, and the Grampians of Scotland. A genial climate then probably pervaded these hills, but little raised above the sea level: and while electro-chemical agency was actively at work beneath, a rapid and rank vegetation sprang into being, in the shallow waters that washed their bases. Bituminous and carbonaceous products were the result. Lime, at that date, held chiefly in a state of solution, assimilated with carbonic products, and provided vast stores of nutriment for animated nature to feed upon. Creation burst into life, and left records of its progress—an index for science, and an exponent of the Almighty fiat that had gone forth. Silicious and aluminous materials were henceforth subjected to a chemical process, which frequently discharged a portion of their colouring matter. By such process old red sandstone passed into yellow sandstone. A section taken across Stratheden, at Strathmiglo, from the Ochill hills on the north, and through the Lomonds on the south, affords a distinct instance thereof, and also of under-lying basalt. At Edinburgh Castle similar phenomena are repeated, and also at Salisbury Craggs, Bambrough Castle, Dunstonbrough Castle, and Ratcheugh in Northumberland, consimilar facts are attested.

Tracing a conformable structure through Northumberland from Ratcheugh by Bavington to Thirlwall, we so far ascertain the several equivalents of old red sandstone, a lower millstone grit, and yellow sandstone, in an ascending series, until interstratified by a lower limestone and a lower coal, as found in a transverse section of Stratheden, at Strathmiglo; and a section taken from Shap Wells to Dudley Pike, affords a similar instance of transition in sandstones, from the old red to the yellow, interstratified by a lower limestone. From these records of the past we learn, through the chemical influence of vegetation, the several changes which bituminous and carbonaceous ingredients effected on sandstones, from the old red to the new red—precipitating lime at one date, and providing the material of coal at another.

Basalt.—The place held by basalt in the carboniferous system, and throughout the Penine chain of hills, a region intimately blended with the Geology of the Lake District, here claims a careful notice. Like the material of other sedimentary rocks, with which it is found interstratified, little need be said about its origin; it is merely a deposit composed of ordinary mud blended with some twenty or twenty-five per cent of iron; while iron itself is a primary metal coeval with the earths, and, under given conditions, an electro-chemical firebrand. Taken as a motive force driven onwards by oceanic torrents, and in a finely comminuted state, mechanical laws, within given atomic proportions, have a tendency to separate it from sand and clay, which may be even deposited lineally by its side at the same time. In other words, its laws of aggregation being regulated by affinity and atomic properties, beds of sandstone may be deposited against it, and there find a place

t, where an exhausted force had occurred amidst an ocean of waters. ıere we need not go further into a problem, which the progress of science ›robably solve at some future time, if it do not show that vegetation has concerned in the precipitation of ferruginous bases, and of lime also. ave, indeed, a complete chain of evidence from old red sandstone to new ındstone, that vegetation has stamped its records upon this transition ıdstones, in colours, products, and interstratifications, at each period of deposition, as well as zoically.

its course of drift out of northern deeps, basalt is found on the Isle of , and on Canna, Rum, Eig, Muck, Staffa, Mull, and Rathlin; being spread over a large area of ground in Antrim, it has rounded the Mull ntyre, is met with in the Isle of Arran, has gone into Perthshire and the of Glasgow and Edinburgh extensively, by both Cantyre and Peterhead. ng rounded St. Abb's Head, it is met with on Holy Island, at Fenwick, ›rd, Bambrough, Beadnell, Dunstonbrough, Ratcheugh, Alnwick, West e, the Roman Wall, Greenhead, and Temon, in Cumberland, in a ıuous chain of depositions.

rom this long line of drift and beaches of the sea, at a common date, it gone to compose the great whinsill of the Alston Moor district, which be said to include the Crossfell range of mountains underlying the whole ıis ground in an unbroken form, and as a base, without any reference to undulations of hill and dale piled above it.

.t Caldron Snout and neighbourhood, however, as well as along the Tees, ı thence to the High Force Waterfall, it presents vast detached masses ıre precipitous scours and denudations are seen produced, ere it had ergone complete induration.

›o far it is either met with in strata, as is the case in the Alston district, n massive ridges, as between North Tyne and Greenhead; or in isolated sses, as at Stirling, Edinburgh, Bambrough, Dunstonbrough, and tcheugh; and, in the neighbourhood of Bavington, it forms a number of lated patches. In every instance its figure and form exhibit a low angle ›ards an ancient sea, and a precipitous front along its opposite range. ese are proofs of the wondrous exactness with which tidal forces have fted basalt on given localities, and deposited it apart from sandstone and ıestone.

We have next to trace it along the great Whindyke, which starts at tteril Crooks, in Cumberland, and runs in a tolerably direct course through e eastern Moorlands of Yorkshire to Fylingdale Moor, a few miles south-st from Robin Hood's Bay—a space of ground exceeding one hundred iles in length.

The facts of which this dyke afford an example are remarkable. It mostly sumes the form of a perpendicular wall, from eighteen to thirty feet in ıickness, is sometimes swelled out in breadth conformably to its rise in evation, often traverses the centres of elongated ridges, and is frequently ıt away entirely where its course crosses deep vales.

Thus it rises suddenly from the bed of the Petteril, undulates in height ›rrespondingly with Little Barwick, Great Barwick, and Castle Hughen. t forms the well-known bay at Armathwaite, and rises rapidly from the bed f the river Eden to the summit of Combe Pike, Napton Common, and luckcroft; and yet is not seen to cross the deep vale of Croglin Water at)ale, though it ascends to the top of Cringle Dyke, Whinfell, and Scalerigg.

At Renwick, it is seen crossing Raven Beck, and entering Hartside in the direction of Haresceugh Castle, making its appearance near the seventh milestone from Alston to Penrith: from thence it is not seen for some miles until it appears at Tynehead Mill, taking the direction of Middleton, Teesdale, and Bolam. It is frequently broken at intervals in approaching the vale of the Tees, but is seen at Yarm. Its form is well developed at Stanton, in Yorkshire, where it has been quarried to a great extent. Passing by Langbaurgh and Liverrock ridges, the southern shoulder of Kildale, Topping and Cooke's Hill, it is found shedding the waters of a vale in Cleveland westward, and Eskdale eastward. After passing through the north east shoulder of the hill of Castleton, it is missing for some miles along the vale of Castleton and Danby. At Claughtonbeck it re-appears, and takes the vale of Eskdale to Egton Bridge, near to which it is quarried extensively. Again, ascending by Goadland, it cuts its way through a high range of land to the very summits of the hills, by Maybeck, to its terminus on Flyingdale Moor; but is not seen crossing Fylingdale to the eastward.

A careful examination of the ground which this remarkable stratum traverses, would seem to place it among deposits, coeval in date with those of the basaltic class already described, and of the material also exactly similar to both its sides. In no other form of physics does its formation appear admissible. Neither a wall of mud, nor of Plutonic silt, could remain self-sustained, unless shored along its sides by contemporaneous deposits, unless overhang its base. Nor is it in any way even probable, that ejected lava should agree with the several conditions here brought under notice.

A look from the parish stone on Hartside, in the direction of Penrith Crooks, brings under view a chain of high and continuous ridges, cut across by Ravenbeck, Croglin Water, and the river Eden. It may be said these are points of denudation. Granted: then the very agent of denudation has deposited this change of ridges as they now stand, bisected by channels of drainage, while the basalt traverses their central heights. An admission of denudation, therefore, dispels at once all the illusions of central domes—Strabo's slippery hypothesis—and waves of translation, forming a wall of iron in the centre of a chain of hills. For such is the fact—a fact which proves that Neptunian Geology claims—laws of drifts concentrically and eccentrically expressed by physical forces, depositing mud conformable to gravity.

The separation of basaltic silt from sandy materials, by a pair of particular tide waves, as placed against this dyke, it may be said, is too refined for credence. Are the motions of the planetary system less so? Every swimming force is finally true to its physical conditions—as true as the earth's motion on its poles; a cause of its polarity may be the distribution of land and water upon its surface, ever steadying its action by their relative figure, deciding the movement of the great deeps, as originally determined by physical ascendency, or the primary separation of mud and water. Coeval with this sedimentary formation, a basaltic line of drift may be traced from Berrier to Sunderland, near Cockermouth. It composes the chief material of Binsey also, and skirts the northern escarpment of Caldbeck Fells.

Carboniferous Limestone interstratified by Sandstone and Slate Clay.—The position of basalt among the sandstone group of sedimentary strata, like a cornice in an edifice, shows what was completed before, and what afterwards. From Dunstonbrough to Temon, and from Potteril Crook to Flyingdale Moor, it marks the exact shores of a deep bay, at a common

te, along with all its tidal movements, whether parallel or counter-currents. e also observe that, at this period of time, a south-west tide wave had been rred off from a north-east and a north-west wave—from the Old Man ountain to Fountains Fell—excepting the confined channel of the Lune d its tributary streamlets.

On these new physical conditions, therefore, the several tide waves had gun to flow among barriers previously formed. The north-west wave taking e shore of Dunstonbrough on a southern bearing, suddenly fell into a deep ıy on Temon and Petteril Crooks; and rebounding on an angle of incidence, ok partly the northern parallel of the basaltic dyke into Robin Hood's Bay, that the Solway wave, partly divided into two parallel waves by the old red ındstone of Melmerby and Dufton, and barred from the Lune by the old red ındstone of Shap Abbey, Shap Wells, and Raisbeck Common, bore directly pon Harwood Dale, in Yorkshire, and along the southern parallel of the reat basaltic dyke. Hence a southern wave had begun to run in direct ourses into a great bay, barred northward by Protozoic schist and old red ındstone, and in collision with the north-east and south-east wave, from 'ountains Fell by Talk-on-the-hill, to the borders of North Wales.

From this date, then, in treating on the approaches to the Lake District, Geology exhibits a sedimentary progress merely in the filling of three great ıays placed apart from one another, east, west, and south, or Northumberland .nd Durham, the Solway, and Morecambe and Mersey Bays.

On the east, we find a bay shored by basalt for about one hundred and 'orty miles—that is, from Dunstonbrough by Temon, and the Alston Whinsill to Flyingdale Moor or Robin Hood's Bay. These conditions, at a date listinctly made out, and similar throughout the Hartside, Crossfell, and Alston district, give a deep interest to the question of what had been completed before the deposition of the great Whinsill, and what followed after; and more especially so from its being indirectly connected with what some choose to call a "great fault," though nothing remarkable in itself, being merely a sedimentary result of stratification, occuring almost everywhere throughout the Penine chain of hills—the out crop of regular strata denuded.

Admitting that this so-called "fault" runs from Talkin on the north, to beyond Settle on the south, a space of more than sixty miles, it is merely a line of tidal collision, east and west, at a specific date. In the Alston and Crossfell district, the stratification has been ascertained or estimated to the extent of 1,524 feet in thickness. As a part of this sum, eleven beds of limestone, 372 feet in thickness, are below the whinsill, and interstratified by 648 feet of sandstone and slate clay; then comes the whinsill, 60 feet in thickness, and which is immediately overlaid by the Tyne-bottom limestone, so called from its being seen in the bed of the river Tyne at Garrigill. Above the whinsill, there are eight beds of limestone 186 feet in thickness, interstratified by 258 feet of sandstone, making together 444 feet.

By dividing these data into three parts—the upper including the whinsill, the middle part, or one-half of what lies below the whinsill, and the lowest part, which is the remainder below—we shall find with what remarkable equality this mass of sandstone and slate clay has been proportionally interstratified by beds of limestone in repeated alternations.

In recapitulation, we have in descending series:—

Parts of the whole.	No. of Lmstne. Beds.	Feet in Thickness.	Sandstone and Slate Clay in Ft.	Total Thickness in Feet.	Proportion of Limestone. To the beds of Sandstone and Slate Clay.
Upper.	8	186	318	504	100 to 169
Middle.	7	189	321	510	100 to 170
Lowest.	4	183	327	510	100 to 178
Total..	19	558	966	1,524	AV. 100 to 172

These results in the proportional deposition of limestone, as interstratified with sandstone and slate clay, exhibit uncommon regularity in the sedimentary law by which they have been alternately assimilated, in a structure 1,524 feet in thickness. The fact of their being so interstratified, and yet separated by a physical force, would seem to prove a strong atomic tendency to definite proportions, in rolling admixtures deposited by a stream of water unfolding an organic law in balanced forces applicable to the universe, if not equivalent to electro-chemical ascendency, operating through the agency of highly excited waters on muddy materials in a state of admixture, and placing such mud under organic terms of mechanical forces brought into a state of equilibrium, in which all being has resolved itself into nature's laws, as expressed in the pure language of the Creator's fiat.

We shall here return to the "greatest fault" in Europe, so called by those who have failed to interpret the laws and form of drift. Were the length of such fault taken at sixty miles, from north to south, and its breadth some twenty miles, we should have an area of 1,200 square miles, presenting a continuous base, with a superstructure of hill and valley piled thereon, like so much statuary chiselled off by denudation; and yet denudation is not reckoned a fault, because it merely exposes an older base; or cuts away an outcrop.

For instance, were a section of twenty miles taken north-eastward, from Melmerby and through Crossfell, we should find a descending base of old red sandstone, and an ascending series of limestone slate clay, and sandstone beds in alternate order, until we got to the whinsill and Tyne-bottom limestone, wherever come at, and forming a regular and unbroken base throughout.

But the superstructure piled upon this base is, notwithstanding, a series of hills and valleys, in which the several strata are cut away by denudation while in a state of softness, so as to bring out regular slopes on the sides of the hills. As an example, Middle Fell, in Alston, has finely rounded declivities on all sides, as if scoured away by a tidal wave, and yet its beds of stratification dip very slightly. Hence the beds which compose the upper structure of that mountain, are none of them extended beyond its sides; but the older beds—the whinsill among the rest—which form its base, are extended beneath the valleys throughout. It cannot, then, be an uplifted pile, as the base denies a corresponding state of disturbance. Any upheaving would, therefore, seem a physical impossibility, and its form attributable to denudation by a tide wave alone. The constancy of the whinsill, in its true

ce, is, indeed, conclusive; and a similar rule applies to a tract of country, described before, 1,200 square miles in extent.

Graygarth Fell, Whernside-in-Dent, Ingleborough, Penyghent, and Fountains Fell—each and all are seen resting on a continuous base of Protozoic ist, while their upper beds are uniformly cut away by a tidal scour; limeone in nearly horizontal strata, in the first place, as well as in their newer ls in ascending series, to the very summits of these mountains—every one which stands a detached pile of strata, until a continuous base is arrived which links them together like twins of a common origin. Besides, in ure and elevation they present a similar aspect, as if cast in a common ould, and bearing directly on a south-west tide wave as it now runs. oured and cut away alike to the summit of each, they are but extraordinary les of deposition and denudation, in correspondence with the undulations of e earth's surface generally.

Obvious and unanswerable facts, therefore, go to show that Neptunian ift, amidst oceanic torrents, had furrowed the primeval surface of our globe; id that very little horizontal stratification had been extensively formed, until road levels, as those of Russia, had been sheltered by huge barriers cast round them. The true waves of translation are indeed those of Neptune's andywork, diminishing in power, according as these proud waves sunk into ie self-made and mighty channels in which they now spend their fury. In hort, every hill and valley of our island, when closely examined in structure, ttest the ravages of denudation, from the gorges and passes of Braemar to he levels of Cambridge and Lincolnshire.

Carboniferous Limestone in the immediate Lake District.—What ias been already said under this head, on an enlarged scale, sheds much light n deposits less complete at a corresponding date. A line drawn from Hensingham to Kirby Stephen, and in continuation to the source of the river Eden, along the frontier of Protozoic schist, an old red sandstone and basaltic formation, exhibits a chain of carboniferous limestone deposits, along every sinuosity of older formations; yet a constant inequality in the order and thickness of its beds would seem to come nearer to a rule than to an exception.

The Distington limestone may be looked upon as an appendant to Weddiker Rigg, westward therefrom, and that of Hensingham, Cleator, and Lamplugh, a deposit in a previously vacant furrow, between Weddiker on the west thereof, and Dent and Blakefell eastward.

It is met with north-eastward from Lamplugh, on the base of an older series, at Pardshaw, Brigham, Bridekirk, Blindcrake, and Sunderland, falling back north-westward to Tallentire, turning there to Gilcrux eastward; and thence rounding the declivities of a chain of hills by Parsonby, Threapland, Bothal, Torpenhow, and Ireby, to Ruthwaite. It next lines the opposite side of the river Ellen, by Uldale, Aughertree, Sandal, and Boltongate, to Quarryhill, where it turns at a point anti-clinally, and goes by Smithy-brow, Catlands, and Cleamire, to Brocklebank, falling back upon Brownrigg, by Paddy-gill, Whelpa, and Caldbeck, to Hesket New Market. It is then found at Warnel, Southernby, Berrier, and Penruddock, where it falls back on Greystoke, and Johnby; and recommencing its course by Stainton, Pooley, Shap, Orton Moor, Ashby Moor, and Stenkirth Bridge, to Mallerstang, and the source of the river Eden.

This line of outcrop takes a general level of the hills with remarkable continuity, in a sinuous and spiculated outline by no means mantle-shaped,

around a previously uplifted dome; but deposited along the shore of an ancient sea with wondrous exactness, falling back as the hills fall back, and again advancing as they do so, like debris cast upon the seashore, and moulded to its creeks and bays in all its winding forms. For example, it does not cross the vale of the river Ellen directly from Torpenhow to Quarry-hill, as laid down on geological maps, but rounds the ancient estuary of the river Ellen along its former shores, from Torpenhow to Quarry-hill. This shows how maps, constructed by a "slippery hypothesis," fail altogether in the describing of facts in detail, however laboriously such facts may have been gained by the chipping of rocks merely. The Neptunian Geology corrects such errors at a glance, by merely tracing out the ordinary levels of an ancient sea-shore, as delineated by the superposition of newer strata.

Passing over many other circumstances which might have been dwelt on in the district from Cleator to Thrimby, we may notice the range of hills shedding their waters northward into the river Eden, and southward into that of the Lune, from Wasdale Cragg to Ravenstondale. Here the entire structure of the ground is laid open, even so plainly that a passenger by railway, from Clifton to Tebay, may observe the leading features of its stratification; showing it to be a depository type of Ingleborough and Penygl[illegible], or a denuded pile raised upon a low and regular base of old red sandstone, as if it were a continuation of Crossfell, a repetition of which it really is on a reduced scale.

This base appears undisturbed, laid between the exhausted forces of the Eden and the Lune, and dipping on a low angle north-eastward. Here the law of deposition is obvious. While the waters of the Eden rolled mainly up a low inclined plane, and those of the Lune down such plane on the sides of the ridges, the ends of the several beds of stratification have been cut away by these respective tidal forces. Here we shall go to the south-west tide wave.

At the close of Protozoic schist and old red sandstone deposits, this wave necessarily fell perpendicularly on a shore of the sea, previously spiculated and distorted in form by vast torrents from the southward, having been broken thereon, from Black Combe on the west to Fountains Fell on the east, flowing into a bay some sixty miles across, from Furness on the north to North Wales on the south; and now a tract of land which bounds parts of Westmoreland, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales.

Hence the deposition of limestone, within the boundaries of an extensive bay, took its course of drift along the channels of Morecambe Bay, the river Lune, the Ribble, and the Mersey, branching out along, and coincident with the direction of their several tributary streams.

Conformable to these conditions at the date of a carboniferous limestone deposit, running nearly on a right angle towards the courses then taken by a north-east and a north-west wave, that material was, by a drifting agent, laid either in longitudinal patches along the older valleys, which are situated between the Duddon and the Lune, or in advance of those valleys, as at Beetham and Farlton, Arnside, and Wharton Cragg. These deposits, perfectly coincident with a line of drift which is still the same, are admitted to be entirely at fault with any central dome, which a dorsal spine, composed of azoic schist, exhibits to the northward of this ground; for all the tidal furrows of this foreground run nearly at right angles upon such spine. Yet these obvious interpretations of a depository law seem a perplexing puzzle to those

› neglect facts to which physical forces lend satisfactory proofs, that our th is by no means like a broken potsherd; but the regularly-devised .eme of an electro-chemical pile, bringing out results through nature's oratory; and as decreed by wisdom-eternal.

Eastward of the Lune, Greygarth Fell, Whernside, Ingleborough, Penyent, and Fountains Fell, present limestone as the lowest member of a ·ies of piles raised upon a common base composed of Protozoic schist; and the foreground of these respective piles, from Ingleton beyond Settle, a ·ge deposition of limestone has occurred, more especially to the eastward of ıstick. In the valley of the Hoddor, a talus of limestone is met with at ·kes, Newton, and Stainburn, and expanding on the line of drift to the ırth-east. At Clitheroe, also, a similar talus is found under-lying Pendle ill, and broadly extended to the north-east up Malhamdale, and beyond ıipton.

To the southward of Pendle Hill, and between Colne and the Etherow, ong the Penine chain, limestone is not met with, until the great field ·cupied by that rock in Derbyshire is arrived at; and we also find it lining ıe northern shore of North Wales at this date; determining the advanced ɔundaries of the great bay just pointed out, at the completion of carboniferous mestone deposits, showing, in every respect, an exact agreement between ıe figure and direction of these deposits, and the drifting force to which they re attributable. The want of this material in so large a portion of the 'enine chain, between Colne and the Etherow, may be assigned to ordinary ıws of denudation.

Carboniferous Limestone in Northumberland and Durham.—Having .lready shown, in what has gone before, the general range of a Scandinavian ide wave, as it still falls on the coast of Northumberland and Durham, the ·ast deposition and interstratification of limestone with sandstones in the ıorthern sections of Northumberland, and as associated with the basalt from Dunstonbrough to Temon; and by the great Whinsill to Cross Fell, until its talus falls into the basaltic dyke that completed the primary embayment of Northumberland and Durham. On these absolute conditions, then, by merely following a line of drift, projected from off Dunstonbrough on Cross Fell, any ordinary geological map enables us to trace this deposit in the two north-eastern counties at a glance, through its several complexities, even as decided by the cross-currents of the Tyne, the Wear, and the Tees valleys, along their upper sections.

Shale and the Upper Millstone Grit.—These deposits immediately followed that of carboniferous limestone, and its vast accompanying beds, as seen in the Alston Moor district, affording a few thin seams of coal; and alike finished the main outlines of each basin in connection with the Lake District, on the north-east, the north, and the south, for the reception of the coal measures.

It may be enough here to say, in general terms, that a sea beach, composed of shale and millstone grit, was, at this date, formed along the then western shore of the bay of Northumberland and Durham, as shown in our maps from Warkworth to the great Whin dyke.

In the bay of the Solway, also, a similar shore is met with along its southern border, from Hensingham to Appleby, while an extended outlyer intervenes between the rivers Eden and Petteril, commencing at Great and Little Barrock on the north, and extending to Whinfell Parks, in Westmoreland, on the south, and of which the well-known Lazonby flagstone is a good

specimen. A remarkable feature of this field of millstone grit is, that its beds are excessively broken into patches, owing to its base having given way in the early stages of its deposition; so that, in quarrying these flagstones, the workmen have to encounter an endless disturbance of its beds.

On the borders of the ancient bay, to the south of the Lake District, bounded by North Wales, the shale and millstone grit formations, thus drifted *in situ*, afford an important link in the industrial prospects of our country—determining, as they do, the extent of workable coal within the widely-spread basin of the Mersey.

Along the shores of Morecambe Bay, these formations have been swept away by retreating torrents descending from the hills on the foreground of an Azoic and Palæozoic structure, except to the south-east, where they occupy a vast and conspicuous space of ground that had not been previously silted up by older drift, and composing the hills that enclose the trough of Bowland on the north, the west, and the south, along with foreground brought forwards to Poulton, Lancaster, Garstang, and Preston. The range of Pendle Hill so far only closes up the southern limits of these formations, while the Ingleton coal-field, deposited along a vacant trough among these hills, does the same on the north.

It was then that an eastern shore to this great bay was constructed, extending from Colne on the north to Cheadle on the south; and at the close of this date, an axis composed of the millstone grit formation was deposited also on central bearings, which may be taken from Ormskirk on the west, through Haslingden to the Hamilton Hills eastwards, completing an angulated chain of hills, with deep bays intervening, that now separate the basins of the Ribble and the Mersey.

Coal Measures.—The structure of hill and dale at the close of an upper millstone grit, the configuration of which had sheltered embayed waters, prepared a frame of ground for the reception of coal and its accompanying beds of drift, liable to depressions, slips, and other disorders in stratification. As a reservation, by the way, thin beds of coal are found between the yellow sandstone and the close of an upper millstone grit. Some of these beds are placed in almost horizontal strata, near the tops of the mountains, of which Penyghent and Winter Fell, near Chorley, are examples.

The Whitehaven coal-field, in the ancient bay of Solway, seems lapped around the terminus of the Hensingham limestone, which ends a lineal course on the bearings of St. Bee's Head, where a north-west tide-wave still sheds its waters northwards and southwards. Conformably with this incident in the tides, the Whitehaven coal field is not extended to the south of St. Bee's Head.

From Whitehaven, then, northward only, the coal measures form an advanced shore of this ancient bay, by Harrington, Workington, Flimby Moor, Dearham, Gilcrux, Bolton, Rosely, and Sebergham, until cut short to the eastward of Netherscales, by the millstone grit of Scratchmell, Lazonby, and Penrith Beacon.

On reference to what has been said concerning a former north-eastern bay —now Northumberland and Durham—it is only necessary to observe here, that it has been filled up or underlaid by the coal measures, from Boomer on the north to the crossing of the great basaltic dyke on the south. Antecedent to a date when those drifted materials of which the coal measures are composed, had been projected southwards from off the advanced ground of Boomer into the then bay of Northumberland and Durham, the ancient

rrents that deposited a continuous chain of hills eastwards, from Petteril ooks to Fylingdale Moor, had been effectively barred across by a limestone d sandstone structure. On these terms, at the date we are now treating out, a direct current must have gone from Boomer, bounded by a winding a-beach of shale and gritstone to the westward thereof, as far south as Notıgham. Verified by the fact that the coal measures are seen to take such a rection; and through the Vale of the Trent, probably underlie the new red ndstone into Staffordshire.

The southern bay of the Lake District has been almost entirely denuded the coal measures to the northward of the sinuous ridge of millstone grit, ıe axis of which goes from Ormskirk to Haslingden, with the exception of ıe Ingleton and Burnley coal-fields, the latter of which is synclinally placed etween Pendle Hill on the north, and the Hamilton hills on the south ıereof; while the material of coal, in the former instance, has been drifted nd stranded on the ancient escarpment of Ingleborough, by no means as a ault, but in a regular sequence of deposition, as determined by previous ncidents, according to which denudation had stript off the entire series from Protozoic schist to the coal measures, reversing the dip of stratification in a ommon Neptunian order of events.

On these previous terms, therefore, the ancient bay of the Mersey, and its ributary drainage courses, formed a field of the coal measures apart by itself, the boundaries of which on the north were the central axis of Ormskirk and Haslingden, on which a series of deep bays was anciently formed along the Sankey Valley, and vales of Wigan and Chorley, Bolton and Longworth, Bury and Rawtenstall, Rochdale and Littleborough. Hence, Wigan, Bolton, Bury, and Rochdale, are each of them placed on the borders of a widely extended field of coal southward. Oldham and Ashton-under-Lyne, also, are situate on the eastern borders of this great field of coal, resting on the declivities of the Penine chain of hills. On the southern boundaries of this bay, also, drained into the valley of the Dee, the coal measures of Flintshire and Denbighshire are seen cropping out from under the red marl and saliferous system of Cheshire.

Viewing, at the same time, the relative positions of the North Staffordshire coal-field, and that of Shrewsbury, in connection with a channel of drift, traced into the bay of the Mersey, it may be fairly inferred, on the premises already given, that an area of ground occupied by a red marl and saliferous formation, is underlaid by the coal measures at a moderate depth. Should this be so, there is a store of coal so vast as to remove all fears of a deficient supply for ages to come.

New Red Sandstone, Magnesian Limestone, Alabaster, or Gypsum, and Diluvial Beds.—At the commencement of this group of deposits, the ancient bays of the north, north-east, and south, had each of them diminished in area, and changed in outlines of shore, agreeably to the laws of drift.

That of the north, along its southern shore, had become much more even in outline, from Maryport by Aspatria, and Westward Church to Netherscales. Here the outlying deposit of millstone grit, between the Petteril and the Eden, came in the way; and yet the new red sandstone in the valley of the Eden re-assumed a contracting space of ground as if neither that formation, nor the chain of basalt from Little Barrock to Renwick, had laid in its direct course.

While a Solway tide-wave, therefore, from Maryport to Netherscales, ran along a convex shore, and had a tendency to that shore on the opposite coast

of Scotland, the Solway wave running lineally thereon had furrowed its borders more deeply, so that the new red sandstone of Dumfriesshire is found in gorges, different in form from those of Cumberland—proving with what exactness geological formations may be traced out almost at a glance, by accepting physical laws of drift as a safe guide to incidental facts.

And here magnesian limestone, and gypsum, on the side of Cumberland, come strangely in the way. The former is met with on a line projected from St. Bee's Head, on Little Barrock, forty miles eastwards, and the latter from the same locality beyond Little Barrock, wanting, however, in long spaces of ground between these extreme points.

It is, however, in the diluvial beds of the plain of Wigton and Carlisle, that we witness depository laws of drift in all their exactness of minute details; and, as the true types of older structures, concentrically and eccentrically eliminated in beautiful series of hill and dale, as physically expressed along the northern escarpment of the Lake District.

Southwards from St. Bee's Head, a large area of new red sandstone now forms the shore of the sea, in advance of Azoic and Palæozoic formations, from Dent by Black Combe, to Lindal in Furness.

When we come to apply the laws of drift to the newest deposits found on the eastern shore of Durham—the stratified beds at the head of this section of our essay—that application is already at hand; and conformably an addition to the coal measures. The new red sandstone lying in superposition thereto, and partially overlaid by magnesian limestone, and diluvial beds.

A tide-wave from off the coast of Norway, flowing with projectile force from off Dunstonborough, everywhere spread diluvial beds over older structures; and, agreeably to the direction of that force, new red sandstone and magnesian limestone commence, in small patches only, to the north of Tynemouth.

In continuation southward, on the coast of Durham, magnesian limestone becomes at a mere point the overlying strata; and forms the coast line from thence to Hartlepool; where it has swelled out to Ferry Hill—fifteen miles in breadth, to the westward of Hartlepool. In flowing southwards, the space it occupies progressively contracts again by Midridge on the west, and Sedgefield on the east, until it reaches the great basaltic dyke. Here the ground was previously occupied by more early formations—the carboniferous limestone and gritstones—yet so depressed in the neighbourhood of Darlington and Yarm, as to allow the material of the magnesian limestone to drift southward; while the several vacant spaces of ground had been previously occupied by the lower beds of new red sandstone: and as a proof of this view, the magnesian limestone re-appears at Richmond, and holds the precise line of drift it occupies in Durham, until it reaches the Trent Valley, which cuts it off at Nottingham.

Tidal Phenomena.—Wherever we take our stand within the limits of the Lake District, proofs of tidal influence are brought into notice. The symmetrical grandeur which a view of Ullswater presents to the eye, as seen from the lake, embodies in the imagination furious torrents furrowing an Alpine region set in all the depths of shadow, and with gracefully rounded brows.

Cast the eye on the gorge of Borrowdale from Friar's Cragg, and, in the language of Professor Sedgwick, we detect "the beating of the sea upon the edges of the old contorted slates," ere those slates had been transfused, by electro-chemical agency, out of mud into rock.

Nor is Buttermere less noted for wild grandeur, as seen on the bare frontal of Honistar Cragg, where Neptune's chisellings are deeply struck. Ennerdale

and Wastwater, also, afford similar instances of these fearful strokes which the proud waves have left, whilst those deep and magnificent furrowings ranging up Langdale, as seen from the bosom of the Windermere Lake, equally remind us of mighty torrents beating on mountains of azoic schist, originally composed of plastic mud, now modelled into normal carvings and lovely vales.

And nowhere are these beautiful and varied instances of the sublime more broadly mapped out than along the southern escarpment of those hills which lie extended from Black Combe to Gatesgarth, at the head of Long Sleddale. Indeed, these holy vestiges of a former world, composed out of mud, and moulded by the guidance of Infinite Wisdom, would seem to owe their matchless charms in a compressed form to centricity of hill and dale, constructed by a triple collision of tide-waves conformable to channels along which they still flow.

Sea-Beaches, Scars, and Caverns in Limestone, and Instances of Tidal Scouring thereon, or Scriddled Limestone.—Among the proofs of elevated sea-beaches, at an early date, none are more remarkably developed than the parallel roads of Glen Roy. Had these roads been either works of art, or the effects of glaciers gradually descending from the hills, there must have been remains of debris about them in witness of their origin. These are wholly wanting. They are, indeed, beaches of the sea, scoured off the face of the material deposited, ere it had undergone induration. Hence, as seen in descending gorges of intersection, they are ancient beaches of the sea, cut away from what is now a solid rock, and are by no means the only instances of similar records in the Highlands of Scotland.

The azoic schist formation in the Lake District is celebrated also for the grandeur of its scars, as already given in the last section. Those met with, cut out of limestone, are equally so. Such are Whitbarrow Scar and Scout Scar, near Kendal; Giggleswick Scar, Castlebar, Stainforth Scar, and Austic Scar, in the neighbourhood of Settle, in Yorkshire; Malham Cove and Goredale, in Malhamdale; and Kelsey Cragg, in Kettlewell. Each and all attest the breaching or abrading force of a south-west tide-wave running upon older barriers, lying directly across the line of its advance, and breaking in torrents on the face of newer deposits, ere the induration of those deposits had been completed.

A limestone formation coeval in date, taking its course along the northern escarpment of the same district, from Hensingham to the river Eamont, holding its sedimentary course along the edge of a previous structure, in a free and smooth line, presents none of those instances attributable to tidal violence, a few instances of large swallow holes excepted.

But no sooner do we reach the northern aspect of the chain of hills, from Shap to Crosby Garret, where a southern wave has obviously spent its force in breaking on these hills in a northern direction, than many thousands of acres are met with, covered over by scoured, or what is locally called scriddled, limestone. Some parts of this ground are, indeed, so completely and broadly spread over by such limestone, as to impart a notion that a far-extending stony desert is spread around us.

On the southern aspect of this chain of hills, however, the scoured limestone ceases from their summits, and lines of sea-beaches run for many miles in succession along their declivities, while a number of cross scours, at the watershed points of the ridge, again and again show the exact direction which these torrents of water have taken at an ancient date, leaving no doubt about

the hand that has written these eternal records of the past in legible characters.

Along the western escarpment of the Hartside and Crossfell range, also, a few traces of sea-beaches are met with, between Castle Carrock on the north, and Dufton on the south. Beyond Dufton, however, the gorge of High Copedale presents a circuit of splendid scars and terrace-formed ground along their upper borders. Again, between Murton and Stainmore, Melfell, Roman Fell, Warcop Fell, and Warcop Scar, standing over against Smardale, from whence a line tide-wave bore upon these frontals; conspicuous lines of sea-beaches are found, and instances of scoured limestone may be traced from thence across the Stainmore pass into Yorkshire.

In further examining a chain of hills which shed their waters into the Eden and the Lune, we find the figure, elevation, and composition of Shap Thorn, Dudley Pike, Bousfield Pike, Orton Scars, Powston Knott, and Ashey Scar, so nearly alike, and conformable to the laws of drift, that we may fairly attribute them to a common origin, a composition of tide-waves as they yet flow. Besides, near the summits of these hills, 1,300 feet above the present sea level, swarms of zoic products are found, evincing that creatures of a former state of the world had there lived and sported among eddies and shallow waters, where exhausted waves broke and curled in playful circles around them; but it is on the foreground of the carboniferous limestone, deposited by a south-west tide-wave, that we are to look for those multitudinous instances of ancient beaches of the sea, which might be expected to accompany the great scar limestone already referred to. Wharton Crag, Yealand, Arnside, Storth Crag, Beetham, and Haverbreak, to the south-west of Milnthorpe, accordingly afford marked examples of these beaches, and Dalton Fell and Farlton Knott of scoured and scriddled limestones. These are respectively seen from the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway.

It is not, however, until we reach Chapel-le-Dale, some miles to the eastward of this locality, that the most complete and beautiful instances of these ancient sea-beaches are met with; and the best view to be taken of them is gained by descending that dale along the Hawes and Orton road on Ingleton, holding Whernside-in-Dent to the right, and Ingleborough on the left hand. Similar in configuration to the parallel roads of Glen Roy, there are denudations in which the rock is cut away along their terraces, succeeded by a beach, on an angle of about forty-five degrees, composed of disorderly blocks of limestone, resembling lumps of earth, similar to a beach along Burgh Marsh, in Cumberland, where the Solway tide-wave is encroaching on the land. The lowest of these beaches has all the appearance of a well-formed creek of the Solway, except that the material is rock in one instance, and lumps of earth in the other, brought down by the breaching agency of the flowing tide.

Like the roads of Glen Roy, also, there is a triple parallelism of these beaches, on the declivities of both Ingleborough and Whernside, coequal in elevations, while the very summit of Ingleborough is encircled by a sea-beach, succeeded by a spacious plateau, sufficient in extent for a race-course, and affording proofs that these several incidents have occurred while the material of the mountains was in a state of comparative softness.

Here we find, also, the true manner in which caverns have been formed; the Weathercote Cavern being a large sunken pit in the bed of the stream, occasioned by its descent through beds of limestone, which were scoured away ere induration had been completed, until falling upon a solid structure of Protozoic schist impervious to water, it is brought out to day again at the

point where limestone is first seen resting upon a base of schist; and higher up Chapel-le-Dale, on both the lower declivities of Ingleborough and Penyghent, similar caverns are very frequently met with, doubtless the same in origin.

In this dale there are also extensive areas of ground, so thickly overspread by scoured limestone, as to induce an illusion in sunny weather that there are sheets of water where none are to be found; and it may be here stated, that the upper beds of limestone shale which underlie the summit of Ingleborough, at an elevation exceeding 2,000 feet above the sea level, abound with zoic remains, the inhabitants of a former sea that has gone down into the deepened furrows of the ocean, scoured out by forces of gravitation, ere Infinite Wisdom had completed the world's works.

In this locality, also, on the brow of Whernside, Yorda's Cave is one of those extraordinary excavations, which torrents of water, descending through open beds of limestone, have effected. Clapham Cave, on the southern slopes of Ingleborough, is another of those wondrous caverns, produced by a streamlet falling through beds of limestone, at Gappinghole, upon a base of schist, and then scouring away a channel for itself into Clapdale.

Still further eastward, on Malham Moor, and on Broadley Moor, sea-beaches are seen to a considerable extent, as the upper structures of Malham Cove and Goredale. Again, on the southern face of Great Whernside, there are magnificent instances of these beaches in bold relief and horizontal terraces. Up Littondale, also, by the free rebound of a tidal wave from off the brow of Whernside, they are seen well defined on the only northern aspect of ground met with. Beyond Grassington, however, further to the eastward, these sea-beaches are found to cease altogether, when less opposed and more exhausted waves deposited the material of drift in onwards and flowing lines, instead of breaking on the southern face, and along the eastern and western sides of barriers lying immediately on their line of advance. Hence the hills throughout this locality, from Clapham to Malhamdale, are usually precipitous along their southern aspects, and comparatively flattened northwards.

Here we find the central axis of England lying midway between a north-east and a south-west tide-wave; and it is here, also, that Protozoic schist is found to terminate its eastern flank. No sooner does the ground come within the range of a north-eastern tide-wave, than we observe an entire class of phenomena closing at once, and totally different directions of hills, valleys, and drainage lines, conforming to the instrument of drift, to which they owe their construction.

Elevation of Drift by Tidal Forces.—We are here led to atomic laws that lie within our means of observation. The earths, in a finely comminuted state, readily mix with water; opposite to this, water, either in motion or a comparative state of stillness, has a decided tendency again to precipitate the earths, or drive them away from it. Mud and water, therefore, beyond given proportions of atomic gravity, cannot remain in a state of combination, and naturally separate. That separation must be an established law in physics, identical with atomical laws, with those of gravitation and electro-chemical laws. It is then the law of the universe, and a special law of being in organised forms.

We then seem to come at the law by which mud and water have separated. According to atomic proportions, therefore, the surface of the earth is two-thirds water, and one-third land; while the scouring power of the south pole

has given to the Pacific Ocean, in its full extent, one-half of the surface of the whole earth, so that the rest of the globe is two-thirds land, with one-third water, in definite proportions.

Laws of drift applied to a rolling ball of mud, floating amidst realms of physical force, would appear to have brought out definite proportions between the two areas of land and sea, agreeable to the terms of an atomic theory; sanctioning an inference that electro-chemical results are identical with those of physical force, which adjust themselves universally, and bring all atoms into a state of definite proportions, in which a concentric and eccentric balance prevail, as established by the Great Architect of the universe. Such is gravitation—such is physical force—and such are electro-chemical events also. The agitation of an admixture of materials in a fluid state, brings them finally and necessarily into atomic proportions even definitely expressed.

So have physical laws furrowed the surface of the earth symmetrically, repeatedly broken down masses of deposits, and recompounded them, until thoroughly fitted for the reception of animated nature in all her varieties and beautiful eliminations.

Bowlders.—These often shed considerable light on the direction of ancient currents. Like the ark of Noah, built in the valley of the Euphrates, and stranded on Ararat, blocks of Kirkcudbrightshire granite are found stranded on the declivities of Hartside, as if floated there on icebergs, and are traceable frequently in heavy masses on the lower levels of Cumberland, where they have been embayed and stranded, in proof of the means by which they have originally been transported.

In ascending the vale of the Eden, in the direction of Ousby, these witnesses of past events become lighter in weight and fewer in number, accompanied by blocks of Wasdale Cragg granite floated over the Shap range of hills. In going still further up this valley, in the direction of Murton and Stainmore, those from Wasdale Cragg increase in size and numbers; and bowlders from Kircudbrightshire are seldom if ever met with. In the neighbourhood of Bleatarn and Murton, bowlders from Wasdale Cragg become much more numerous, are readily traced to Brough Hill, on the acclivities of Stainmore, and have been carried over that pass into Yorkshire, as far as Hull, a heavy one being placed in Darlington, as a boundary mark: insomuch determining the course of an ancient current having gone along a southern parallel of the great basaltic dyke, from a Solway tide-wave into Yorkshire.

Professor Sedgwick has justly said, "I see no reason for supposing that the movement of the great bowlders necessarily took place before the existence of the human race," since, like man, they rest upon diluvial beds. Then, as bowlders from Wasdale Cragg are found on the summit of Dudley Pike, some 1,300 feet above the level of the sea, so may it be accepted as proved that the sea has risen to that height since land had been undulated in surface as at present, if not within the period of man's creation. The learned professor admits, therefore, by inference, that the sea may have gone down 1,300 feet since the existence of the human race. As an additional proof of a recent floating of these bowlders, some of them are found resting on scoured limestone along the heights of Shap and Orton Fells.

Though some of those bowlders which compose Carl Lofts, at Shap, may have been partly arranged in Druidical days, yet it is obvious that most of these mysterious masses have been stranded along the watershed line on which they still rest, as records of nature's efforts, rather than works of man.

In further proof of the inference which these facts support, not a single stance can be given that they have either gone over Hartside or through igh Copedale, and over Scoredale Head into the upper district of the Tees id the Tyne. Hence this comparatively recent flood, the Mosaic deluge, artside and the pass of Scoredale Head distinctly evince.

But Wasdale Cragg granite, in bowlders, being met with in Cartmel and t Darlington, affords ample testimony as to the course which this tide-wave ook in its advance and retreat, teaching us, by the way, that Geology, as a cience, relies upon physics and facts, rather than upon merely slippery ypothesis.

On the Soils of the Lake District.—In the composition of what are called sub and supersoils, the base is commonly the debris of events gone before. It is generally a rule in Geology, that soils are kindred to the materials from whence they have been originally drifted. Those of the Solway basin, for instance, are composed of clay from the debris of a schistose structure, sand from denudations of millstone grit in the Penine chain of hills, and an inappreciable portion of lime from a calcareous formation. Such a compound is commonly suited to thorough-draining, and the growth of turnips by forcing manures, as a step in advance for the production of culmiferous crops, and as a preparation for fruitful pasturage.

What may ever be a proper rule in husbandry thus far, may be quite inadmissible where the composition of the soil has been derived from materials very different in origin. The art of farming, indeed, depends on much experience and exact observation, often difficult to transplant from one district to another, where the ingredients which compose the soil may be differently constituted. So the skilful farmer abstains from hasty conclusions which may lead to his ruin, and carefully considers those physical incidents he has to deal with, guided by what the deposition of a soil may happen to be.

General Remarks. — No sooner do we investigate nature, and nature's laws as we find them, than we seem to have got into a labyrinth of miracles. Take merely the multitudinous varieties of granite, each sort in itself would seem to sustain a conformable character in the grey granite of Kircudbrightshire, or the porphyretic granite of Wasdale Cragg. For instance, whether we assume the agent of crystallization to have been electro-chemical, or central heat, results are so constant in themselves, even to the blending of colours and similarity in structure, that should it be asked, Why has this been so? we avoid an answer in despair. It is so! He who believes in nothing but what he can understand, must either believe in very little, or in a world depending upon conjectures. Nevertheless, we are able to place reliance on the truths of physical force, and decrees of Providence leading to creative ends.

Should it be asked, What is heat? It may be answered. In combustion, carbon is the material consumed. Yet electro-chemical agency is qualified to raise a high degree of heat, divested of the presence of carbon; showing that, whenever we attempt to promote science for the development of knowledge, we ought to scrutinize nature and her laws with great caution, and with strict regard to that great Being who has established the world by his wisdom, and brought all forces to a state of universal equipoise.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS FOR 1855.

On Thursday, February 21st, the monthly returns of the board of tr were issued. The returns for the month terminate on the 31st of Decem 1855, and for the year ended 31st of December, 1855. We subjoin total declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and ma factures during the month and twelve months, *including* only "enumerated articles."

Year	For the Month.	For Twelve Months.
1855	£7,866,324	£84,185,598
1854	£6,428,893	£85,354,182
1853	£6,572,791	£87,387,627

Including the enumerated articles, the month's exports for 1855 raised to £8,815,142, against £7,344,473 in the corresponding month last year; and those of the twelve months to £95,669,380, against £97,181,7 last year, and £98,933,781 for 1853.

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